Almost Every Person Has Time to Read in the Evening Paper

Victoria Daily Times.

Only a Few Have Time to Read in the Morning.

VOL. 17 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892. NO. 10

STANLEY HOUSE

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EXCITED IRON-WORKERS.

A False Alarm of a New Pinkerton Invasion Stirs up the Homestead Men.

All Reported Quiet at the Works To-day, with the Workmen Ready for Trouble.

Governor Patterson Says the Sheriff Has Not Taken the Necessary Steps.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—At midnight, when the last train arrived from Pittsburg, the whistle from the electric light works began to blow and at once a rumor was started that a train containing 500 Pinkertons was pulling into the city from Pittsburg. Homestead was alive in a minute with excited men and women rushing to the Steel Works. The tumult caused by the whistle was added to by the reports of revolvers and rifles fired by some of the men about town. It was found after a 10 minutes search that it was a false alarm. A rumor has got around, however, that some move is to be made during the night and extra guards will be on the alert on the street to see what the trouble is about. A labor leader shouted to a crowd of newspaper men. "Wait till I get my Winchester and I will pilot you to a safe place, where you can see the fight." A detachment of deputy sheriffs was expected on the last train and armed men met at the railway station at Homestead. I travelled in that train from Pitsburg. There was no foundation for the suspicion that there were sheriffs aboard, as far as I could see. It was rumored the train was to go to Marshall, one station beyond, and there discharge its load, and a rush was to be made from that point. As I write there are armed men in the telegraph office, loading rifles, evidently resolved to be prepared. The office is two blocks from the works. Revolvers are whipped from hip pockets and examined, and there is a very warlike air everywhere. At this hour (12:45 p.m.) the leaders are getting their men together into groups. They are occupying the the advantageous points around the Steel works. One of the chiefs with whom I am personally friendly asked me a few moments ago to step aside while he gave instructions to a small band of men with rifles. They are all afraid their plans of operations may get out. Some bundles of what one man called high explosives were taken out for use. I suppose it was dynamite. The present attitude of the men is quiet and determined. A handful of rifle cartridges, 44 caliore, has just been given to a man, who filled the magazine of his gun and started out for his post. The moon is shining indistinctly and there is a fog upon the water that might make the approach of any invaders easy. One or two labor men arrived on the last train from Pittsburg, having been in consultation with the leaders there. At 1 o'clock this morning they are holding a conference. Newspaper men have been requested to remain in the telegraph office in order that they may not learn too much. It is certain there is no positive information of any move on the part of the Carnegie people. The great danger in the eyes of the workmen is the capture of the works by a sudden assault. This they are determined to prevent, at the cost of many false alarms. The strikers are gathering still and they will keep the works under strong guard till daylight.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—After the false midnight alarm at Homestead everything became quiet, and so continuee this morning.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—Soon after 2 o'clock this morning, Hugh McDonnell, the Amalgamated workers' leader, received a Cincinnati telegram that freight cars were being made bullet proof there under orders from the Carnegies and Pinkertons to send 400 men here. Armed guards are therefore watching every approach, and trusted men have gone to Pittsburg to watch the railroad yards and wire information to their comrades here. The men have plenty of ammunition. The situation looks very warlike.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Bob Pinkerton with eight or ten assistants has just arrived here.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8.—Governor Pattison when asked if he had changed his idea about sending troops to the Homestead works, replied: "I have just received a telegram from the Burgess of Homestead imploring me to send troops there, and to-morrow, accompanied by a committee of citizens, he will be here to assure me that everything is quiet and peaceful. I have not received any information that Sheriff McLeary has made proper efforts to secure a sufficient number of deputies to go to the Homestead works, and I shall not think of ordering out the troops until he has exhausted every power at his command. Everyone in Alleghany county knows that he has not made an earnest and determined effort to secure deputies. The idea of him calling a public meeting and sending 100 notices is absurd. He has power to subpœna every citizen of Alleghany, and when they are subpœnaed they must serve. The sheriff has not done anything like his duty in this affair, and he can depend upon it no troops can go to Homestead until I am convinced that every possible effort of the civil authorities has been unsuccessful. I hope to hear of satisfactory results of the visit of Adjutant-General Greenland, who has gone to Homestead to straighten out the trouble."

On July 1 of every year the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the manufacturers have trouble over the scale for the ensuing year, but the difficulty is generally surmounted. The union has 100,000 members. Many of the manufacturers have signed the new scale, which does not differ in any material respect from that of last year. But the Carnegie Steel Company refused to accept the agreement. The proposition of the Carnegies to their employes in brief was that wages should be governed by the selling price of steel billets; that when steel billets sold for $22 per ton or less the minimum rate should be paid, and that this agreement should expire on the 31st of December. Under the old scale the minimum rate of wages was paid when steel billets sold for $25 per ton or less. The workmen claimed that the proposed change in the basis from $25 to $22 per ton would cause a reduction in wages of from 20 to 60 per cent., and that the change in the date of expiration of the scale would be to their disadvantage, in that they would not be able to contend as strongly for their rights in January as in July. The 4000 workmen in Carnegie's works at Homestead were discharged on June 30th. The workmen at once divided themselves into squads, and each of them was given a section of the town and its approaches to watch. Regular picket lines were thrown out to challenge every stranger. The great inclosure of the Carnegie Steel Company looks like a besieged fort.

A Pretty Little Arab.

NEWBURG, N.Y., July 8.—Mrs. Hodge resides with her husband on the Arabian settlement at Dutchess Junction. She is apparently about 16 years old and is very pretty. She arrived in this country last summer from Arabia and learned from Mansy Doud, a New York man, that Chris Hodge, of Dutchess Junction, wanted a wife. She met Hodge in New York. He paid the broker $300 and then married the girl. Another man who wanted to marry her then went to the society for prevention of cruelty to children and caused Hodge's arrest, claiming the girl was only 15, although the girl was registered as 15 years old when she left ship. On the witness stand she swore she was 19 years old. Hodge was discharged and brought his pretty little Arab to Dutchess Junction.

Fusion in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 7.—The Democratic state convention for the nomination of a full state ticket met this morning. Hon. Tully Scott of Oberlin was made temporary chairman, and after recess the temporary organization was made permanent. The convention by a vote passed a resolution denouncing as a heinous crime the employment of Pinkerton's detectives for the purpose of destroying organized labor and sympathizing with the widows and orphans of the laborers who to-day fell at Homestead. The convention adopted the full programme of the fusion element by a vote of 212 to 176. This undoubtedly takes the state out of the hands of the Republican party. The Chicago nominations and the Democratic national platform were indorsed.

Objected to Blue Laws.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 7.—Rev. J. S. Ives, pastor of the Congregational church at Stratford, a suburb of Bridgeport, was hanged in effigy. The clergyman has made himself unpopular lately by trying to enforce the blue laws. He had the drug and confectionery stores closed on Sundays and is now endeavoring to stop the running of horse cars on the Sabbath. A crowd of several hundred persons, in which were many prominent citizens, gathered around the parsonage, and an image of the parson was hanged to a stately elm in the yard, while cannons, skyrockets, firecrackers and pin-wheels were set off.

The Cariboo Election.

SODA CREEK, July 7.—A requisition has been gotten up at Barkerville with the names optional for a lower district man and signed by about three-fourths of the electors. This action of the upper end of the district is very much approved. Mr. F. M. Beaumont, of Chilcotin, and Mr. W. Morrison, owner of the Sunnyside ranch, Alexandria, are named. Both are largely interested in farming and stock raising, and would make capital representatives. If either runs it is understood the other will not.

The Montreal Victims.

MONTREAL, July 8.—The funeral of the four victims of the canoe disaster will take place to-morrow and will be largely attended. Search for the bodies of the two missing members of the crew, Ranson and Lee, is being kept up, but up to noon to-day without success.

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Close to Saanich Road Car Line.

Fine Lots, No Rock

$275---EASY TERMS.

This property is really cheap and a good investment.

SWINERTON & ODDY

Real Estate Brokers,

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THE FIGHT IN BRITAIN.

Gladstonians Encouraged by the Success of the Last Two Days' Polling.

Some Important Victories Secured in London Boroughs and the Counties.

Justin McCarthy Defeated in Londonderry—A Member of the Cabinet Rejected.

LONDON, July 8.—The Liberals are encouraged by the results of the polling yesterday and to-day. Yesterday they gained seven seats, making their total net gain 22, and they have added some more to these to-day. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the returns show the election of 162 Conservatives, 124 Liberals, 22 Liberal-Unionists, 13 Anti-Parnellites and 4 Parnellites. This makes 325 members chosen, or nearly one-half of the 670 members of the House. The majority of the Tories and Liberal-Unionists is now 43.

Northamptonshire, North, Lord Burghley, Conservative, re-elected over Stockton, Liberal.

Herefordshire, Leominster division, J. Rankin, Conservative, re-elected over Southall, Liberal.

Cheshire, Wirral division, Colonel Cotton-Jodrel, Conservative, re-elected over Delisle, Liberal.

The most notable announcement in the returns to-day is the defeat of Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellite party, by Ross, Conservative, in Londonderry. The city has always been close, Mr. McCarthy's majority in 1886 being only one. Among those elected are Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, and Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War.

Mr. McCarthy's defeat is to some extent a set-off against the victories secured by the Liberals in the London boroughs yesterday. Bow and Bromley, and St. George, of the Tower Hamlets, and North Camberwell turned over to the Liberal side. The defeat of Mr. Ritchie, president of the local government board, and Sir J. Colomb was particularly pleasing to the Gladstonians, though the Conservatives console themselves by saying that local questions, and not Home Rule, decided the two former. In Camberwell, however, Mr. Bayley made Home Rule the chief issue, and pushed it to the front as much as possible. The Liberals still cling to the belief that the counties will yield them substantial gains, and that they will come out with a majority.

St. George, Tower Hamlets—J. Williams Benn, Liberal, elected, 1661; Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Conservative, defeated, 1263. This is a striking victory for the Liberals. Mr, Ritchie is president of the local government board, and a former member of Lord Salisbury's cabinet. Mr. Ritchie was elected in 1886 by 1561 votes to 1076 for Eve, Liberal, and upon accepting office, Mr. Ritchie was re-elected by 1545 to 888. Mr. Ritchie has represented the Tower Hamlets for 18 years, and, while not a brilliant man, is considered a safe man. He is not an extreme Tory, but leans to Democracy. The campaign in St. George has been a severe one, both Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Benn having been mobbed at political meetings, at one of which Mr. Benn had his watch stolen.

Whitechapel, Tower Hamlets—Samuel Montagu, Liberal, re elected, 2327; Col. Hon. W. L. French, 1800. The vote in 1886 was, Montagu, Liberal, 2119; French, Conservative, 1592.

Newry, Ireland—P. G. Carville, anti-Parnellite Nationalist, elected, 907; S. Thomson, Conservative, 744; Johnston, Parnellite, 54. The vote in 1886 was: J. H. McCarthy, Nationalist, 1184, Saunders, Liberal-Unionist, 716. This was one of the seats the Conservatives hoped to carry, owing to the Parnellite split.

Mile End, Tower Hamlets—S. C. Harrington, Conservative, re-elected, 2204; J. Haysman, Liberal, 1931. The vote in 1886 was; S. C. Harrington, Conservative, 2110; Arnold, Liberal, 1281.

Stepney, Tower Hamlets—F. Wooton Isaacson, Conservative, re-elected, 2290. B. L. Thomson, Liberal, 2204. The vote in 1886, was: Isaacson, Conservative, 2239: Wright, Liberal, 1735.

Monmouth (Borough)—Albert Spicer, Liberal, elected by 3430 votes, to 3137 for Sir George Elliott, Conservative. This is another Liberal gain. The vote in 1886 was: Conservative, 3033; Liberal, 2568. Sir George Elliott began life in a coal pit, and is now one of the largest colliery proprietors in Durham as well as South Wales, and to his interests in Durham his defeat is largely due, on account of the animosity caused by the late strike.

Limehouse, Tower Hamlets—J. Stewart Wallace, Liberal, elected, 2470; H. S. Samuels, Conservative, 2303. This is a Liberal gain, the vote in 1886 having been: Morrison, 2339; Scrutton, Liberal, 1,428.

Sheffield, Brightside—A. S. Mundella, Liberal, re-elected, 4938.

Bargrave—Dean, Conservative, 3661. The vote in 1876 was: Liberal, 4280; Conservative, 3404.

Dewsbury—Mark Oldroyd, Liberal, re-elected, 5750; H. S. Courtley, Conservative, 3670. Vote in 1886: Liberal, 5118; Conservative, 2759.

Dulwich, Camberwell—J. Blundell Maple, Conservative, re-elected, 5218; A. C. Laydon, Liberal, 1318. Vote in 1886, Conservative, unopposed. In 1888, Maple, Conservative, 4011; Henderson, Liberal, 2609.

Bow and Bromley, Tower Hamlets—G. Murry McDonald, Liberal, elected, 4972; John C. R. Colomb, Conservative, 3649. This is a seat gained for the Liberals at the expense of one of the most progressive Tories in the late parliament. In 1886 Sir John C. R. Colomb was elected by 2967 votes to 2396 for Robson, Liberal.

Election returns are reported to-day as follows: Cornwall, Stives division—T. B. Bolitho, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected without opposition.

Northumberland, Berwick—Sir Edward Gorey, Liberal, re-elected.

Cambridgeshire, Chesterton division—H. Hoars, Liberal, elected, 4350; Sir Charles Hall, Conservative, 3952. This is a Liberal gain.

Denbigh—Hon. F. G. Kenyon, Conservative elected over Howell Williams, Liberal.

Aberdeenshire, West—Dr. R. Farquharson, Liberal, re-elected over Sir Arthur Grant, Conservative.

Suffolk, Sudbury division—W. C. Quilter, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected Ogilvie, Liberal.

Dorsetshire, South—Major W. E. Brymen, Conservative, re-elected over Edgcumbe, Liberal

Fifeshire, East—H. H. Asquith, Liberal, re-elected over Gilmour, Conservative.

Middlesex, Uxbridge division—E. Dixon-Hartland, Conservative, re-elected over Probyn, Liberal.

Wiltshire, Cricklade division—J. Husband, Liberal, elected over H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Liberal Unionist. This is a signal victory for the Liberals. In 1886 Story-Maskelyne was elected by 471 majority over the aggregate vote for two Liberal candidates.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—Gladstone and Wauchope have been nominated for Parliament for Edinburghshire. The election takes place on Tuesday next. Wauchope is a mere wooden man against Gladstone. The latter left for West Calder to-day in excellent health and spirits, accompanied by his wife, who watches over his comfort with constant solicitude. At West Calder, a public meeting was held in a disused quarry that was reached by a number of underground passages. The place was packed and the meeting gave Gladstone a rousing reception.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Approaching Prorogation—B. C. Members Leave for Home.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The supply bill was read a third time in the Commons at 4 this afternoon. This closed all the business before the House. It will meet to-morrow at 11 and wait business from the Senate. An effort will be made to proogue to-morrow afternoon.

Messrs. Earle and Gordon leave for British Columbia to-night.

The Senators have made one change in the criminal code, striking out the clause which exempted the province of Quebec lottery from the operation of the lottery section of the act. The Commons will be apt to replace it.

THEY SHOWED FIGHT.

"B" Battery Men Needed at Gaspe to Overcome Whiskey Smugglers.

QUEBEC, July 8.—Startling news arrived in the city about 10 o'clock last night, when it was rumored that a detachment of B battery was immediately to leave for the lower St. Lawrence. At 10:30 a detachment of the battery, which is now in camp at Levis, arrived over on this side and marched to the citadel. The few people who were then about the streets were at a loss to know the reason of this late arrival, and followed the men up to Citadel Hill. They had not long to wait for their return, as at 11:30 the detachment of 15 men, under command of Captain Farley, and with a nine-pounder gun, descended Levis street and Mountain Hill, followed by a number of citizens anxious to know where the men were going to at that unseemly hour. Their curiosity was further aroused by the fact that they marched directly to Queen's wharf, and at once proceeded to board the Government steamer Alert, which had been expecting them. Mr. J. A. Gregory, agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and Lt. Montizambert were there to receive them, and the embarkation of the gun and troops was speedily accomplished. No information could be given to the public or reporters. The Alert left the wharf at midnight. It is believed the destination is Gaspe, in the vicinity of which place a revenue cutter awaits assistance and reinforcements. The latter steamer, it is rumored, has been set at defiance by smugglers she has captured, or has under surveillance a schooner containing a large quantity of smuggled whiskey, but cannot seize her captive, as it appears that the crew of the schooner, numbering about 15, showed fight. The Conscience, commanded by Captain Geo. May, left here on the 13th June with sealed orders, and carries two small guns, besides small arms for the crew.

QUEBEC, July 8.—The Dominion Government revenue cutter Constance yesterday attempted to seize a schooner with $10,000 worth of smuggled whisky on board near Gaspe. The crew showed fight and captured the cutter which telegraphed to Ottawa for assistance. At midnight a detachment of the battery left for the scene.

Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The government is about to issue minute instructions to the local officials as to the best means of combatting cholera. Twe cases have been reported here. It is stated that Asiatic cholera prevails along the whole course of the river Volga and at Laybinska, Tabol and Orle. There is a panic in Astrachan. The laborers who hired attempted to leave, but the authorities compel them to fulfill contracts.

Betting on the Election.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Betting on the election is more than usually early. One bet of $5000 even was placed on Harrison yesterday at the Astor house. Detective Phillips, of the Fifth Avenue hotel, received $1000 last night to bet on Harrison even, in whole or in parts. Professional betting men, it is noticed, take no account of the new third party and don't believe it will have any effect on the election.

Another Liverpool Failure.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Owen Verdon, the cotton broker has failed; his liabilities are unknown.

THE . . . . LATEST . . . . NOVELTIES IN

WALL PAPER

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

JUST OPENING . . . AT J. W. MELLOR'S 76-78 Fort St., above Douglas.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

Letters patent have been issued to the Wescott Wrecking Company, of Sarnia. Capital $20,000.

The provincial synod of the Anglican church has approved of the scheme for consolidating the church in Canada.

Rev. E. P. Crawford, of the Church of Ascension, Hamilton, has decided to accept the rectorship of St. Luke's church, Halifax, N. S.

The Toronto civic authorities and railway companies have come to an agreement to build a new union station to cost half a million dollars.

The steamer Thrush, from Miramichi for New York, has been wrecked off Cape Sombro, Nova Scotia. Five of the crew perished, the captain only being saved.

Otto Klotz, for over half a century secretary of the Preston school board, is dead. He was also secretary of the benefit fund of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada.

Squire Davis and his brother Adrian were killed at Onondaga, and his cousin James Davis probably fatally injured, by a train running into their wagon when crossing the track.

The Dominion Government has advised its London agents that the Manitoba school case has been set down for hearing before the judical committee of the Privy Council for the 12th inst.

The second government cruiser, named the Curlew, built at the Polson yards in Owen Sound, has been tested and found to be speedier than the Constance. She starts soon for the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Presbyterian church is sending out circulars to all its congregations, making a strong appeal for contributions to enable the church to place a good array of facts before the prohibition committee.

John A. Hart, stationer, Winnipeg, formerly of Victoria, was married at Kingston to Miss Wilhelmina Falconer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Mackie in presence of numerous relatives and friends.

The Salvation Army at Toronto accorded a reception to the new commander, Herbert Booth, third son of Gen. Booth. His advent is expected to greatly benefit the work in the Dominion, as he has seen much service in England and on the continent.

Chinamen are continually arriving in Toronto from Vancouver. It is impossible to tell where their destination is, but it is believed they find their way across the border into the States. Over 200 have arrived since the beginning of the year, none of them remaining in the city.

Arthur Bell, aged 26, of Brockville, was killed by a train at Smith's Falls yesterday. George E. Johnson was killed by a falling tree in Seymour township. Fred Clements, aged 27, was drowned while fishing at Sarnia. Arthur Webster, aged 8, was drowned at Paisley.

The programme for the Winnipeg exhibition has just been issued. Besides the exhibition proper, there will be three days of first-class sport, including horse, bicycle and foot races, lacrosse, baseball, and football matches, gymnastics, balloon ascensions, band competitions, etc.

Crop advices received from various parts of Quebec province are on the whole hopeful. Special advices from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, state that the effect of the recent heavy rains throughout the provinces has been on the whole beneficial to the crops.

At the session of the Dominion Educational Association in Montreal, Hon. Mr. Ross, of Ontario, submitted the report of the committee on constitution. The report a was draft constitution based on that of the National Education Association of the United States. A subcommittee was appointed to review it.

A large annexation meeting was held in Orangeville. The principal speakers in favor of the union were William Algie, of Alton, and Elgin Myers, ex-County Crown Attorney, and in opposition to it, Dr. Lewis, of Orangeville. The speeches closed at midnight and owing to the lateness of the hour no vote was taken.

Some wonderment has been caused in Quebec by the fact that the provincial police are being drilled in different evolutions, company and picket exercises. It is learned also that the men have been supplied with repeating rifles, with ball cartridges, and other perfected weapons. "What does it mean?" is asked by every one.

The fine livery stable at Fort McLeod, N.W.T., owned by Mr. Harry Stedman, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings were erected some seven years ago by Mr. Stedman, at a cost of some $10,000 and were second to none in the territories. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Four horses were burned to death.

A train of loaded freight cars was being shunted along the wharf at Montreal, when it struck some cattle which had got on the track. The last car was thrown right across, and seven cars were thrown right over the road. The train hands jumped safely, but a number of men who were stealing a ride were caught in the wreck, and one, Arthur Gagnon, was killed and another fatally injured.

The Manitoba Baptist convention has elected John Giles, Portage la Prairie, president, and H. G. Mellick, Winnipeg, secretary. Brandon was selected as the place of meeting for next year. Resolutions were passed calling on the church people to record their votes in favor of prohibition at the fourthcoming plebiscite, endorsing the action of the Manitoba government in abolishing separate schools, and re-enunciating their adherence to the principle of absolute separation of church and state.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by *Pozzoni's Powder*, commends it to all ladies.

Cyrus W. Field's Condition.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cyrus W. Field awoke delirious yesterday. He wanted to get out of bed and ordered his clothing packed so he might go to Europe in the interest of the Atlantic cables, and became very excited when the nurse tried to quiet him. Messengers were sent out for Dr. Coutant. By ten o'clock almost everybody in Dobb's Ferry and vicinity believed Mr. Field was dead. He was put to sleep with anodynes and remained unconscious for some hours. When he awoke he was still slightly delirious and there was no medicine in the house. Mrs. Dudley Field, his brother's daughter-in-law, went to the village to get a fresh supply. Mr. Field was speedily quieted after her return, and in the evening he slept quietly. Nothing more definite can be said about his condition, than has been reported every day since Saturday. He may die at any moment or he may survive for two or three days.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

The Man Who Refused the Chairmanship of the Republican Committee.

William J. Campbell, who declined to become chairman of the National Republican Committee, is a western lawyer of note. He resides in Chicago, where his practice is said to amount to $35,000 annually. For several years past he has been counsel for the Armours, who are said to pay him $20,000 for his services annually. Mr. Campbell represented a Chicago suburban district in the Illinois Senate for four years. Some time ago he was the candidate of both Senators Farwell and Cullom for Collector of the Port of Chicago, a position which pays $12,000 annually. President Harrison refused to name him, and Senator Farwell is reported to have had a personal altercation with the President over the matter. Collector Clark, who was given the place, was the choice of George M. Pullman.

CABLE NOTES.

The Coquitlam Seizure — Canadian Rifle Team—Bismarck Again.

LONDON, July 7.—It is alleged that Lord Salisbury has requested the British legation at Washington to request an explanation of the seizure of the Coquitlam.

PARIS, July 7.—The great bicycle race from Paris to Nantes and return, a distance of 622 miles, was won by Allard in 68 hours and 28 minutes. Meyers was 1 hour and 52 minutes behind. There were 67 entries. The contestants started from Paris on Sunday.

PARIS, July 7.—The Chamber of Deputies committee, to which the proposals for holding an exposition in 1900 were submitted, has unanimously approved it.

ROME, July 7.—It is reported that as a result of the recent interview between King Humbert and the German minister, the German delegates will probably be withdrawn.

LONDON, July 7.—The steamer Furst Bismarck, which left New York June 30th, reached Southampton to-day. The passage was made in 6 days, 11 hours, 59 minutes, thus beating the best previous record—her own—by 34 minutes.

LONDON, July 7.—A dispatch from Rome to the Standard says than an agreement has been arrived at between the Catholic Bishops of Ireland and Mr. Gladstone, and that the Bishops have accepted Mr. Gladstone's project for Irish Home Rule.

LONDON, July 7.—The Canadian team for Bisley arrived safely by the Allan steamship Parisian and proceeded, under command of Lieut.-Col. Massey, to Crewe, whence they go to Cambridge for a little practice. Excellent results are predicted by the members of the team.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Hamburger Nachrichten makes a further onslaught on the Government, the article being apparently written by Bismarck. It denounces in most bitter terms the measures, which are alleged to have been resorted to to prevent an audience between Prince Bismarck and Emperor Francis Joseph, during the recent visit of the ex-chancellor to Vienna. It admits that Bismarck was greatly annoyed at his failure to meet the Emperor, and continues: "Although out of office, Bismarck will not shun the fight, and the threats at prosecution will not harm him. It will interest him to see more precisely formulated indictments, on which the North German Gazette and its domestic, socialist and clerical friends consider proceedings may be instituted." The remark made by the North German Gazette that Bismarck's reminiscences are growing more and more confused, is declared by the Hamburger Nachrichten to be an insult.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

THE HOUSE CAPSIZED.

Thrilling Experience in a Vicious Kansas Tornado.

From the Bozeman New Issue.]

Our townsman Henry Gill, who returned this week from a visit to his brother's home in Southeastern Kansas, tells a very thrilling story of his experience in a Kansas cyclone. About 9 o'clock in the evening the family, consisting of Mr. Gill, his brother and wife and baby and the hired man, were seated about the room, when suddenly the wind began to blow. Mr. Gill went out to put down the buggy top. Just as he entered the house again and stood by the door he felt the house tremble. He made a grab for his sister-in-law, but missed her. The house went over. A bed standing at one side of the room was thrown to the opposite side on top of the mother and child and an organ on top of that. The stove overturned, pinning his brother to the floor, while the hired man was held fast by some other furniture. The house lay on its side, the outside door next to the ground, a window six or eight feet from the ground being the only way of escape. The house immediately took fire and a five gallon can of kerosene turned its contents loose to add fuel to the flames. Mr. Gill was the only one left free. He liberated the other men, broke open the window and liberated the mother and child, who, strange to say, were unharmed, and they made their escape through the window just as the flames were on them, and in a few minutes their home was in ashes. It was a narrow escape from death for all of them. Mr. Gill lost all his personal effects, and the first night, on arriving in Bozeman, had the misfortune, through the kindness of some sneak thief, to lose his overcoat. The furies and fates seem to be on his trail.

Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says **"Thank You"** to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from **Eczema** and **Scrofula** sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

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Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE INTERNATIONAL, NEW FROM COVER TO COVER, IS THE ONE TO BUY.

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A Grocery Business.

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BLACKSMITH, ETC.

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FRUITS AND BERRIES FOR PRESERVING. CHOICE GROCERIES.

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"THE BLUCHER TIE"

The Latest Ladies' Shoe in Town.

THEY ARE WORTH INSPECTING.

A. B. ERSKINE, cor. Government and Johnson

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS LEFT

The drawing for this rig takes place at our store, on July 11th, at 7 p.m.

Now is the time to buy your suits and secure a drawing.

Our prices are lower than any other house in the city.

Our stock you can examine and see for yourself.

The winning number will be published, so keep your eye on our ad.

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37 Johnson Street.

—THE—

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Visiting Cards printed from copper plates and stone. Portraits enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art. Orders left at the TIMES office or with the manager will be promptly attended to.

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

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HO! FOR THE EAST!!

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GOOD PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

$300!! $300!! $300!!

Round Trip to Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong, good for six months, only $300, including all stop-over privileges, sailing monthly from Victoria.

SS. PALMAS

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THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

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S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1892, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer Alameda.....THURSDAY, July 21st, 1892, 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

☞For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS. General Agents ov2

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89, Until further notice, The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m

For freight or passage apply on board. oct7

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD.

VICTORIA ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m	*Lv	Tacoma	Ar	5:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m	Lv	Seattle	Lv	3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m	Lv	Pt Towns'd	Lv	11:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m	Ar	Victoria	Lv†	8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	3:00 p.m.
12:30 a.m	Lv	Pt Madison	Lv	2:10 p.m.
.....	Lv	Kingston	Lv	.....
3:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Gamble	Lv	11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Ludlow	Lv	10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m	Ar	Pt Towns'd	Lv‡	8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m	Lv	Edmonds	Lv	12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m	Lv	Muckilteo	Lv	10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m	Lv	Everett	Lv	9:45 a.m.
12:00 m	Lv	Marysville	Lv	9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m	Lv	Lowell	Lv	8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m	Ar	Snohomish	Lv*	7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.

Snohomish River steamer leaves Tacoma, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:00 p m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes close connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

G. G. CHANDLER, G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash. ja18

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 7 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR A debts contracted by my wife or any person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSEL Strawberry Vale

Victoria Dec. 11, 1890. d

BOATING SUITS, FINE FLANNEL SHIRTS, LIGHT WEIGHT JACKETS, CRICKETING PANTS, STRAW HATS, SUMMER SUITS

For Men and Boys.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
97 Johnson Street.

A NEW PROTECTOR.

The Chemical Fire Engine Test Proves Satisfactory.

Last evening at 7:30 the new Atchison combination chemical fire engine was subjected to a thorough test. The old shanty on the Canada Western site, described in the TIMES last night, was set on fire and an alarm turned in from box 64. The chemical arrived on the scene in about a minute and a half and a stream from one of the 30 gallon tanks was turned on at once. In two minutes there was no vestige of fire, although when the stream started the place was fiercely ablaze. Less than 40 gallons of the chemical was used. The material used in the tanks is a mixture of 10 pounds of carbonate of soda, one gallon of sulphuric acid and the rest water. The mingling of the soda and acid produces carbonic acid gas and generates sufficient force to throw the stream 75 or 100 feet. The engine looks neat and businesslike and is mounted upon a four-wheeled carriage drawn by a fast team. At the moment of leaving the engine house the engineer turns a lever which empties the carbonate and sulphuric into the water, and by the time the fire is reached the gas is strong enough to throw the stream the maximum distance. One tank can be filled while the other is being discharged. The chemical will often put out a fire at once where water would have little effect, as for instance where it is creeping up behind wainscottings and between floors. The deadly gas reaches where water cannot and quietly smothers the fire. The chief of the fire department is well pleased with the new engine. The old Deluge fire engine, which started for the scene broke an axle on Broad street and was towed back to the hall for repairs.

PETTED BY THE G.O.M.

A Little Black Dog Which Has Captured Gladstone's Affections.

Petz is the name of a little black Pomerarian dog at Hawarden Castle, to which, according to the Washington Post, Mr. Gladstone has become attached. The dog came from Schwalbac, Nassau, where two of Mr. Gladstone's family were sojourning for some time in the early summer of 1888. Petz belonged to Her Bersoir, of the Prussian Stadt Coblentz, where they staid, and in return for their attentions he so entirely devoted himself to the two English visitors that, when the stay came to an end, by a friendly arrangement Petz came over to England and made his new home in Hawarden.

The attachment of Mr. Gladstone to Petz is, of course, altogether unreciprocated. There is no one the little fellow cares half so much to accompany on a walk as Mr. Gladstone, because he knows that the chances are that he will get more stick-throwing—Petz's pet passion is running after sticks—out of the great statesman than from the other and more hard-hearted members of the family. With this object in view he will lie in wait in the early morning outside the right honorable gentleman's dressing-room door, in the hope he may be allowed to accompany him on his daily walk up to the church at 8:30 a.m. for the morning service. Mr. Gladstone has often protested that in throwing sticks for him to fetch he is quite unable to resist or to tire out his pertinacious little friend. Nearly all the ex-Cabinet Ministers when visiting Hawarden have had to contribute in this way to Petz's amusement.

Mr. Gladstone delights in telling his friends how on one occasion when he was felling a tree, with Petz as his only companion, the little fellow after a time thought some little attention should be paid to him, and that some of the chips should be thrown to him to fetch. So he kept picking up a chip now and again, and dropping it at the woodman's feet in the hope of attracting his attention.

Mr. Gladstone took it all in, and, appearing not to notice his little friend's efforts, went on with his tree felling, determined to try and tire him out. But it was no good, and at last, in dire distress, Petz picked up a large chip and dropped it on Mr. Gladstone's boot, at the same time looking up into the statesman's face as if his life depended on his wish being gratified. The honorable gentleman had to give in, and Petz was made altogether happy.

A Musical Event.

A very pleasant entertainment was given in St. John's school room last evening under the management of Mrs. Renwick. The following programme was rendered:

Song.....P. Renwick
Violin solo.....M. Todd
" " .....R. Powell
Recitation.....G. Flummerfelt
"A Day in a Child's Life"—Tableau, "Infancy and Childhood"—Tableau and Chorus, "Waking," "The Lesson" and "March." Grace Before Meals—Song of a Doll.—Romp and Exercises ("See Saw," etc.)—Song, "Tired"—Child's Prayer—"Lullaby"—Tableau.
Spanish dance.....

Miss Twiss officiated at the piano as accompanist.

New Appointments.

The Gazette issued last evening announces the following appointments: John F. Foulkes, of Victoria, to be clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office; David Robson and Thomas J. Armstrong, of New Westminster, to be notaries public for and within the province; and Gordon Hunter, of Victoria, to be crown solicitor for the province of British Columbia.

A False Alarm.

Last night about 11 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 31. The brigade turned out promptly, but the alarm proved to be a false one and a return was made; but not before a run was made down and up Yates street in search of a blaze.

Bismarck's Case.

No more talk has been heard of prosecuting Bismarck. Probably the Emperor's mother is wise enough to coach her son against such a stupid mistake. A man out of office is harmless, if you leave him alone. Everybody understands that he is embittered, if left outside, and it is well to allow his drivel of lamentation at changes which hurt him personally to appear self-creative. Bismarck professes to have no animus against the young Emperor. A declaration to the effect that he had animus was hardly to be expected. But the ex-chancellor is by no means reconciled to his own retirement upon equitable or patriotic principles of gratitude. He will not believe that he has been justly dealt with by being ostracized from the chancellorship. His criticisms may do good to Germany if, by contrast with present courses, the ex-Chancellor shows how he handled the reins of power. An omnipotent exile is always a demonstration lesson for students of history. The time has not yet come to show what German history has been before and after the Franco-German war.

BARNARD COLLEGE NEEDS MONEY.

At Least $500,000 Must Be Raised to Secure a $100,000 Donation.

The generous donor of $100,000 for building a hall for Barnard college has shown a hearty interest in the development of woman's education which ought to find emulators in a city like New York. There must be imitators of this generosity or else even the fruit of this donation will be lost.

Among the conditions with which the anonymous donor accompanies this offering there is one that a site for the building shall be procured within 1,000 feet of Columbia college. When Columbia, in a few years, moves to its new quarters out Bloomingdale way, Barnard college must have its site there.

Now is the time to buy the site. Ten building lots will be sufficient. The price of these lots now ought to be about $75,000.

If Barnard college is to have a $100,000 building on a site of its own the college ought to be endowed. This would need about $500,000.

This is pretty clear, but it is not a bit more clear than that Barnard has no money at all. If these steps are to be taken for perpetuating a work so exclusively for woman's advancement, some generous friends of the cause will have to go down in their pocketbooks.

There are plenty of rich women in New York. Some of them, it is hoped, have faith enough in this woman's college to make it a handsome donation.

There are men who heartily believe in the cause of higher education for women and who are in a condition to back their views by money contributions. Money certainly tells in this case of Barnard college.

Newnham and Girton are thriving women's colleges in England. Isn't New York just as capable of supporting a college? Barnard has made a fine start. The plucky women who put it on foot went heroically to work with a large margin of trust and a very small one of cash. It opened with seven students. Next year's freshman class numbers already forty-five. By the time they get their college built there will be at least 300 women on its rolls.

Here, then, is the opportunity for the friend of woman, whether that friend be man or woman. The donation of $100,000 should not be ineligible because there is not generous enough interest in woman's higher education to supply the money for the site of the college.

Four years is the term in which the conditions must be fulfilled. If Barnard hasn't her site then, why, technically at least, she loses her claim to this large donation.

Women often give large sums to men's colleges. Let some of the rich champions of their sex come forward now and give Barnard college a good, strong boost on its way. The students receive the same degrees that the Columbia boys do, so here there is a perfect equality of the sexes. Up till now Barnard has paid its way without any strong bid for public assistance.

But at this juncture she has got to have help, or the good that has been done and the good that is promised will be lost.—New York World.

A Disinherited Astor.

Mr. Henry Astor, a brother of the late William Astor, a farmer of Columbia county, comes in for a codicil which sets forth that neither he nor his issue shall have so much as one red cent to rub against another. The father of these two men, William B. Astor, gave Henry a small amount of money, although he had offended the family by marrying a respectable girl, the daughter of a farmer employed on the Astor estate at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson. This was the only offense charged against Henry, so far as the public ever knew. This offense will not strike most people as being unpardonable, and yet, in the eyes of the relatives, it seems to be growing in heinousness as the years go by.

It wasn't so dreadful during the lifetime of his father, for that stern parent conceded him a few paltry dollars; but coming down to this generation he doesn't receive so much as a piaster, and a piaster for the son of an Astor is mighty short pasture, so to speak. Perhaps as the years glide by and his offense becomes still further intensified, his branch of the family will be required to pay in something each year to the other branch by way of further atonement for marrying whom he pleased. It is gratifying to know that Henry Astor has been doing right well since he contracted this marriage, notwithstanding that his rich relatives didn't like it.—John A. Cockerill in New York Recorder.

A Possible Solution.

The department of public charities and correction of New York city, with its 15,000 wards, received $2,166,237 in 1891, and requested an appropriation of $2,877,245 for 1892. If a part of the money that is annually devoted to keeping alive the helpless and suffering could in some way be diverted to remedying unhealthy domiciles, relieving overcrowded tenements, dissipating polluted air and foul gases, supplying the best food at cheap rates, educating the masses in the simple principles of hygienic living, and in many like ways checking the sources of disease and degeneration, the knotty problem would find its best solution.

The way we can cure is by preventing. We permit factors to exist that degenerate men physically, mentally and morally, and then bring up a clumsy, mechanical, outside philanthropy to try and reform by patchwork.—Dr. Henry D. Chapin in Popular Science Monthly.

A 1 shaving materials at Fox's.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is a lean pig that is always squealing.

Don't swear to your own honesty in a horse trade.

The summer girl makes love while the moon shines.

A seed that will not grow is no better than one that is rotten.

It is decidedly ill bred to eat anything, even confectionery, in the street.

The race track is a bad place to go on the first day of your vacation.

In reading and studying, the page should be held about a foot from the eye.

Gladstone was in power when he introduced his home rule bill, in April, 1885.

Weak pearlash water is said to be good to remove stains caused by acids on scarlet woolen goods.

In south America the native children will drag huge centipedes out of their holes and crunch them up.

It is becoming more and more the fashion to hang lace curtains straight, so as to show their full design.

The cool night that you can sleep is the one that the baby chooses to be walked up and down until daylight.

Maine supplies the most of the Christmas trees used in New York city and exports many to south America.

From one sugar pine tree felled last winter in the Sierra mountains fourteen logs were cut, each 16 feet long.

During last year the takings at the Parisian theaters amounted to $4,620,000, or nearly $125,000 more than in 1890.

It is said that umbrellas have an almost human antipathy to a crowd. "One at a time," is the motto of the umbrella.

Slate floors should be polished, rubbing first with a smooth, flat piece of pumice stone, and finally polish with rotten stone.

The great cantilever bridge at Niagara falls is entirely composed of steel. It is 810 feet in length, weighs 3,000 tons and cost $900,000.

With the modern elevator almost any speed desired can be obtained; it all depends upon the power used and the distance traveled.

The stockmen of South Dakota have recently imported from Tennessee a number of Russian wolf hounds to help in the extermination of wolves, which have of late been killing numbers of calves and colts.

Managing Husbands.

When you have learned to take a man by contraries you have learned the most important lesson in the management of men. If a man is inclined to be rough and harsh, used to ordering men about—perhaps accustomed to scowl and growl—just you be as timid and as easily frightened as a baby. Let your lip tremble and your eyes fill and say, "George, don't, don't speak like that!" but do it to please, not to irritate him. Be frightened if he scowls; be ready to run if he growls. These big, ugly fellows are the tenderest hearted men in the world, but you must get at the tenderness in them or you will find yourself bullied about, and no woman can stand that.

If a man is dictatorial, be as gentle and yielding as you can learn to make yourself. Don't pretend you know, but really yield. Sink your own opinions, but have a great respect for the truth. These dictatorial fellows are usually, dictatorial because they have genuine confidence in their own opinions. They will more willingly admit to themselves that they are wrong than that you are right. It is the easiest thing in the world to make them change their views, only you must not seem to change them. Let them do it of their own will and reason and intelligence. Then agree with them always. It is the right thing they have come to, and in so coming they have vindicated their superiority. It isn't that they have agreed with you and so admitted themselves beaten. Forego your little triumph. The important thing is that the man you are managing should be managed.—Jenness Miller Magazine.

A Brenton Wedding Party.

At the busiest hour of yesterday, while the mayor of the Eleventh arrondissement was actively engaged in uniting in the bonds of matrimony no fewer than seven couples, he was somewhat surprised to hear the sound of a species of bagpipe coming up the grand staircase. The discordant sounds were found to proceed from the musician of a Breton wedding, who, in accordance with the custom of his country, was blowing his hardest, in order to bring luck to the bride and bridegroom. All the members of the party were attired in Breton costume—the men wearing short jackets and broad brimmed hats ornamented with ribbons, and the women bright colored shawls and enormous caps.

The clerk, who was unable to find the names of the contracting parties on the register, discovered that they had never had the banns published, and that "they were not obliged to do so at home." On being informed that certain preliminary formalities were absolutely essential to the performance of the marriage ceremony, the bride and bridegroom withdrew, still unmarried, but in the best of spirits, saying that they would "think it over."—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Try Breakfast Gem, the finest cereal food for people troubled with dyspepsia, to be had at J. P. Matthews & Co., SOLE AGENTS for Victoria.

Try B. Sprung & Co., stalls 26 and 27 City Market, for mild bacon, fresh smoked hams, butter, eggs, etc.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES

RHEUMATISM,

Backache, Bruises,
Sciatica, Burns,
Sprains, Frost-Bites,

NEURALGIA.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Ariadne," "Lizzie Bell," and "Irvine," large consignments of

PAINTS

direct from the manufacturers, which we are selling at Low Prices.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

We carry the most complete line of Coach Colors, Varnishes, and Paints in the Province.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C.

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PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties. We have secured the services of Mr. R. H. Cavill, formerly of Swansea, where he was for five years connected with the Swansea Smelter. Mr. Cavill's practical experience as manager for the past 17 years, in some of the foremost mines and mills in California, Arizona, and Mexico Central America, together with his Swansea experience, gives him a thorough knowledge of the treatment and best methods of working refractory ores.

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BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 4 per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE BYRNES, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION.

FURNITURE, &C.

Wednesday, July 13, 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by the executors of the estate of the late J. B. Matthews to sell at the residence, Fort and Langley street, all the Household Furniture, etc.

DINING ROOM—Dining table and cover, large easy leather chairs, marble clock, 365-day clock, carpet, bronze ornaments, mirror, dining chairs, cut glass decanters, sherry, port, claret, champagne and ale glasses, epergnes, cruets, table linen, napkins, fruit dishes and plates, tea set, cheese dishes, handsome carving set, table and dessert cutlery in case, fish knife and fork, celery bowl, water jug, fruit dish, etc.,

A Fine Dinner Service, White and Gold, with Blue Border.

A fine work of art, marine oil painting, Balaklava Harbor, by Stanfield, several fine landscape oil paintings by Cook and others.

DRAWING ROOM—Two sets of Illustrated Shakespeare, Old and New London Illustrated (6 vols.), and other standard works, handsome inlaid parlor table, parlor suite, carpets, curtains, blinds, large plate mirror, ornaments, water color and lithographs, glass, gas, chandelier, tables and cloth.

A Fine Grand Piano by Collard & Collard.

OFFICE—Book and surgical instrument case, surgical library, fishing rods and reels, fine double barrel gun and case, ammunition, oil cloth.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS.

KITCHEN—Range and boiler, dinner set, crockery, cutlery, moulds, tinware, tables, chairs, chickens, garden hose, etc., etc.

A lot of flowers.

G. BYRNES,
je29 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

PIANOS, ORGAN, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES, ETC.

D. JOHNSON & CO.

Will sell by auction at their sale rooms, 40 Broad street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, 11TH INSTANT,

the following goods consigned for Absolute Sale, namely:—One fine toned, full compass, iron-framed Pianette in Mahogany case, by Boosey, of London, England; one capital upright Piano in Rosewood case, nice tone and touch, made by Cadby of London, England; one splendid Organ in Black Walnut case, rich and melliffuous in tone and of great power; two fine Parlor Suites in black walnut in splendid condition; Lounge; Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Wardrobe, Bedsteads and Bedding, Mirror, Glassware, capital Kitchen Stove fitted with coil steam boiler and pipes complete, Kitchen and other Tables; Iron and Tinware; 250 lbs Virginia Tobacco; 200 lbs Walnuts; box of Prunes, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. precisely.

D. JOHNSON - - The Auctioneer.

jy7-td

GEORGE BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Saturday, July 9

I will sell at Porter's Wharf, Store Street,

160,000 FEET

Of Fine Dressed and Rough Lumber

DIMENSIONS:

ROUGH—1x4, 1x6, 1x8, 1x12, 1½x8, 2x3, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, 2x14, 2x18, 3x3, 3x4, 3x6, 3x8, 3x12, 3x15, 4x4, 4x6, 4x8, 4x10, 4x12, 5x10, 6x6, 6x8, 6x12, 8x8, 8x10, 12x12.

SINGLE DRESSED—1x4, 1x8, 1x10, 1x12, 1x14, 1x18.

DOUBLE DRESSED—1x4, 1x5, 1x6, 1x8, 1x10, 1x12.

RUSTIC—1x8, 1x4, 1x6, 1½x4.

Well assorted and seasoned. It will be sold according to sizes.

Also Door Jambs, Window Sills, Casings, etc.

GEO. BYRNES,
jy5 Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

On an early date (if not disposed of privately in the meantime) the

ELEGANT FURNISHINGS

of a 7-roomed house in James Bay. The house contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms and bathroom; seven minutes' walk from postoffice; on tram line; to let, $30 per month. The furniture can be bought en bloc.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,
my25 Auctioneers.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Monday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of Salt Beef, Soft Bread, Lime, Lumber, Coffins and Graves as may be required for Naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
1st July, 1892. jatd

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

SITUATION WANTED—Boy wants situation as message boy, etc. Is willing to work for board. Address T.V., this office. jy8-2t

WANTED—A young lady at present engaged in Toronto as bookkeeper, shorthand writer and typewriter, would accept similar duties with a responsible firm in Victoria. Best of references can be given. Address, stating salary paid, Miss J. H., care of TIMES office, Victoria. my31-tf

SITUATION WANTED—A young woman wishes to go out sewing by the day; an experienced hand. Apply 173 Johnson street. my30

MENDING OR MAKING—Sewing wanted by the day or at home. Address Needle, 93 Niagara street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A servant of all work for a small family. Apply at 2 Oswego street, corner of Belleville street, James Bay, any morning from 10 to 1 o'clock. jy7-4t

WANTED—A servant girl. Apply at 53 Frederick street. je17-tf

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Two houses, with every convenience. Apply George E. Smith, Garbally road, water front. jy8-1m

FOR RENT—Nos. 73 and 75 Pembroke street (five-roomed houses), $15 per month; 35 and 43 Chatham street, near Government (six-roomed, modern improvements), $16; 42 Herald street, near Government (five-roomed), $12; Turner street, Rock Bay (five-roomed, new), $12. Apply 21 Queen's Avenue. jy7-2w

TO RENT—Beautifully situated residence, containing eight rooms, very cheap. 106 Dallas road. jy7-4t

TO LET—Comfortable bedrooms, with partial board (breakfast and late dinner). Bathroom. Car passes the door. 127 Menzies street. je29-1m

"THE WILSON," 90 Yates Street—Will be occupied July 1. Fine offices on first floor in suites or single. Suites of three or four for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Furnished suites and single rooms. Terms on application to W. K. Tullock, 90 Douglas street, Room 6. je-24-1m

TO LET—With immediate possession, a furnished house with over two acres of land situated on Rockland Avenue, Belcher street. Good stables and garden. Apply to Alan S. Dumbleton, P. O. box 585. m20-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Last evening, a lady's gold watch, on one of the following streets:—On Blanchard from Johnson to Yates, or on Yates from Blanchard to Cook. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at TIMES office. jy7-tf

STRAYED from the enclosure of the undersigned, a bay horse with star on right shoulder. Information about it will be rewarded. Dixi H. Ross, 167 Government street. jy6-3t

A SMALL SILVER WATCH. No. 37,750, with short gold Albert chain. Menzies street near the beach. Reward. J.L.S., P.O. Box 95. je27

LOST—An English pug dog, answering to the name of "Blaine." Any person returning same to 288 Yates street will be suitably rewarded. F. G. Richards, Jr. je-21-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—Blocks of five, ten or fifteen acres, with improvements, 25 minutes' ride of the city. Terms, enquire of S. Matson, 16 Broad street. jy2-1w

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, situated 300 yards southwest of Mission city bridge, containing 244 acres of Matsqui prairie dyked land; 175 acres of beautiful grass, a few clumps of graceful cotton-wood, with a charming frontage of three-quarters of a mile on Fraser river, the back land within fifteen feet of C. P. R. and Seattle railroad flag station. Must be sold. Apply to Wm. Andean, upper Pandora ave., Victoria. j25-1m

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Building Society plan of payment. Dalby & Claxton. je4

FOR SALE—Two lots on Chatham street (good corner) for $1800 Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—One lot on Oak Bay, 80 ft. water front; near the pavilion, $1000. Dalby & Claxton. ap11

FOR SALE—Fine building lot close to Dunsmuir Castle, 50x126' 9". Price $900. Apply to Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Good residential lot on Menzies street, opposite the Government grounds. Price $1650. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates St. fe3

FOR SALE—Lots in Fir Grove Estate, from $125 upwards. Beautiful suburban location. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. T. WATT,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence No. 36½ Douglas street (near Fort), Dr. Milne's old residence.
May 19-d&w tf

DOCTOR MacGILLIS,
45 Yates Street.
SPECIALIST: — Skin, Kidney and Private Diseases. june 30lm

H. D. LEITCH, M.D.C.M.
SPECIALTY:—Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Rectum.
Office with Dr. Frank Hall, Driard Block, 60 Douglas street. Residence corner of Pandora and Fernwood Road. Office telephone 420.

DR. G. L. MILNE,
OFFICE—36 DOUGLAS STREET.
Telephone at office, No. 16.
Telephone at residence, No. 208. my28

HOMŒOPATHY
DR. JOHN HALL
98 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store.
CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Office hours, from 1 to p.m only except ng unday and holidays.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe29tf

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2. W. C. WINDEBANK, Pianoforte Tuner from Broadwood's, London, England, 30 years' experience. VOCAL HUMORIST. ENTERTAINMENTS given and attended. Satisfaction guaranteed, 45 Blanchard street.
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Those who sing a little now,
Soon sing a little more. je17

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States.
City references:—All the music stores, where orders may be left.
je9-3m JAMES SHERIDAN.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. m14-tf

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

J. H. FALCONER'S
VICTORIA VINEGAR WORKS
YATES STREET
Is where the celebrated BLUE BELL Tomato Catsup is made. Enquire of your grocer.

SIMON LEISER
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

S. SHORE
DEALER IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Material
Guns, Ammunition, Whips.
45 JOHNSON ST.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
Cohen's Printing Office
38 FORT STREET.

OSBORNE HOUSE
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
Corner Pandora and Blanchard Streets.
31 Large and Airy Rooms.
Board and Lodging, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Day Board, $4 per week.
C. W. MONK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement is not
IN THE TIMES?

Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.
EWEN MORRISON, MANAGER.
Manufacturers of all kinds of rough and dressed
CEDAR AND FIR LUMBER.
Rustic, Shiplap, Flooring, Mouldings, Laths, Shingles, Pickets, etc., kept in stock or cut to order.
Yard: Discovery St., bet. Store & Government
VICTORIA, B.C.
Address all communications to Post-office Box 298.

A. BUTCHER & CO.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
95 Douglas St., two doors from Johnson.
Our celebrated Cabinet Photographs are known and appreciated everywhere. $3 per dozen. Accurate likeness. Artistic finish.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S.
DENTIST.
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College.
SPECIALTY:—Administration of Gas or Ether for painless extraction of teeth.
HOURS:—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
OFFICE:—Corner Yates and Douglas.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., meets every Monday night in the Pandora Temperance Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome.
Select Degree meets 1st Wednesday in each month.
G. SUTHERLAND, S.C. A. H. MATTHEW, ap12 R. Sec.

I. O. G. T. PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1, I.O.G.T., meets every Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall, Pandora avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. my17

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy25 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P. Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
R. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.
oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Gaston street, Victoria, B. C. jan5-1y

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. jul8

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. g22-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 50.

BUY SLAB-WOOD!!
Only Half the Price of Cordwood.
Sawn to lengths to suit purchaser. Sawdust for sale.
H. E. MOLLER,
Sayward's Lumber Mills, 33 Constance Street.
je13-tf

EDMONTON FRUIT FARM.
This celebrated Fruit still for sale
—AT—
MRS. P. WILSON'S, 185 Douglas St.
Large Ripe Red Currants.
Fresh Juicy White Currants.
Luscious Rare Black Currants.
Fine White and Red Raspberries.
And other Fruits equally cheap.

JOSEPH SEARS
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.
114 YATES STREET

BELYEA & GREGORY,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.
OFFICE:
White House Block, Victoria, B. C.
P.O. BOX 683.

NEAT, CLEAN
Furnished Rooms
By day, week or month
AT CROMWELL HOUSE
103½ Government St.
Terms from $6 per month.
je16 MRS. DOW, Proprietress.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
Has removed to No. 137 Cormorant St. above Blanchard.
fe27

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS, - - Manager.

UNION :: BREWERY
Nanaimo, B.C.,
Is now supplying Lager Beer to the trade in Victoria.
JOHN LEAHY,
Sole Agents.

Save Money
Save Time
Save Trouble
By leaving your orders for repairs, alterations, or any other carpenter work with
J. P. Burgess,
10 Broughton St.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block.
ap22

A beautiful line of sash curtains in art shades at Spencer's Arcade.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government
Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week ..... 25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 75 cents for each insertion and pro rata for more space or longer time.

A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space.

NOTICES of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50; Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

The Daily Times.

THE EGG DUTY.

In speaking of the newly imposed duty on eggs the News says: "But it is going to cost British Columbia quite a round sum—Sir Richard Cartwright says $10,000 a year. But we suppose we must suffer, with the hope that the country at large will be benefitted." Our contemporary's meek patience is quite charming, but it might have given also its opinion on the refusal of the Government to make the country at large pay back at least a small portion of the obligation by placing a duty on lead. As for benefits arising from the egg duty, we frankly confess our inability to find where they come in, except in the way of swelling Minister Foster's boasted surplus at the expense of British Columbia. Eastern Canada yearly exports about 7,000,000 dozen of eggs and imports 400,000 dozen. British Columbia imports 200,000, or one-third of the total importation, and any person can see that five cents a dozen on this quantity will produce $10,000 of duty. Now, will the News or some other good authority kindly explain to us how this duty is going to "protect" the egg industry in Eastern Canada? Will there be one dozen more eggs produced when the Canadian hen is shielded from the competition of her American cousin? We believe not, always remembering that the home bird at present cackles over such a very abundant surplus. And if the duty is imposed merely as a measure of retaliation and to gratify spitefulness, what wickedness appears in selecting such a device as will hurt this province most. If the Government desired to place a special tax on British Columbia, it has certainly gone about the business with devilish ingenuity. But our subservient representatives and the slavish Tory press find no voice to condemn the iniquity. "We must suffer with the hope that the country at large will be benefitted." No wonder the Dominion Government feels itself at liberty to oppress and harass a province when its people meekly declare themselves slaves who dare not protest.

NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.

There are two sides to every question, even to the habitual use of opium by a people. The Vice-Principal of the Wesleyan College at Madras has published in the London Times a carefully reasoned letter on the anti-opium agitation now going on in England. This letter is intended to disillusionize the well-meaning people conducting the agitation against the use of opium. While opposed to the use of the drug and of all other stimulants, the writer contends that the reformers exaggerate the facts and present the evil in a light that the facts will not justify. A pamphlet has been widely circulated in India and England, which represented the Madras Presidency "as consuming enough opium to poison its population, if unused to opium, three times over." The actual fact, as quoted by Mr. Hoare, the writer referred to, from the anti-opium publications themselves, is that Madras, with a population of over 35,000,000, imports 67,000 pounds of opium for its annual consumption. In regard to the effect of it on the people, the conclusion at which Mr. Hoare comes appears to be that the opium trade, as conducted in India, is much less injurious than the liquor traffic is in England.

The same point has lately formed the subject of an exhaustive inquiry by Dr. Mouat, who deals with the question in the Lancet from a purely scientific point of view, "quite apart from the party and political purposes of the discussion. He examines the carefully prepared and tested records of the Calcutta hospitals for 56,392 cases. "In the detailed tables furnished," he says, "all particulars connected with the diseases were contained. They included all classes of the native community, and a small proportion of Europeans and Eurasians. In the whole of this mass of sickness and mortality there was not a single case of either disease or death attributable to the use or abuse of opium." The returns of the gaol hospitals in Bengal afford corroboration of the evidence thus furnished by the hospitals. The number of prisoners under observation amounted to 302,374; the average proportion of them always in hospital was 5 per cent., the number of deaths was 6717; and the period of observation extended over five years. A large proportion of the mortality in Indian gaols is caused by diseases and habits of life or predisposing causes contracted before the prisoner comes into confinement. Yet, says Dr. Mouat: "Not a single case of either sickness or death was returned as caused by the use or abuse of opium."

The Indian press endorses the custom of opium smoking as a substitute for alcoholic beverages, the consumption of which it fears would become general were the soporific drug banished altogether. There is one peculiarly fatal native "tipple" that would be certain to be a common beverage among the poorer classes were they not already addicted to the use of opium.

FRUIT EXPORTING.

In an article yesterday we called attention to fruit raising and its possibilities of success. Now there is a statement we might add to our remarks, which may appear paradoxical, namely, "The greater the supply, the greater the demand." The French have a proverb which freely translated reads, "In eating the appetite grows." This is strictly true as regards the appetite for fruit; it is still true when judged by the larger operations of the fruit business. Practically the demand for British Columbia fruit has no limit. The growing requirements of fruit in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the increasing consumption of fruit in the home market through larger supply and cheaper price; the decreased price of sugar, and the greater facilities for packing, canning and preserving, places, an almost limitless market before our fruit growers. Chiefly, we believe, the canning, packing and preserving of fruit will show the greater expansion. Great Britain's markets are available. If we produces goods of sterling quality, if our price is cheap enough to compete with our neighbors to the south, then the Mother Country will very readily purchase our goods. Can we do this? In order to investigate this matter thoroughly a visit was paid to the factory of the Okell & Morris Co., Rock Bay. The manager of that live concern very courteously invited us to inspect their premises, and note their methods of dealing with the fruits and preparing them for the market. The result of our investigations goes to show that our fruit growers have nothing to fear from over-supply in the future. We learn that the firm have agencies already established in Great Britain, and overtures for business have been received from China and Japan. Their business has already received such expansion that they are erecting wharves and a larger factory close to their present one, in order to cope with it. Finer strawberry preserves need not be made, more luscious raspberry and apricot preserves could not be produced. And we claim that what this firm can do, other firms with equal skill, capital and enterprise might do. Dried apples, plums, prunes, apricots and peaches might be sent round Cape Horn to the mother country, and the capturing of all shipping trade and home consumption might be accomplished. What better plums can be shown than those grown upon our Pacific slope; what better cherries or Bartlett pears than in our city? If the capitalists of our city combine with the skilled manufacturers of preserves and bottled fruits, large quantities of fruit may be exported to all parts of the world. And there is this aspect of the fruit industry—practically, there is no real demand for boy and girl labor. When our youths and maidens have left school there is but little demand for their untrained labor. Now, fruit picking, packing, cleaning, bottling, labeling and preparing for market gives such work that boys and girls can do. The busy army of youthful workers in the factory we mentioned before is sufficient proof of the utility of such industries, and we have no doubt that capital properly employed in this direction, would find most remunerative returns.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Liberals seems to have had their turn for encouragement yesterday, as they made some gains, but they have still a heavy up-hill pull. The old Tower Hamlets seem to have changed in political opinion more decidedly than any other part of London. The defeat of Mr. Ritchie, president of the Local Government Board, and Sir J. C. R. Colomb gives the Gladstonians two more notable Tory scalps to hang at their belts.

Speaking of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard project the Miner says:—"The existence of a railroad crossing the line would, instead of working all sorts of evil, benefit directly, Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway and eastern Canadians. For this reason: Reduce the charges on freight, and its time of transit from the east, and we, in the west, would be glad to do business with eastern firms, which we now transact with American houses; the Canadian Pacific Railway would make more money on our trade than they at present do, because they would carry a far larger amount of stuff. Eastern firms would be able to quote us prices which would induce us to buy from them that which we now get in a cheaper market."

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

IT is gratifying to see the keen interest taken in education, and the numbers of young men and women striving to fit themselves for the position of teachers. About 200 since Tuesday have been undergoing the process of examination in Assembly Hall. The building is admirably suited for the purpose, being large, well ventilated and central. I suppose there will be some failures, yet I could heartily wish them all success.

I thought it rather hard upon the ex-editor of the Colonist, the Hon. D. W. Higgins, the other day. Speaking to a gentleman residing out of town as to the value of the TIMES and urging him to carefully read it, he said, "Oh, yes, I subscribe for it regularly and have almost from the beginning. The fact is," he continued, "I read Mr. Higgins' articles condemning it in his paper and I knew there must be good in it if Mr. Higgins condemned it." No doubt the genial Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has long ago repeated of his hastily formed opinions, and is a warm supporter of the only independent and unbought paper of the city. If he still adheres to his old views I should like again to quote the News favorite couplet:

"For while the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

"Yes, but what can we do with the social evil?" said an irate alderman to me yesterday, "we can't stop it entirely; if we shut up one house another one is opened. It is all very well to find fault with us, but the Mayor and corporation cannot do everything." "Perhaps not," I say, "but the present system is execrable. You allow, practically, the business to flourish and grow in the center of the city. The men who visit these places are allowed to go scot free, the owners of the houses obtain an enormous rental for their property, and naturally have a vested interest in the business; the only deterrent is the occasional fine of some of the inmates, a fine readily paid. Now," I said, "be fair in this matter. Summon every property-owner who rents his house for such a purpose, let the onus be laid upon him to enquire into the character of his tenants and fine heavily those who dare to profit by the unholy traffic. Next, summon every man as well as every woman found residing in or occasional visitors to these haunts, and place in the pillory of public opinion those who in any way aid in the shameful business.

Is it not time that a bankruptcy law be passed either as a Dominion statue or as a provincial measure? Defaulting debtors have a "high old time" of it. If they get behind in payments there is no need to "rise early and sit up late and eat the bread of sorrows," to practise economy and try to retrieve the losses of the past. Not at all. The British Columbian trader has an easier way out of his difficulties. First, he secures the $500 exemption; next, he carefully pays the claim of any relatives or friends, calls on one of his largest creditors, makes an assignment to him, and then calmly smokes the pipe of peace.

I was led into the foregoing reflections by an occurrence yesterday in our city. A local merchant found himself in difficulties, partly through neglect and partly through gambling propensities. A creditor visits the store to obtain his account, when he is informed that the sheriff is in possession for five months' rent, and the bland and polite clerk states further that he—the clerk—has a lien of $500 upon the stock for wages. And stock and book debts will scarcely pay the rent if sold at a forced sale.

I wish the health officer would take a stroll around Queen's avenue. It is a charming rural resort and would help to quiet his perturbed nerves just now. Perhaps his olfactory organs might object, for with the ditches newly cleaned out a most unpleasant and unsavory odor arises. Probably such gases are not injurious to health, but their effect upon a romantic turn of mind like my own, is at least peculiar. QUIZ.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Collier Empire passed up to Nanaimo this morning for coal.

The schooner Mary E. Russ is discharging the remainder of her California redwood lumber at Sehl's wharf.

The steamer Rithet is having a new paddle wheel shaft cast at the Albion Iron Works. She will be ready for sea again about the 20th.

The schooner Halcyon has been beached near Marshall's boathouse, Point Ellice, to have her hull scraped and cleaned. Several odds and ends of repairs will also be executed while she is ashore.

THE LIBRARIAN REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR:—In last night's TIMES your report of a letter I sent the council is on the whole correct, for it must be rather difficult to abridge such matter. There is, however, one serious mistake in it. You say that we have added 20 to our list of readers in the last six months. This should be 300. Please observe this is quite a serious matter, for if we had had only 30, there might be no sense in my making a fuss about it; but ten times that makes it another affair. In fact we have thousands, where hundreds were expected on starting the library. You report the mayor as saying that a former council was to blame for this. How would his worship like to have this rule applied to—say his salary? If it were, we would be happy all round, for we would then have lots of money to buy books. JAS. MCGREGOR.

CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Permit me to make a suggestion to Bandmaster Finn and his generous bandsmen. In consideration of the danger consequent on the congregation of a large audience this evening, would it not be advisable to postpone the weekly concert? I am sure that everyone appreciates the kindness of the city band and a number of citizens would be disappointed, but the public safety is my excuse for making this suggestion. MUSIC.

Ecru lace curtains in great variety at D. Spencer's.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Incoming Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Passengers on Umatilla for Victoria: Mrs. D. K. Russell, N. Meares, H. Morse, V. A. Creerne, E. Boywick, J. Whaite, C. J. Fagan, F. Tilson and wife, F. H. Jell.

Special Carpet Sale.

During the balance of the month of July, Weiler Bros. call particular attention to a great bargain sale of carpets, rugs, art squares, and chenille curtains. Be wise and call early, it will pay you to buy now. *

Fire House Alterations.

A gang of carpenters are at work fixing up the Deluge engine house on Yates street. Two new stalls are to be built for the hose reel horses, which are to be transferred from the Tiger engine house. The chemical engine is to be stored in the latter place. The sleeping department of the Deluge engine house will also be made habitable.

The First Death.

The first death in the city from the dread disease, smallpox, occurred this morning, the little three-year-old daughter of Henry Ball, Pandora avenue, being the victim. The child was ill for a week, and only yesterday was it pronounced a case of smallpox. The case at first was a very mild one, and there was every hope the child would recover.

New Grocery Store.

Messrs. Hughes and O'Brien, who recently formed a partnership for the purpose of entering the grocery business, will to-morrow afternoon open their store at 74 Yates street, just below Broad. They have imported a large and assorted stock of groceries, and are sure to do a good business. Both are young men well known, popular, and above all energetic.

McNeill-Haslam.

Officer William McNeill, of the provincial police, and Miss Margaret Haslam, of Lancashire, England, were married last evening at Christ Church cathedral by Canon Beanlands. A number of friends were present at the church and afterwards at the New York restaurant, where a wedding dinner was held. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents.

I.O.O.F.

D.D.G.M. G. Fowlie, accompanied by G.S. F., Davey; G.Treasurer, W. E Holmes; P.G.M., J. Phillips, and several other members of the order will leave on the afternoon train to-morrow (Saturday) for Duncans to instal the officers elect for the present term. All Oddfellows of the Independent order are invited to come and participate. The train leaves at 3 p.m., returning at 12:20 p.m. on Sunday. Reduced rates.

Ready Next Week.

The work on Point Ellice bridge is being done in a very substantial manner; much more substantial than the original. Seven or eight heavy stringers are being put in on the floor of the bridge. It is an awkward place to get at, the workmen having to be suspended on scaffolds under the bridge. The work will be completed and the bridge thrown open for regular traffic early next week.

Seriously Ill.

Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, is seriously ill. Mr. Vernon was feeling rather unwell last Monday and did not come down to business on Tuesday. Since that date the disease has made marked progress, until there is no concealing the fact that the Chief Commissioner is a very sick man. The information was brought to the Lands and Works department this morning and created a sensation among the employees there. Mr. Vernon is having the best medical treatment.

Promenade Concert.

The Victoria City band, which during the season has been generous enough to give up one night of the week to providing musical entertainments for the public, will give their weekly promenade concert in the Market hall this evening. The programme will be as follows:

March	Pride of the Trombones	Cogswells
Overture	Tuxedo	Southwell
Selection	Odds and Ends	Missud
Waltz	Anaconda	Strong
Fantasia	Hearts of Oak	Boequit
March	Deperre	Dalby
	God Save the Queen.	

Worse and Worse.

In addition to the list of insanitary abominations mentioned yesterday in the TIMES as existing in the Johnson street ravine behind the Russ House and Grand Pacific hotel, it is now alleged that there are a dozen or so cess pits, which are completely innocent of disinfectants or even of covers. The utmost that is done to them is the sprinkling of a few ashes and cinders over them occasionally. The residents in the neighborhood hope that Ald. Humber will give the council and sanitary authorities no rest until this monstrous nuisance is abated.

Now Convalescent.

Captain Whitelaw was reported much better this morning. His painful wound on the nose is improving nicely, and there being no interruption of the present state of convalescence, he will be able to resume superintendence of the work on the San Pedro next week. It is stated that the raising of the vessel is now beyond a doubt; with the pumping force that can be brought to bear the vessel will be taken off Brotchie ledge a few hours after work is started. Those most interested are in no dread as to the result when Capt. Whitelaw again begins work.

The Final Honors.

Preparations are being quietly made for the reception and interment of the remains of the late Premier, Hon. John Robson. From what can be learned the funeral is likely to the largest and grandest ever seen in the province. The extraordinary marks of honor shown the memory of the deceased by Her Majesty and the Imperial Government will, it is understood, be followed here by an unprecedented public demonstration. The navy, militia, volunteers, all the city societies, the Legislative Assembly and delegations from all parts of the province are mentioned as likely to form the funeral procession. Special services will be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, for which the music is being prepared. The details will be made public in a few days.

Newcombe Pianos.

Tone pure, sweet, brilliant, powerful. Kerr & Begg, 45 Government street. *

Won the Watch.

Mr. E. Kinsman won the gold watch raffled at the Y.M.I. picnic on the 1st of July.

In Chambers.

Lundberg vs Jacobson, to dismiss action for want of prosecution. Action to be dismissed if trial is not set before 31st of July.

County Court.

Cameron vs. Brown—This action was withdrawn by plaintiff for wise reasons. The defendant's counsel was opposed, but at the special request of the defendant agreed.

It is True.

If it is not right do not do it, if it is not true do not say it. In buying the Bush & Gert's piano you do right. It is true to say it is the best piano offered for sale in this market. Agency, 37 Fort street. *

Smallpox Cases

Can be prevented by procuring Microbe Disinfectant prepared only by Dean & Cryderman, chemists, 57 Yates street. Those unable to buy will be furnished free of charge, at all hours of day or night. *

Prevent Disease.

Smallpox and other diseases can never be prevented while Chinese wash houses are patronized. Learn a lesson before it is too late and have your clothes cleaned at Victoria Steam Laundry. *White labor.* *

The Mischief Returns.

The steam schooner Mischief arrived from the north last night with 661 skins. She was warned by H.M.S. Nymphe on June 18th not to enter the sea. Having an Indian crew she had to come home. The Indians were left on the west coast.

New Goods.

Keller's Scotch marmalade, 7 pound tins and 1 pound glasses; Chelsea table jellies, assorted flavors; Christie's pound and sultana cakes and fresh sodas; 'Frisco saloon pilot bread; Underwood's devilled ham, lobsters etc., at R. H. Jameson. Red Front Store, 33 Fort street.

From the North.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the northern ports at 3 o'clock this morning, after a calm, uneventful trip. She brought 20 passengers, 2200 cases of salmon from the British American and North Pacific canneries on the Skeena, which she unloaded at New Westminster for transshipment east. Also 20,000 feet of cedar for here from Hartley Bay and 2000 feet box lumber, 150 bear skins and other furs from the Naas, and 100 fur seal skins from Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands. She brought no oil this trip.

Where is the Sense of it?

If all the public feel as that part of the public feels with which reporters daily come in contact the opinion regarding the tooting of whistles at all hours of night and day in the harbor and city, must be pretty strong and unanimous. A family in which one of the children was daugerously ill last week were driven almost to despair by the continual blasts. On Sunday they thought their little patient would have some rest, but they were badly mistaken. Early in the morning a siren whistle began its hideous bellowings and kept it up for some minutes. Then all through the day at intervals the nuisance was continued. Happily the child recovered, although much hindered by the whistling. As the mother said, in speaking of the nuisance: "If there was any good cause for the whistling we might not feel it so much, but what sense is there in blowing a whistle without the slightest object? The steamers have all their regular time of sailing, the passengers know exactly when they go. The workmen know when the dinner hour comes and when six o'clock arrives, and surely the steersmen on the little tugs don't require to blow a prolonged blast on their whistles every time they move from one dock to the other. So, where is the sense of it?" And so the question remains, Where is the sense of it?

Vaccination as a Preventative.

Vaccination as a preventative of smallpox is a subject which is agitating the public mind at the present time, and rightly so too. There are some doctors of good repute, but they are very few, who do not believe in vaccination, but the great majority recognize its efficacy, while many are of the belief that it should be made compulsory where there exists danger of smallpox.

Dr. Seaton, of London, Eng., in writing on the subject says: "The protection which vaccination affords against smallpox is manifested in two ways: First, by the immunity from that disease which, as a rule, it confers; secondly, by the modification which, when immunity is not complete, it induces in the course and severity of the disease in the majority of cases. The most precise of the numerous facts which exist in proof of this are those derived from the Small-pox Hospital in London, where it has been found that while smallpox in the unvaccinated patients runs an unmodified course in all but 2.6 per cent., its course in vaccinated patients is modified in 73 per cent.; and that while the death rate of natural small-pox is 35.55 per cent., that of post vaccinal small-pox is but 6.56 per cent. The difference of 35 and 6, however, gives but a feeble idea of the protection which vaccination affords, provided it be thoroughly done; for in nearly all the fatal cases the vaccination was found to have been of an imperfect character.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

China mattings in great variety at Spencer's Arcade. *

THE ELIZA EDWARDS SEIZURE.

The Vancouver Schooner Intended to Go to Valdivia, Chili, Not to Cocos Island.

She is Still in the Hands of the United States Customs Officers at San Diego.

Since the steam schooner Eliza Edwards left Vancouver, there have been several stories circulated about the object and destination of her trip.

A story to the effect that she was going in search of the treasure supposed to be cached on Cocos Island, was published in one of the morning papers. A great part of this story was a copy of one published in the San Francisco Examiner regarding the American schooner Hayseed, which in command of Captain Gisler is now on her way to the treasure island. The Victoria paper said that one of the two charts of the island was on board the Vancouver schooner. This is from all accounts a mistake, as one chart is on the Hayseed and the other is in the possession of the Costa Rican Government, to whom the island belongs and from whom Captain Gisler, of the Hayseed, has leased it.

The party who chartered the Eliza Edwards, it is understood, told the owners that he intended to go to Valdivia, Chili, where he had a mine that the government would not allow him to work. He wanted the use of the schooner to obtain possession of some ore that he had taken out.

The Eliza Edwards did not go direct from Vancouver, but indiscreetly stopped off Victoria, where she was met by a Victoria sloop. What she took on of course can only be surmised, but her actions aroused the suspicions of the United States officers who seized her at San Diego yesterday.

It is supposed that when she left here she intended to go straight to Valdivia. The following dispatch was received to-day:—

SAN DIEGO, July 7.—The British steam schooner Eliza Edwards was seized by the customs officers off Point Loma yesterday, and brought to this port to-night. It is alleged that the schooner, which cleared from Vancouver on June 22, is engaged in smuggling opium and Chinese, but no systematic search of her hold has yet been made. Captain I. Braman, her master, who arrived by rail, is in the city tonight and claims he will have no difficulty in proving that the schooner is not a smuggler. The customs officers insist that a contraband cargo was landed in Santa Barbara a few days ago. Collector Osborne attempted to head off the vessel, but lost her in the fog. The chase had been continued down the coast for the entire distance from Vancouver.

SAN DIEGO, July 8.—Search by customs officers here of the British steam schooner Eliza Edwards has failed to unearth any evidence that she was being used for smuggling purposes. There were no Chinese on board nor any evidence that there had been any, nor was there any opium. Captain Van Bremner threatens if his vessel is not released at once he will apply to the British consul for protection. No one is allowed to visit the schooner nor are the sailors permitted to come ashore. A suspicious circumstance in the case is the fact that the captain yesterday claimed that he had chartered the craft for a cruise to Mexico and Central America, while to-day he tells an entirely different story. He now says that by the advice of his physicians he purchased the vessel for a cruise to the Sandwich Islands on account of his health. For two years past he has been considering the voyage and cleared from Vancouver for San Diego to enable his physician, Dr. Winchester, of Santa Barbara, to board the schooner there and proceed on the voyage with him. A special dispatch from that place to the Union says that Winchester's wife says he has gone east, although he came here on the schooner and registered to-day as "Charles H. Smith, of Chicago." The officers feel sure that Winchester is interested with Capt. Van Bremner in his smuggling operations and from the story told by them no other inference can be drawn. Both men offered money to a reporter and later to the editor of the Union to secure the suppression of the news.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

H. Steinman, of Seattle, is at the Oriental.

Mrs. J. C. Davie and Miss Davie are at Somenos.

Ald. Hall, Mrs. Hall and Miss Hall are at Shawnigan lake.

M. C. Kimberly, general superintendent of the N.P.R., was in town yesterday.

J. A. Fullerton, Geo. McL. Brown and Jos. E. Fagan, of Vancouver, are in town.

N. P. Snowden, Mrs. Snowden, H. A. Barton and family are spending a few days at Duncan's station.

Miss A. M. Grant has returned from the Whitby College, where she took a commercial course.

Hon. Col. Baker, M.P.P., Minister of Education and Immigration, is expected down from Kootenay next week. He will reside here permanently.

Dr. Mackechnie, graduate of Toronto University, Toronto, Ont., who came to this province a fortnight ago, has taken up his residence in this city. For the present he is assisting Dr. Ernest Hall.

Annual General Meeting.

There was a bare quorum at the annual general meeting of the B.C. Board of Trade held this afternoon in the Board's room, Bank of B.C. building, Mr. T. B. Hall, the president, occupied the chair and there were present Messrs. R. P. Rithet, D. R. Ker, H. F. Heisterman, F. S. Barnard, M.P., H. Croft, M.P.P., A. C. Flummerfelt, Col. Prior, M.P., S. Leiser, R. Erskine, James Hutcheson, Charles Hayward, D. W. Higgins, C. E. Mallette.

The thirteenth annual report was being read at the time of going to press.

Smallpox.

Disinfectants of all kinds may be obtained at Geo. Morison's, 55 Government street. Pocket preventatives a specialty. *

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

Dominion Government Refuse the use of Marine Hospital Buildings.

Some three or four days ago a request was made to the Dominion Government for the use of an old building near the Marine Hospital, which is situated on the Indian Reserve, and permission to fit it up and erect a new one for smallpox patients. Up to this morning no answer had been received. The council, understanding the importance of the matter, and fearing that further delay would be dangerous to the public health, last night authorized work to proceed and to-day a large force of men has been engaged in fitting up a place for patients. It was expected that the work would be finished to-morrow night and that the buildings would then be occupied. This afternoon Mayor Beaven was handed the following dispatch received by Superintendent of Indian Affairs Vowell:—

[Copy]
OTTAWA, July 8th, 1892.

A. W. Vowell, Victoria:—Minister cannot consent to grant application of the city authorities for the building on the Songhees reserve for smallpox patients. (Sd.)

R. SINCLAIR.

This is adding insult to injury with a vengeance; but is precisely the sort of treatment that the government has been meting out to Victoria for the past dozen years. There is no better or more convenient place for a hospital for infectious patients, and there is no valid objection to its use for that purpose, save the crass ignorance of a few blockheads at Ottawa.

The doctors are all very busy and the druggists to-day were selling disinfectants as fast as the clerks could wait upon the customers. The doctors have been over-run with people wanting to be vaccinated. The supply of vaccine, which was very small, will be increased by a quantity to arrive this evening. Every person, young and old, should be vaccinated.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

Disinfectants of first quality and effectiveness at Bowes & Co.'s. *

A social and entertainment will be given at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, on Monday evening.

The Pocket Health Officer, a reliable disinfectant, at Bowes and Co., 27 Johnson street. *

Use carbo-napthazone for disinfecting purposes. For sale by Langley & Co., 21 and 23 Yates street. *

Another meeting of the tireless toilers of the council board to-night. They are indefatigable and a lot of other nice things, too.

The concert by C Battery band last night drew an admiring crowd out to the lighthouse and the waters adjacent. Some twenty or thirty boat-loads enjoyed the music.

Balmoral hotel, finest restaurant in the province, excellent table board, European plan, homelike and cheerful. Strictly first-class. Cor. Fort and View, opposite Victoria theatre. *

There was another upset going through the Gorge last night, this time a canoe with three ambitious paddlers who thought they could shoot the rapids, but the rapids hit back and would not have it. All clambered out wet but happy.

Florance Marvin, the impressional reader, is still attracting crowds to the Balmoral. She predicted the great Seattle fire and is recommended by the Seattle and eastern press. If you wish to hear your past, present and future, consult her. Rooms 36 and 37, Balmoral. For press notices see dodgers.

A Rajah's Weight in Gold.

London News.]

The ancient annual ceremony of "Talabbaram," or weighing the Maharajah of Travancore against an equivalent weight of gold, has come round again.

It appears to have been conducted this year with great pomp and ceremony, for the present Maharajah is a Hindoo of the orthodox type, who aspires to keep up the traditions of his house. Some months before the ceremony the Government purchased through its commercial agent at Alleppey about 2000 pounds weight of pure gold, the greater part of which was converted into coins for this purpose. After presenting an elephant and offerings to the shrine, the Maharajah entered the building prepared for the occasion, and having completed the preliminary ceremonies, mounted one of the scales. The sword and shield were laid in his lap; in the other side of the scale gold coins, struck for the occasion, were placed by the first and second Princes, till it touched the ground and the Maharajah rose in the air, the priest meanwhile chanting Vedic hymns. Volleys were fired, the band played and the troops presented arms. The Maharajah worshipped at the shrine and then went to the palace. Subsequently the Dewan and other officials distributed the coins from the fort gates to about 15,000 Brahmins.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

Our work advertises us. J. Wenger, watchmaker, 90 Government street. *

RUPTURE!

SEELEY'S
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Elastic Trusses,
Surgical Bandages
and Shoulder Braces

A FULL LINE IN STOCK.

COCHRANE & MUNN
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS
Corner Yates and Douglas Sts, Victoria, B.C.
P.O. Box 4 je22

HE who would drink the best coffee in the market, must ask his grocer for that guaranteed by our TRADE MARK.

Here's to you in a full cup of our SEAL BRAND JAVA AND MOCHA!

CHASE & SANBORN,
tu-fr Montreal.

CARPET SALE

After a very satisfactory Spring trade, we still have a large stock of

Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, and Chenille Curtains,

and during the balance of the month of July we offer our entire stock of above goods

AT GENUINE BARGAINS.

Call early and get your choice.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

ALBERNI.

We have the cheapest and most eligibly situated property in Alberni, for sale in five-acre blocks, on easy terms. Some of the choicest blocks still for sale.

J. E. CRANE & CO.
30 BROAD STREET.

KASLO CITY

KOOTENAY LAKE.

SINCE the opening of navigation many hundreds of people have poured into Kaslo City. The discoveries of last fall have proved as rich as expected, and many new ones, fully as important, have been located this spring. The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company have built roads and trails into the important mines, and surveys have been completed for the railway. The contract for clearing the right-of-way for the latter will be let in a few days. Many substantial buildings have been erected so far this year, and a large number will be begun immediately, including a handsome hotel.

A large number of business and residential lots have been sold, and many have changed hands at a good profit. In a short time the Company will advance the price of all lots.

Now is the Time to Invest.

For prices, terms and full particulars, apply to the undersigned.

IRVING & HAYWOOD, - - GENERAL AGENTS
WILLIAMS' BUILDING, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA,
—OR—
THOMAS - NORQUAY
Resident Agent, Kaslo, B. C.

SUMMER::SHOES.

We have just received a fresh supply of
TAN SHOES
CANVAS SHOES
TENNIS SHOES
in ladies', gents', boys', and girls'. Also beautiful lines LADIES' OXFORDS in Cloth Top, Kid, Dongola, etc. Ladies' Cloth Top Button. Owing to delay in arriving we have determined to sell at away down prices.

CALL EARLY.

Carmichael & Paterson
35 Johnson Street.

NADA THE LILY.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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CHAPTER XX.

MOPO GOES TO SEEK THE SLAUGHTERER.

Now Dingaan, deserting the kraal Duguza, moved back to Zululand and built a great kraal by the Mahlabatine, which he named "Umgugundhlovu"—that is, "the rumbling of the elephant." Also, he caused all the fairest girls in the land to be sought out as his wives, and though many were found yet he craved for more. And at this time a rumor came to the ears of the king Dingaan that there lived in Swaziland among the Halakazi tribe a girl of the most wonderful beauty, who was named the Lily and whose skin was whiter than are the skins of our people, and he desired greatly to have this girl to wife. So Dingaan sent an embassy to the chief of the Halakazi, demanding that the girl should be given to him.

This was the message of the chief of the Halakazi to Dingaan, king of the Zulus: That the maid who was named the Lily was indeed the wonder of the earth and as yet unwed; for she had found no man upon whom she looked with favor, and she was held in such love by this people that it was not their wish to force any husband on her. Moreover, the chief said that he and his people defied Dingaan and the Zulus, as their fathers had defied Chaka before him, and spat upon his name, and that no maid of theirs should go to be the wife of a Zulu dog. Then the chief of the Halakazi caused the maid who was named the Lily to be led before the messengers of Dingaan, and they found her wonderfully fair, for so they said: She was tall as a reed and her grace was the grace of a reed that is shaken in the wind. Moreover, her hair curled and hung upon her shoulders; her eyes were large and brown and soft as a buck's, her color was the color of rich cream, her smile was like a ripple on the waters, and when she spoke her voice was low and sweeter than the sound of an instrument of music.

Now, when Dingaan heard this message he grew mad as a lion in a net, for he desired this maid above everything, and yet he who had all things could not win the maid. This was his command, that a great impi should be gathered and sent to Swaziland against the Halakazi tribe, to destroy them and seize the maid. But when the matter came on to be discussed with the indunas in the presence of the king, at the Amapakati, or council, I, as chief of the indunas, spoke against it, saying that the tribe of the Halakazi were great and strong and that war with them would mean war with the Swazis also; moreover, they had their dwellings in caves which were hard to win. Also I said that this was no time to send impis to seek a single girl, for few years had gone by since the Black One fell, and foes were many, and the soldiers of the land had waxed few with slaughter, half of them having perished in the marshes of the Limpopo. Now, time must be given them to grow up again, for today they were as a little child or like a man wasted with hunger. Maids were many; let the king take them and satisfy his heart, but let him make no war for this one.

Thus I spoke boldly in the face of the king, as none had dared to speak before Chaka, and courage passed from me to the hearts of the other indunas and generals and they echoed my words.

Dingaan was not so firmly seated on the throne that he dared put away our words, for still there were many in the land who loved the memory of Chaka and remembered that Dingaan had murdered him and Umhlangana also. For now that Chaka was dead people forgot how evilly he had dealt with them, and remembered only that he was a great man, who had made the Zulu people out of nothing. Also, though they had changed masters, yet their burden was not lessened; for, as Chaka slew, so Dingaan slew also, and as Chaka oppressed so did Dingaan oppress. Therefore Dingaan yielded to the voice of his indunas, and no impi was sent against the Halakazi to seek the maid that was named the Lily. But still he hankered for her in his heart, and from that hour he hated me because I had crossed his will.

Now, my father, there is this to be told: Though I did not know it then, the maid who was named the Lily was no other than my daughter Nada. The thought, indeed, came into my mind that none but Nada could be so fair. Yet I knew surely that Nada and her mother, Macropha, were dead, for he who brought me the news of their death had seen their bodies locked in each other's arms—killed, as it were, by the same spear. Yet, as it chanced, he was wrong, for though Macropha indeed was killed, it was another maid who lay in blood beside her; for the people whither I had sent Macropha and Nada were tributary to the Halakazi tribe, and that chief of the Halakazi who sat in the place of Galazi the Wolf had quarreled with them, and fallen on them by night and eaten them up. As I learned afterward, the cause of their destruction, as afterward it was the cause of the slaying of the Halakazi, was the beauty of Nada and nothing else, for the fame of her loveliness had gone about the land, and the old chief of the Halakazi had commanded that the girl should be sent to his kraal to live there, that her beauty might shine upon his place like the sun, and that, if she so willed, she should choose a husband from among the great men of the Halakazi.

But the headmen of the kraal refused, for none who had looked on her would suffer their eyes to lose sight of Nada the Lily, though there was this fate about the maid that none strove to wed her against her will. Many, indeed, asked her in marriage, both there and among the Halakazi people, but ever she shook her head and said, "Nay, I would wed no man," and it was enough. For it was the saying among men that it was better that she should remain unmarried and all should look on her, than that she should pass from their sight into the house of a husband; for they held that her beauty was given to be a joy to all, like the beauty of the dawn and of the evening.

Now, after I had thwarted him in this matter of the sending of an impi to pluck the Lily from the gardens of the Halakazi, Dingaan learned to hate me. Therefore, in the end, he cast about for some way to be rid of me for awhile, till he should grow strong enough to kill me.

"Mopo," said the king to me one day as I sat before him in council with others of the indunas and generals, "mindest thou of the last words of the Great Elephant, who is dead?" This he said, meaning Chaka.

"I remember the words, O king," I answered. "They were ominous words, for this was their burden, that you and your house should not sit long in the throne of kings, but that the white men should take away your royalty and divide your territories. Such was the prophecy of the Lion of the Zulu; why speak of it?

Now, Dingaan trembled with fear; then he grew angry and bit his lip, saying:

"Thou fool, Mopo! Canst thou not hear a raven croak at the gates of a kraal but thou must needs go tell those who dwell within that he waits to pick their eyes? Such cries of ill to come may well find ill at hand, Mopo." He ceased, looked on me threateningly awhile and went on: "I did not speak of those words rolling by chance from a tongue half loosed by death, but of others that told of a certain Bulalio, of a Slaughterer who rules the People of the Ax and dwells beneath the shadow of the Ghost mountain far away to the north yonder. Surely I heard them all as I sat beneath the shade of the reed fence before ever I came to save him who was my brother from the spear of Masilo, the murderer, whose spear stole away the life of a king!"

"I remember those words also, O king!" I said. "Is it the will of the king that an impi should be gathered to eat up this upstart? Such was the command of one who is gone, given, as it were, with his last breath."

"Nay, Mopo, this is not my will. If no impi can be found by thee to wipe away the Halakazi and bring one whom I desire to light my eyes, then surely none can be found to eat up the Slaughterer and his people. Moreover, Bulalio, chief of the People of the Ax, has not offended against me, but against an elephant whose trumpetings are done. Now this is my will, Mopo, my servant, that thou shouldst take with thee a few men only and go gently to this Bulalio and say to him: 'A greater elephant stalks through the land than he who has gone to sleep, and it has come to his ears that thou, chief of the People of the Ax, dost pay no tribute, and hast said that because of the death of a certain Mopo thou wilt have nothing to do with him whose shadow lies upon the land. Now one Mopo is sent to thee, Slaughterer, to know if this tale is true; for, if it be true, then shalt thou learn the weight of the hoof of that elephant who trumpets in the kraal Umgugundhlovu. Think, then, and weigh thy words before thou dost answer, Slaughterer.'"

Now I, Mopo, heard the commands of the king, and there had arisen in me a great desire to see this Bulalio, who spoke of vengeance to be taken for one Mopo. Therefore I answered:

"I hear the king. The king's word shall be done, though, O king, thou sendest a big man upon a little errand."

"Not so, Mopo," answered Dingaan. "My heart tells me that this chicken of a Slaughterer will grow to a great cock if his comb is not cut presently; and thou, Mopo, art versed in cutting combs, even of the tallest.

"I hear the king," I answered again.

So, my father, it came about that on the morrow, taking with me but ten chosen men, I, Mopo, started on my journey toward the Ghost mountain, and as I journeyed I thought much of how I had trod that path in bygone days. Then Macropha my wife, and Nada my daughter, and Umslopogaas the son of Chaka, who was thought to be my son, walked at my side. Now, as I imagined, all were dead and I walked alone; doubtless I also should soon be dead. Well, what did it matter? At the least I had wreaked vengeance on Chaka.

At length I came one night to that lonely spot where we had camped in the evil hour when Umslopogaas was borne away by the lioness, and once more I looked upon the cave whence he had dragged the cub and upon the awful face of the Stone Witch, who sits aloft upon the Ghost mountain forever and forever.

So I sat and gazed on the mountain, and as I gazed I heard a sound that came from far away, out of the heart of the forest as it seemed. At first it was faint and far off, a distant thing like the cry of children in a kraal across a valley; then it grew louder, but still I could not say what it might be; now it swelled and swelled, and I knew it—it was the sound of wild beasts at chase. That pack was great which ran a-hunting through the silent night; and now it was nigh, on the other side of the slope only, and the sound swelled so loud that those who were with me woke also and looked forth.

Now of a sudden a great koodoo bull appeared for an instant standing out against the sky on the crest of the ridge, then vanished in the shadow. He was running toward us; presently we saw him again speeding on his path with great bounds. We saw this also—forms gray and gaunt and galloping, in number countless, that leaped along upon his path, appearing on the crest of the rise, disappearing in the shadow, seen again on the slope, lost in the valley, and with them two other shapes, the shapes of men. Now the big buck bounded past us not half a spear's throw away, and behind him streamed the countless wolves, and from the throats of the wolves went up that awful music. And who were these two that came with the wolves, shapes of men great and strong? They ran silently and swift; wolves' teeth gleamed upon their heads, wolves' hides hung about their shoulders. In the hand of one was an ax—the moonlight shone upon it—in the hand of the other a heavy club. Neck and neck they ran; they came, they passed, they were gone.

(To be Continued.)

A FAITHLESS WATCHER.

He Gets Drunk and Neglects His Duty and is Sent to Jail.

Last night, or rather early this morning, Officer Abel was called down to Herald street. He found one of the cabins in the Cowyard surrounded by an excited lot of Indian women. There was "a man in the house," they said, who had robbed one Jenny of $10. As a result of this demonstration John Kelly was this morning brought before Magistrate Macrae charged with larceny. After hearing the evidence of the complainant and of Officer Abel, the court dismissed the case.

Edgar Patton was before the court charged with having been drunk and disorderly. It was stated that he was placed in charge of a quarantined house on View street, and instead of doing his duty he got drunk and went into the house to make merry. The court sentenced him to one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

A second drunk forfeited $10 bail, and a third was discharged.

HISTORY OF DRESDEN CHINA.

It's Just an Accident That There Are Rose-Dotted Cups in Existence.

Trifles have often formed the turning point in great events, and if, as they say, the English owe Waterloo to a horseshoe, we need not wonder to find Europe under obligations for its porcelain to a wig.

Look at your neat rose-bunched cup, and reflect that if John Frederic Bottcher (that very young Saxon who tried to find the philosopher's stone for Augustus of Poland) hadn't found his peruke too heavy one warm day you might still be taking your tea from a brown jug. What did he do but mix that hair powder with the clay as a matter of habit probably, for when one is hired by the year to experiment for a King it becomes a sort of duty to mix everything you can bring together! Imagine the result of that firing—true porcelain for the first time in Europe. They say John tore wigless to the King, stuttering out his discovery as best he could. The King, not having his favorite horseshoe handy to break, is said to have deported a neat crack across a malachite table with that famous fist of his to show his joy. The long looked for ingredient to turn pottery into porcelain was found, and near at home too, and the precious kaolin was no longer scooped from the hills to masquerade in as hair powder, but was removed secretly in casks by dumb men jealously guarded, and the secret so curiously discovered was kept for a hundred years, the King himself being required to take the oath on visiting the factory.

Dresden china began its reign at the fair of Leipsic, 1721, where it was offered for public sale for the first time. It has had three periods—King's, Marcoline and modern—and for all around use it continues to be the most popular ware made to this day.

The factory marks traced on the bottom of each piece vary according to the period, the oldest (King's) being the monogram A.R. and the wand of Æsculapius. The familiar crossed-swords with the dot or circle between the handles were first used in 1721 and the star took the place of dot in the Marcoline period. The modern mark is the simple crossed-swords, sometimes accompanied by letters and numbers.

Although the methods of work are still jealously guarded in all factories the essentials are an open secret, and the following rough outline may satisfy the lazily curious: The ingredients of porcelain are kaolin felspar, sand and selenite. These are ground fine and mixed in lime water. The paste is then molded into forms and fired in an oven of moderate heat. When taken out it is in an opaque state and is then dipped in the glaze, which is felspar ground fine with a little alkali. It is now subjected to a firing of great heat, which results in the beautiful polished surface so familiar the world over. This second firing is attended with risk, for if the piece is allowed to remain beyond the exact proper moment the whole melts together and is ruined.

Dresden china is generally recognized by the neat tiny flower-bunched designs that are sprinkled over the pieces—the older forms being of medallion effects, and though several English wares imitate the Dresden designs and even the marks a little scrutiny will detect the difference. Many a Derby cup is dusted with an extra whisk because of its crossed-swords mark. There is something so cheerful about those plates dotted over with tiny bouquets that the world will love and buy a piece of Dresden for years to come as it has for a century past.

Strong in Mechanical Effects.

Fast Mail, as played by an excellent company, is one of the most successful plays put upon the stage in recent years. The story is thrilling, and justice is done the startling and realistic scenes by a perfection of mechanical effects. Among other reproductions is a representation of an engine-room on a Mississippi river steamboat, with the furnaces under the boilers fired up; a train of cars shoots across the stage in one scene, and in another there is a beautiful representation of Niagara Falls by moonlight, with the singing waters and graceful mist that rises above and about it. The comedy is said to be excellent throughout. They appear at the Victoria for one night only, to-morrow, Saturday, evening. The reserve seats are having a rapid sale.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. Its proprietors are highly gratified at the letters which come unsolicited from men and women in the learned professions warmly commending Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it has done for them.

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 16.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, April 29th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. HEAD UP.

STATIONS	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.
VICTORIA	Ar. 12.24 P.M.	Ar. 8.30 P.M.	78
RUSSELL'S	12.30 "	7.40 "	77
ESQUIMALT	12.10 "	7.45 "	74
GOLDSTREAM	11.45 A.M.	7.25 "	69
SUMMIT SIDING	"	6.59 "	65
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	11.10 "	6.37 "	62
COBBLE HILL	10.50 "	6.27 "	59
McPHERSON'S	10.40 "	6.15 "	56
KOKSILAH	10.27 "	6.05 "	53
DUNCANS	10.11 "	5.52 "	48
SOMENOS	10.02 "	5.42 "	43
CHEMAINUS	9.36 "	5.15 "	38
OYSTER BAY SIDING	9.15 "	4.54 "	33
NANAIMO	Ar. 8.34 "	Ar. 4.20 "	17
WELLINGTON	Dp. 8.20 "	Dp. 4.00 "	0

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

STATIONS	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Victoria.
WELLINGTON	Dp. 8.00 A.M.	Dp. 3.04 P.M.	0
NANAIMO	8.34 "	3.38 "	17
OYSTER BAY SIDING	8.44 "	3.48 "	22
CHEMAINUS	9.14 "	4.18 "	27
SOMENOS	9.31 "	4.35 "	32
CEDAR HILL	9.57 "	4.57 "	37
KOKSILAH	10.04 "	5.07 "	40
DUNCANS	10.17 "	5.20 "	43
McPHERSON'S	10.37 "	5.40 "	48
COBBLE HILL	10.47 "	5.50 "	51
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	10.77 "	5.59 "	54
SUMMIT SIDING	10.53 "	6.12 "	59
GOLDSTREAM	10.58 "	6.19 "	62
ESQUIMALT	11.20 "	6.39 "	66
VICTORIA	Ar. 11.50 "	Ar. 7.00 "	73
	Dp. 11.50 "	Dp. 7.00 "	73
VICTORIA	Ar. 12.15 P.M.	Ar. 6.34 P.M.	6

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KOOTENAY MINING CAMPS.

The Water Receding and all Fears of a Flood Are Banished for Another Year.

Disgruntled Prospectors Returning —Two Names That Are Decided Chestnuts.

NELSON, B.C., June 27.—In spite of very hot weather the water in the lake if falling, which indicates that the flood has done its worst for this year. The proprietors of wharves, mills, townsites, lumber yards, agricultural land, railways, &c., all along the lake and river will heave sighs of relief, as from the quantity of snow on the northern parts of the water shed a general flood has been freely predicted. A good many thousands of dollars' worth of damage will be done when the high water year comes.

Numbers of travellers are returning from the Slocan summit, some much disgusted. Some prospectors went up in the hills a month too soon in their eagerness to be ahead. They ate all of their grub and smoked all of their tobacco while stormbound amidst the unmelted snow. Now they have come down the hill, declaring that there is no mineral to be found. Some worthy gentlemen in Spokane and Seattle lent a too credulous ear to stories told them in the depth of winter by mine owners from Slocan. They advanced a few paltry thousands upon the strength of the stories told, hoping therefrom to realize millions. They have been in to see their claims, and in some cases find that what they have bought consists only of three stakes set in the snow. Some of these gentlemen are sore, and are ready to express themselves hastily about the camp. Other would-be investors come out appalled at the prices the prospectors have the audacity to ask. They admit that the surface showing of some of the claims is all right, "but who," they say, "would give $300,000 for a surface prospect, no matter how good it might appear," and with a natural inclination to bring the prospectors down off their high horse and induce them to accept reasonable figures for their claims, this class also speak disparagingly of what they have seen. In the meantime the holders of the good claims are troubling themselves very little as to what visitors say; they are not at present trying to sell, but are doing their utmost to get outfits to their claims with which to develop them. Many of them say that they will be ready to ship ore within a month, ore of such a grade as can stand transportation charges of $120 per ton and still leave handsome profits.

The trail from Kaslo is complete to the Pacific claim, some 23 miles; 1¼ miles of cutting is still necessary to carry it to the Noble Five. On the direct road through the pass from Kaslo to Slocan Lake, a gap of four miles exists between the trail from Eldorado and that from Kaslo. When this is cut through the trip will be an easy and pleasant day's ride.

The mention of Eldorado reminds us that this high-sounding appellation must be given up. It appears we were indebted to the aggressive genius of the late chief editor of the Miner for the bold appropriation and bestowal of this title upon the hamlet springing up at the mouth of Carpenter creek. The name was objected to as being hackneyed, fanciful and extravagant. To whom the responsibility of a new selection was relegated does not appear, but the duty of publishing the result has devolved upon Messrs. Jowett & Haig. These gentlemen announce that they are to conduct the first sale of town lots in New Denver on a certain day in July. The promoters of the towns which are the lucky possessors of such beautiful names as Kaslo and Kakusp could afford to deal liberally with the man who has loaded one of their rivals with such a common-place, second-hand title.

It is thought that a passable wagon road will be got through yet this summer from Arrow Lake to Slocan. If so a considerable population will winter at Slocan Lake, and much of the mining supplies will go that way.

The Hill Bros. of Nelson are waiting the decision of the corporations interested in the road scheme. They are prepared to put in a saw mill plant as soon as it can be possibly got in, and supply the necessary building material.

The latest news from the Hall mines is that all of the men at present at work are to be paid off at the end of June. Hope is plucked even from this unpromising announcement, as it is thought to indicate that the long-expected sale is about to be made, and that the property is passing into different hands.

THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

Progress in Nelson—Ore Strikes—General News of the Silver Region.

From the Nelson Miner.]

The thermometer reached 98 deg. in the shade on Wednesday.

John Gurn, an old-timer in Winnipeg, has rented the Belleville dining-room.

Lindsay Bros. have enlarged their store, and have laid down a new sidewalk.

A. C. Pearce, who has been working on Toad Mountain since last November, intends to start a bakery, laundry and bath-house at Kaslo.

A petition was circulated and largely signed last week praying the Government that the trail from the three forks of Carpenter Creek to the mines might be completed.

Jim Wardner has dispatched a force of men, a blacksmith's shop and other necessaries to begin development on the Freddie Lee. Under the bond he is entitled to ship ore, paying to Messrs. Fry & Coplen the market value of the ore shipped. He means to ship ore at once, and, indeed, on a prospect where 20 tons of high grade ore were extracted with the aid of a pole-pick and shovel, that will not be difficult.

The Government intend to keep the ball a-rolling and show their confidence in Nelson's future by calling for tenders for the following work: To clear Front street, from the wharf to Park street; Hendryx street, from Baker to the water; to build a foot bridge from Baker street bridge, on Ward street, next to lot 10, block 10; to grade Front street, from the wharf to Ward and along Ward to the Baker street bridge; to grade Victoria street opposite the church, to grade Vernon street, from Hall to Park. Tenders to be in the Government office on or before 6th July.

At a school meeting held June 25th, G. H. Colwell, E. C. Arthur and G. O. Buchanan were elected school trustees. The expenditure of the school term just closed, amounting to $125.25, has been met as follows: Government grant, $40; proceeds of concert, $56; subscriptions of patrons, $30.25; total, $126.25. The resignation of the late teacher, Miss Rath, was handed in. Dr. Arthur has been appointed secretary of the board for the ensuing year.

KASLO.

The trail is now complete to the Montezuma.

The snow is now off the Washington and it is reported to be one of the best looking prospects in the section.

Nearly every day parties take a trip to R. H. Kemp's mineral springs, about three miles from Kaslo. The water is very refreshing and pleasant to drink, and it is claimed to be of great medical value for affections of the kidneys. Mr. Kemp has cut trails to the springs, which are very prettily situated, and purposes to make them a distinct feature in the attractions of the lake country.

Messrs. Brennand & Pringle are actively engaged in pushing the trail to their camp. It leaves the main trail at Liddle creek and runs up the creek to the claims about three miles up. There is still deep snow on the locations, but it is expected to be off in three weeks when the owners intend to get out and ship ore as fast as possible. There is no blow about this camp, but the property is owned by practical men who believe they have a good thing and are prepared to back their opinion.

Quite a little stir was caused here by some ore brought down last Friday, many good authorities saying it was the best looking rock they had yet seen in the camp. The strike was made by Matheson and Shields about two miles north of the trail up Whitewater creek. They found some good float on the surface just at the edge of the snow and on sinking about six feet found a ledge with four feet of solid steel galena. They had two assays made, one from a picked specimen that carried $950 in silver, and the other from average ore taken right across the lead, which went $448 in silver. The amount of lead did not transpire. This seems to be an additional proof of what has been seen all over this country, that the richest ore lies high.

Close to Bear lake a number of claims have been taken up for some little time, but as their owners have been busy prospecting they have had no time to boom them. It now appears on reliable authority that they have a very good showing there; on at least three of the claims there is a lead of 8 feet in width with about 5 feet of galena assaying 71 oz. in silver and 70 per cent. lead, and the other claims all have good mineral showings. The claims are the "Central City," "Vanderbilt," "Blue Jay," "Montana," "Idaho" and "Nina." E. Packer, one of the owners, has gone out to Spokane to place one or two of them, and as he asks a very reasonable price he will no doubt succeed. Many men who had come in prepared to purchase promising claims have been disgusted by the enormous prices asked for mere surface showings.

AINSWORTH.

A contract has been let for 150 feet of tunnelling on the Highlander, recently sold to Napwell Stevenson, of Pailadelphia, for $4500.

The machinery for the Neosho was brought in by the Nelson on Saturday. Bremner & Watson are engaged in teaming it up to the mine, and as soon as it is in position the mine will be started up again.

The wagon road to the Skyline was begun last Friday and will be completed at once. Whenever it is finished the Krao hoisting and pumping plant will be erected on the Skyline and sinking and drifting will be continued.

Mineral claims recorded and transferred at Ainsworth, Hot Springs district: Drumlummond—Clark Price & Warnock, ¼ mile S.E. of No.1. Union Jack—John McCleary, Bear creek. Lake Side—W. F. Chase, Bear lake. Iron Silver—Guy Reader, 12 miles N. W. of Kaslo. Black Bear—John Campbell, ¾ miles W. of United. Panama—Andrew Erickson, 3 miles S.W. of Bear lake. Alice—Abbie H. Williams, Bear lake. Belle—W. H. Carrie, Bear lake. Alice B.—W. F. Chase, Bear lake. Mountain View—Owen McCarthy, Bear lake. Central City extension—Ed. Baun, between Fish and Bear lakes. Big Bonanza—Sheldon Weise, Woodbury creek. Pay Big—G. M. Adrian, Woodbury creek. Outlet—T. V. Thurburn, ½ mile W. of Balfour. Monte Christo fraction—Sam. Hutchison, Bear creek. Wellington—R. Shiel, Bear lake. Sunset—D. Macdonald, Bear lake. Nickle Gland—Jos. Bernard, 12 miles S. of Pilot Bay. Nat No. 1—A. B. Hendryx, Hendryx camp. Nat No. 2—A. B. Hendryx, Hendryx camp. Northern Belle—R. Jackson, 3 miles E. of Bear lake. Home stake—W. C. Ross, 4½ mils W. of Kaslo City. Osceola—Jas. S. Riley, 1½ miles N.E. of Noble 5.

Transfers.—Hector—Hot Springs camp. E. D. Ainsworth to D. C. Joscelyn, of Spokane, 1-6 interest. Consideration $500. Hector—Hot Springs camp. E. D. Ainsworth to E. E. Brockhansen, Spokane, 1-6 interest. Consideration $500. Blue Jay—Kaslo creek—J. T. P. Nash to Ewen Pecker. Consideration $1. Contractor—Hendryx camp. A. D. Wheeler to W. A. Hendryx, ½ interest. Consideration $806. Justice—Hot Springs camp. E. Kingston to W. T. Wakefield, ½ interest. Consideration $1500. Ohio—Hot Springs camp. J. T. Wolgamot to C. W. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, ½ interest. Consideration $50. Highlander—Rory McLeod to Napwell Stevenson, Philadelphia. Consideration $4500. Wellington—R. Shiel to W. Matheson, ½ interest, Consideration $1 Baun Rea—T. Heep to G. Alexander and H. B Alexander. Consideration $1. San Francisco—J. McFee and R. Macdonald to Neil Macdonald 2-15 interest. Consideration $1.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest medicine, honestly advertised for those diseases which it honestly and absolutely cures.

Get prices from Victoria Litho raph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

Fine fishing tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.
Must be Sold at an Early Date.
The leading Art and Picture Framing Business of Victoria, established by R. G. Howell & Co., comprising a large, well selected and complete stock, fixtures, machinery, etc., one of the most profitable investments in British Columbia.
Particulars with reasons for retirement on application.
R. G. HOWELL & CO., 62 Government street.
9th-1m

See the Butter Melt!
Get a family size
American :: Refrigerator
And keep your Butter, Meat, Milk, etc., nice and sweet during the hot weather.
A stock of all sizes just arrived. Also Ice Cream Freezers, Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, etc., etc., at
McLENNAN & McFEELY'S
134-136 Government Street.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.
FANS of all kinds and prices FROM China, Japan and France.
FLOWER POTS FLOWER BASKETS PICNIC BASKETS.
Choice Well Matured Manilla Cigars.
T. S. FUTCHER,
41 FORT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR SALE
AT SAM'L CLAY'S
Johnson St., 4 doors above Douglas
20 TONS OF PRIME HEAVY BLACK OATS.
10 TONS OF HEAVY MAINLAND OATS, well cleaned.
10 TONS OF BRIGHT ISLAND-GROWN OATS.
ALSO, A CHOICE SAMPLE OF NOR'-WEST OATS.
HAY, STRAW, WHEAT AND BARLEY.
These being consignments, I will sell at
Bedrock Prices for Cash.

ROBERT N. FITTON,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Fifteen years' practical experience.
Pruning. Flower and Vegetable Gardens laid out and kept in order by day or contract.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR TILE OR BOX DRAINING.
All communications attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE 58 NORTH PARK ST.
Box 748. mh7-tf Victoria, B.C.

WASHBURN
Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be mailed FREE.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Saturday Evening, July 9th.
Lincoln J. Carter's Grand Scenic Melodrama
THE FAST MAIL
Replete with Startling Climaxes, Laughable Comedy and Unique Effects.
See the Flight of the Fast Mail.
See the Great Explosion.
See the Freight Train and 14 Cars
See the Niagara Falls.
Seats now on sale at Jamieson's, jy6

Picnic . . . . Parties . . .
Can make arrangements for busses by the day or by the trip to any suburban summer resort at very reasonable charges.
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.
je17-1m 21 & 23 Broughton St.

COAL
The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.
(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),
ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel).
THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
(House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.
THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.
THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.
THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.
The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.
Dec. 30.

Argyle House
REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF PRINTS
32-inch English Prints in a great variety of Colors and Patterns, reduced from
16 1-2 CTS. TO 12 1-2 CTS. A YARD
A large assortment of Navys, Indigos, Browns, etc., etc., Reduced from
12 1-2 CENTS to 10 CENTS A YARD
Also a large lot, good assortment of Patterns and Colors, Reduced from
10 CENTS TO 7 CENTS A YARD.
Just Received:
1 CASE BLK. CORSETS
SPECIAL VALUE
$1.00 A PAIR.
J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED dry goods firms have agreed to close their places of business on Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6:30 p.m. during June, July and August:

FIRMS.	PROPRIETORS.
Spencer's Arcade	D. Spencer
White House	H. Young & Co.
Westside	J. Hutcheson & Co.
Albion House	R. White
Victoria House	Shears and Page
City House	Wm. Wilson & Co.
Stanley House	W. S. Hampson & Co.
Lansdowne House	J. M. Partridge
Manchester House	Thos. Haughton & Co.
Vancouver House	Wm. Craft
Argyle House	John Horner & Co.
Somerset House	H. Bickford
Whitlaw Estate	T. Fowls

my31

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other.
Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 55 Third street Victoria.

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION
A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria B.C. june10-1y
Before. After.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.
Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH
For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria.
june10-1y.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE
Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.
IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH, Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists Corner of Yates and Douglas streets, au29 Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria
BEFORE AFTER

REFER TO ME
"I have been deeply interested in the investigation of your method of treatment, particularly that portion prescribed in your "Treatise for Men Only." *I am convinced that your treatment for impotency and decay in males is the best known to the medical profession.* I shall recommend it in my practice, and you can refer to me at any time, should you deem it proper."
The writer of above is a practicing physician and unknown to us. We have scores of similar letters on file. It refers to our wonderful system of treatment by which the
HEALTH OF MEN
is Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 1,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

FLOWER SEEDS
Just received, direct from ENGLAND AND GERMANY,
—A—
Very Choice Assortment
—OF—
FLOWER SEEDS.
G. A. McTAVISH
9 PARK ROAD, VICTORIA.

BUSINESS CHANCE
A GOOD RUSTLER can make money by calling at my store and buying my merry-go-round. The outfit consists of horses, engine, tent, sleighs, organ, etc., and is movable. The sale price can be cleared in two holidays. A great success for the right man.
a26-tf FRANK CAMPBELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately existing between the undersigned Alexander Phillips and Phillip A. Phillips, as soda water manufacturers at No. 8 Yates street, Victoria, under the firm or style of "Phillips & Son," is dissolved as from this date by mutual consent, and the business will henceforth be carried on by the said Phillip A. Phillips and David A. Phillips under the firm or style of "Phillips Brothers," and they will pay all claims against both firms. All debts due to the firm are to be paid to them.
Dated this 20th day of June, 1892.
A. PHILLIPS.
PHIL. A. PHILLIPS.
Witness: DAVID A. PHILLIPS.
C. DUBOIS MASON. je21-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 30 days after date application will be made by the undersigned to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa for permission to erect and extend a wharf on Lots 539 A and 540 A, fronting on James Bay, Victoria Harbor. Plans showing situation of proposed wharf have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works and in the Land Registry office at Victoria, B.C.
GEO. STELLY, T. F. SINCLAIR.
Victoria, June 8th, 1892. je9-30t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between John Earsman and Alexander McKenzie Leitch, under the name or style of John Earsman & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by John Earsman.
6th July, 1892. jy6-1m

Estate of Ira Wilson, Deceased.

All claims against the above estate are to be handed in to the executors, Messrs. George Deans and William Whittaker, who will collect all outstanding debts owing to the estate, which must be settled forthwith. All accounts must be certified and handed in to the undersigned under cover to the above named executors. JOHN J. AUSTIN,
63 Government Street, Victoria.
Victoria, B. C., June 2, 1892. ju7-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
52 Government street, Victoria.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. au15

REMOVAL.
THOS. STOREY
UNDERTAKER,
Has removed from his old stand on Government street to
NO. 90 JOHNSON STREET,
Three doors from Douglas street, where the business will be carried on as usual.

PLATE GLASS
We have a consignment of Plate Glass which we expect
To Arrive About April.
APPLY TO
MUIRHEAD & MANN
2-tf

NOTICE.

Applications for the position of Principal of the Victoria High School, salary $1500 per annum, will be received by the undersigned until July 12th next.
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Victoria City School Trustees.
Victoria, B.C., May 11th, 1892.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

NELSON TOWN LOTS

PRESENT PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED AFTER 15TH JULY.

Choice Business and Residence Property for Sale

In the Town of Nelson, Kootenay District, the Mining and Business Centre of the Finest Mineral Portion of British Columbia. Communication by Rail and Steam Daily. Prices Reasonable and Easy Terms.

Lots for Sale at ROBSON, the Columbia River Terminus of the C. & K. Ry. (2 miles from Sproat's Landing.)

FIFTY DOLLARS TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

junel1 Apply to F. FLETCHER, Land Department C. & K. Railway, Nelson, B. C.

Jackson & Stylus

Watchmakers and Jewelers

76 Government St.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

GYMNKHANA.

The gentlemen who last year held a couple of very interesting gymnkhana meetings are arranging for one to take place on the 23rd. The programme will be published in a few days.

POLO.

The Victoria Polo Club have arranged a match with a team from the Calgary club, to take place at the driving park on the 21st inst. The Victoria team will be composed of Dr. Pearson, Mr. Plaise, W. A. Ward and L. H. Weber.

THE RING.

DONOVAN DRINKING.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The appearance of one Mike Donovan rushing around in an excited manner for "Phil" Dwyer, at Monmouth Park race track yesterday, gave rise to a rumor that Corbett had been drinking, and that Donovan had come to tell Mr. Dwyer, who is reputed to be one of the ex-bank clerk's backers, that he was neglecting his training. The rumor travelled like wild fire, and soon it was all over the track. Knowing ones shook their heads wisely, and asked each other in turn, "Is it true?" Has Corbett taken Sullivan's place now that the Champion has sworn off? Is he getting afraid of his coming meeting with Sullivan? Can he be such a foolish young fellow? These and a hundred other similar questions passed from mouth to mouth during the races. The story circulated was to the effect that on the 4th Corbett sneaked away from his trainer and left for Pleasure Bay. In company with a prominent company he visited several saloons and filled up to the nozzle with intoxicants and had a jolly good time. He was cutting a rapid pace, it is said, and letting everybody know he was out. Those in the city in a position to know Corbett's doings said they had not heard the story and doubted its truth. They admitted, however, that it seemed strange that "Mike" Donovan should be chasing around so excitedly for Mr. Dwyer. A despatch from Asbury Park, received late last night, says Corbett has not been away from his training quarters, and has been working faithfully.

An Aeronaut's Fate.

BOSTON, July 8.—An unsuccessful search was made yesterday for the body of Prof. Augustus Rogers, the aeronaut who lost his life in Boston harbor. The body of Thomas Fenton, the aeronaut's assistant, was taken to Lynn and will be buried there. Fenton leaves a widow and two children in destitute circumstances. Rogers leaves a widow. Delos E. Goldsmith, the reporter, who is the only survivor of the accident, is still at the hospital, but will recover. It was made known to-day that the balloon Rogers made the ascent in was unfit for the trip. Prof. J. H. Hall of Lynn, who had charge of the balloon ascension at Waltham for Prof. Rogers, says he does not give up the idea that the aeronaut is still alive. "I will not believe he is dead," said Prof. Hall, "until I see his body, and neither will his wife. We have talked over the catastrophe together and we think he is alive somewhere on shore, although he may be hurt or disabled."

NANAIMO NEWS.

Creditors Meet—Funeral of a Miner—Real Estate Agents' Feud.

NANAIMO, July 8.—A meeting of Mr. A. Shaw's creditors was held in the offices of Messrs. Simpson and Young yesterday afternoon, and arrangements made for an extension of time to be granted to the assignee until further advices are received from the east. The extension is until August 1st. In the meantime the work will be continued as heretofore.

The funeral of Peter Arbuckle took place yesterday with great ceremony. No. 1 shaft, where the deceased was killed, lay idle to enable the miners to attend the funeral, and many of the miners from the other mines also laid off for a like purpose. The funeral was under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, and was attended by a long procession of the M. & M. L. P. A.; also the Y.M.C.A, the Nanaimo band playing the funeral march en route to the cemetery. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew him.

There is likely to be trouble between two real estate firms in this city, which may probably terminate in the law courts. The trouble is over Alberni property, which was disparaged by a circular sent round the city advising the residents not to purchase in block 92. It is stated a suit will be filed for $5000 damages. In the meantime the circulars are still being issued.

The hearing of the charge against Robt. Jefferson, of bursting open W. J. Williamson's house at Wellington on the night of July 1st, was concluded on Wednesday and the defendant had to pay a fine of 50 cents and $16.25 costs. Mr. Simpson appeared for the defence.

A miner named William Kilpatrick was injured in the No. 6 shaft of the Wellington mines on Wednesday by a fall of rock. He was taken home and when examined by the doctor his injuries were reported slight.

Another lodge of Druids is about to be installed at Wellington. A number of applications have been received and it is expected the charter will be immediately sent for.

At the regular meeting of Ashlar lodge, A. F. and A. M., held last evening the lodge was presented with a very handsomely framed three quarter length portrait of the Most Worshipful P. G. M. Marcus Wolfe in full Masonic costume. The presentation was made by the last Grand Master in person.

TO VIEW THE PROVINCE.

A Party From the Maritime Provinces Visiting British Columbia.

DONALD, B. C., July 8.—The Pacific express to arrive at Vancover on Saturday brings a party of leading men interested in the agricultural community of the Maritime Provinces, who have come at the invitation of the Canadian Pacific Railway to see and report upon the resources of the Northwest and British Columbia. They have stayed off at a few of the principal stations en route, but the minute inspection intended to be made is reserved for the homeward trip. The party will proceed right through to Victoria, where three or four days will be spent.

The names of the delegates are: Hon. D. Ferguson and H. Ferguson, Charlottetown, D. S. Wright, Baddeck; B. Stewart, Glengartney, Prince Edward Island; S. McDonnell, ex-M.P., Port Hood, C.B.; Blanchard, Colchester, N. S.; Jas. O'Brien, Windsor, N.S.; Robt. Ross, Pictou, N.S.; J. R. Tompkins, Carleton County, N.B.; Geo. F. Colter, York County, N.B.; J. G. Godfrey, Yarmouth, N.S.; Rev. J. A. Gordon, Charlottetown, and Rev. E. Burke, Alerta, P.E.I., clergymen of the Baptist and Roman Catholic denominations respectively.

The party is under the guidance of Mr. J. Herbert Haslam, special agent of the C.P.R. who is accompanied by Mrs. Haslam. They travel in a tourist car specially reserved for them, and have had a very pleasant trip, all being delighted with their experience of the Northwest country.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Deserted on Desert Island — Regatta Tomorrow—County Court.

VANCOUVER, July 8.—Another case of small-pox was reported on Dupont street. The news from Victoria has created a great deal of comment.

Advices received here are to the effect that the Eliza Edwards was seized at San Francisco while on her way to search for treasure in the southern seas.

The county court is in session. There are about 76 cases on the docket.

A rumor is current that J. I. McConnell, brother of G. S. McConnel, in charge of the fishing station on Desert Island, was deserted by the Japs, who took away the boats and supplies. A boat will be sent up to investigate.

The Burrard Inlet Rowing Club met last night to make arrangements for the annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of amateur oarsmen. A challenge was received from the Vancouver club to a contest for the Ferguson cup and accepted. The regatta will be held to-morrow.

The local Law society will urge the government to make Vancouver a separate judicial district.

Active preparations are being made to celebrate the 12th of July here.

A girl known by the name of Ella, 121 Dupont street, was discovered this afternoon very ill with smallpox. She says she contracted the disease in Victoria. The house has been quarantined. One of the inmates slipped out and escaped to New Westminster.

The latest designs in chenille curtains and portiers at greatly reduced prices at the Arcade.

Tiy B. Sprung & Co., stalls 26 and 27 City Market, for mild bacon, fresh smoked hams, butter, eggs, etc.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONSPIRACY CASE.

How the Chinese Conspire to Obtain Possession of a Woman Slave.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 8.—The case against Ah Foo and Ah Hee, charged with conspiring to kidnap Boo Kim, came up for hearing at the police court this morning. Lee Hin, of Victoria, gave startling testimony. The witness swore that at the store of Sen Quong Yett, Fisgard street, Victoria, he heard a conversation between Ah Foo and Ah Hee. Ah Foo and Ah Hee were plotting to obtain possession of Boo Kim. Ah Foo told Ah Hee that Ah Sam, husband of Boo Kim, owed him (Ah Foo) money. Ah Foo wanted to get possession of Boo Kim, and asked Ah Hee, a Chinese physician, to prescribe powder to give her. Ah Hee went to the house of Ah Sam to administer the medicine. Ah Sam was sick, and this was the excuse for the visit to Boo Kim. Ah Foo gave Ah Hee ten dollars to obtain the powders. Ah Hee was to secure Boo Kim, and bring her to Ah Foo, who would instruct her how to give evidence in the case brought against her for being an inmate of a house of ill-fame. Ah Foo was to stand all expenses of the prosecution and afterwards secure possession of Boo Kim and sell her. The money was to be divided between Ah Foo and Ah Hee.

Capt. Pittendrigh, justice of the peace, gave evidence that Ah Hee had sworn out a charge against Boo Kim of being an inmate of a house of ill-fame and recognized Ah Hee, who was in court. It was also produced in the testimony that Boo Kim was bailed out with cash bail of fifty dollars by Ah Foo, who it is alleged plotted with Ah Hee to obtain possession of her. Ah Sam, husband of Boo Kim, swore that Ah Hee had frequently been to his house to try and induce Boo Kim to leave him. Boo Kim wanted her to stay but was finally won over by Ah Hee. Ah Sam swore that the house on Lulu island where Boo Kim was staying was a general provision store, and not a house of assignation, and that Ah Hee when he swore out a warrant against Boo Kim knew of the fact. Ah Sam likewise stated that he saw Boo Kim at the residence of Ah Foo. Another woman, Fook You, was with Kim. They were standing at the window of the house. Ah Foo, although he was Boo Kim's husband, could not gain admittance to see her.

Magistrate Atkinson stated that in his opinion there was a prima facie case of conspiracy made out, but wanted till Monday to render a decision.

The case against Ah Hee of administering injurious drugs to Boo Kim was withdrawn, as a chemical analysis by Dr. Praeger, of Nanaimo, revealed that the drugs were comparatively harmless.

The case is attracting general interest, and the opinion is that Ah Foo will be remanded to stand trial at the assizes.

Two years ago Ah Foo was charged by Boo Kim herself with illegal detention of her for immoral purposes. The case was settled by Ah Sam and Boo Kim being married in jail by Rev. Ebenezer Robson.

John Henkley, a lunatic, escaped from the provincial asylum this morning. Henkley was subsequently arrested by Officer Douglas, and taken back to the asylum.

W. H. Vianen, the pioneer fisherman and fish dealer, has amalgamated his business with C. E. Pretty & Co.

The canners don't like the regulations with respect to the disposal of offal but will, of course, comply with the law. They have the choice of three methods, namely: To bury it above high water mark, to have it towed out to sea, or to deposit it in perforated cribs at the canneries. Most of the canneries, it is understood, will crib the offal; but a few will send it to the oil factories. Burying offal or towing it to sea are so expensive as to be quite out of the question.

The Bon Accord Canning Co. has chartered the steamer Fairy Queen to carry fish on her up trips from the Sand Heads to the cannery.

Nearly every available house at the head of the bay, Port Moody, has been taken for the holidays, and there are still numerous enquiries. A number of tents have been sent out also, and over a score of families are going out this week.

DUNCANS.

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company have shut down their sawmill at Chemainus, pending the arrival of a ship to be loaded for Chili.

W. P. Tarpres has been appointed postmaster at Duncan, which is to be a money order office and a savings bank.

The Hamilton Powder works have closed down for the season, and nearly all the hands will be laid off. It will be probably some months before they resume work.

Home Talent.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

The local singer was resenting mildly to the hostess the large amount of praise which she was bestowing upon the visiting vocalist.

"They didn't applaud me that way," he complained.

"Oh, well, you know," she said apologetically and sympathetically, "he is visitor whom we don't hear often, while we think of you, as the Bible says, 'The poor we have with us always.'"

Then she was very much hurt because he refused to accept her apology and left the house in a huff.

Try Breakfast Gem, the finest cereal food for people troubled with dyspepsia, to be had at J. P. Matthews & Co., SOLE AGENTS for Victoria.

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NOTE:

The above illustration shows how you are fitted by jewelers and so-called opticians.
RESULT:—Positive ruination of sight.

This shows how you are fitted by the first and ONLY OPTICIANS in British Columbia.
RESULT:—Comfort and ease to the eyes, and preservation of sight.

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27 FORT STREET.

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REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKER.

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Eighteen fine Lots on Michigan, Powell and Toronto streets, the very best residential property in James Bay. Reasonable prices and liberal terms.

Lots in Fernwood, Saanich Road, Work Estate, Spring Ridge and Victoria West. Some good buys in City Lots.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to June 5th next for that magnificent homestead property known as

STEVENS' FARM AND HOTEL (Westwood Farm)

on the Saanich Road, containing 950 acres, more or less, being Sections 63, 64, 75, 76, 77, 91, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, Lake District.

There are 150 acres under thorough cultivation. A magnificent orchard of about 1000 fruit trees, all bearing. Two-story Hotel and license. Barns, sheds and all kinds of outhouses. There is a living spring stream of water running through the property.

The above magnificent piece of property can be bought on the following easy terms:—One-third cash, one-third two years, one-third five years, at 7% interest.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr. - - 51 Yates Street.

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FRASER RIVER VALLEY.

For a few days only, we offer for sale some very choice bottom land, suitable for Hop Culture, situate in Sections 6 and 7, old Langley Townsite, about ½ mile from river. Good Road. Land never flooded. At the low price of

$30 PER ACRE.

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HEISTERMAN & CO.,
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Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892.

TIMES PRINTING & PUB. CO. (LTD PROPS
$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

GLADSTONE'S HARD ROAD.

No Headway Made in the Polling To-Day---One Newcastle Seat Lost by the Liberals.

The Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists have at Present a Majority of Forty-Two.

A Net Liberal Gain of Fifteen Seats ---Mr. Balfour's Rather Narrow Escape.

LONDON, July 5.—The election week has opened auspiciously for the Liberals, who are full of hope and courage. So far 96 elections have been held, the members returned being thus classified; Liberals, 40; Conservatives, 48; Liberal-Unionists, 8. These include the universities and other seats which are always perfectly safe for the Conservatives. The Liberal gains number twelve, those of the Tories two, and the Liberal-Unionists one, leaving a net gain of nine for the Liberals. The latter have made some notable captures, including Durham (city), Greenock, Lincoln (city), and Stafford (borough).

At Rochdale, T. B. Potter, Liberal, received 5460 votes to 4480 for Col. C. M. Royds, the Conservative anti-Home Rule candidate. In 1886 Rochdale elected Mr. Potter by a vote of 4738, and 3481 for Marriott, Conservative. Hon. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, Conservative, was elected from Exeter, receiving 3884 votes to 3329 for A. E. Dunn, Liberal. This result shows an increase for both Liberals and Conservatives in Exeter since 1886. In Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. John Edward Wentworth Addison, Q.C., Conservative, was re-elected by a vote of 3318, the Liberal candidate, A. V. Morgan, receiving 3233 votes. In 1886 there was a tie in the election, Mr. Addison and the then Liberal candidate receiving 3040 votes each, and the election being decided in Addison's favor by the casting vote of the mayor. At Tynemouth, North Shields, Mr. R. S. Donkin, Conservative, was re-elected, receiving 3121 votes to 2783 for J. Annend, Liberal. At Lincoln the Liberals won a magnificent victory. W. Crosfield, the Liberal candidate, being elected by 3410 votes over Mr. F. H. Kerans, Conservative, who received 3186 votes. In 1886 Kerans was elected by 3159 votes against 2851 for Crosfield. At Durham also, the Liberals won a victory and put a Liberal in. It was occupied in the last Parliament by a Conservative. Mr. A. Fowler, Liberal, was elected by 1075 votes over Mr. Thomas Milvain, Conservative, who received 1000 votes. Mr. Milvain in 1886 was elected by 1129 votes to 855 for the Liberal candidate. At Burnley, Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, Liberal, was elected again by a vote of 6430, against 5035 for Edwin Lawrence, Liberal Unionist. Burnley was carried against the Liberals in 1886, and recaptured by the Liberals in two subsequent bye-elections. To-day they continue to to hold it. Winchester, a Conservative stronghold, was carried to-day, as usual, by that party, W. H. Mayer, Conservative, receiving 1213 votes to 859 for C. Matthews, Liberal. Greenock, Scotland, way won by the Liberals, to-day, making another gain for Home Rule. John Bruce, the Liberal candidate, was elected by 3034 votes over Sir Thomas Sutherland, Liberal Unionist, who received 2990 votes. Sir Thomas represented Greenock in the late Parliament, having been elected in 1886 by 2905 votes, agrinst 2208 for the Liberal. Stafford was also carried by the Liberals. Shaw received 1684 votes to 1322 for D. Straight, Conservative. The vote in 1886 was. Conservative, 1558, Liberal, 1435.

Oxford University returned Sir John R. Mowbray and John G. Talbot, the former Conservative members. In Morpeth, Thomas Burt, Liberal, was re-elected. Other elections resulted thus: Strand, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Conservative; St. George, Hanover Square, Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, Liberal-Unionist; Derbyshire, South Division, H. E. Broad, Liberal; Glamorganshire, West (Gower) Division, David Randell, Liberal; Carnarvonshire, North (Afron) Division, Wm. Rathbone, Liberal; Leicestershire, West (Melton) Division, Marquis of Granby, Conservative; Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, J. A. Campbell, Conservative; Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, Sir Charles Pearson, Conservative; Rutlandshire, G. R. Finch, Conservative; Belfast, North, Sir E. Harland, Conservative; Belfast, East, G. Wolff, Conservative; Worcestershire, Bewdley Division, A. Baldwin, Conservative.

The elections by acclamation were: Leicester City, J. A. Picton and Sir J. Whitehead, Liberals; East Wolverhampton, Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, Lib.; East Bristol, Sir J. D. Weston, Lib.; West Bristol, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Con., and Mr. Handlecross, Lib.-Unionist; South Kensington, Sir A. Borthwick, Con., Canterbury, J. Henniker-Heaton, Con.; Windsor, Francis Tress Barry, Con., Manchester, Northwest, Sir Wm. Houldsworth, Con.; Birmingham, Edgbaston Division, George Dixon, Lib.-Un.; Hythe, Sir Edward Matkin, Lib.-Un.; London University, Sir John Lubbock, Lib.-Un.; Warwick and Leamington, Rt. Hon. A. Peel, Lib.-Un.; Wolverhampton, South, Rt. Hon. C. Pelham Villiers. Lib.-Un.

GLADSTONE CONFIDENT.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking yesterday at a large out-door meeting in Stowe, declared that his anticipations of Liberal victory were as confident to-day as they had been on the eve of the elections of 1880. He hoped that the realization would be equally as complete as then. He expressed the opinion that a great portion of the task with which the new parliament would necessarily be occupied, would be to repair the inefficient work of the parliament just dissolved.

MR BLAKE ARRIVES

DUBLIN, July 4.—Hon. Edward Blake, of Canada, who has been selected as an anti-Parnellite candidate to wrest the seat for South Longford from the Parnellites, has arrived at Londonderry. A number of priests and other leaders of the anti-Parnellite party were there to receive him, and addresses were read welcoming the arrival of the distinguished Canadian as a most favorable accession to the cause of Home Rule. Mr. Blake will address a Nationalist meeting at Londonderry.

The anti-Parnellites are making vigorous efforts to strengthen their cause by restraining the tougues of Timothy Healy. Father Rhean and others whose indulgence in gross and offensive abuse of their opponents has done much to widen the breach and alienate sympathy. There is, however, but little prospect of success, as Healy declines to be bridled.

Meantime the Catholic clergy everywhere are entering into the contest with the greatest earnestness, and make no concealment of the fact that the church has the deepest interest in the result. In Ulster, where there have been many Protestant Home Rulers, the prominence of clerical leadership in the anti-Parnellite ranks is calculated to injure that cause in other parts of Ireland. Large numbers of wavering electors are undoubtedly influenced by clerical dictation and mediation.

Great Grimsby yesterday elected Mr. Lossee, a Liberal, in place of the Rt. Hon. Edward Heneage, Liberal-Unionist.

GLADSTONE'S ESTIMATE.

In conversing recently Mr. Gladstone said he was of opinion that the Liberals would get a majority of one hundred, inclusive of the Irish seats. He added: "The majority may exceed one hundred, but not much, I think."

LONDON, July 6.—The elections did not go as well for the Liberals yesterday. They had counted on making considerable gains in the London boroughs, but the changes thought to have been foreshadowed by the turnover in the County Council elections did not come, and the gains and losses were equalized. Each side gained seven and lost seven in the contests yesterday, leaving the two parties exactly as they were on Monday night, the Liberals having made a net gain of eight seats. So far 160 elections have come off, the Liberals taking 63 seats, the Tories 89, and the Liberal-Unionists 8. The Gladstonians are much disappointed over yesterday's results, and realize that they must do very much better among the counties than among the boroughs in order to have any chance of winning. Three notable defeats among the Unionists yesterday were those of the Marquis of Lorne in Bradford, Richard Chamberlain in West Islington, and Henry M. Stanley in North Lambeth. The latter two seats are gains for the Liberals. Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Stanley worked with great energy in aid of their husbands' candidature, and both are bitterly disappointed over their defeats. The Marquis of Lorne's rejection in Bradford also caused some disappointment to the Princess Louise and to other members of the royal family. Yesterday's results were as follows:

Bradford, Central Division—Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, Liberal, re-elected, defeating the Marquis of Lorne.

Bedford—Samuel Whitebread, Liberal, was re-elected by 1859 votes to 1732 for W. Guy Pym, Conservative.

Barrow-in-Furness—B. W. Cayser, Conservative, 3331; J. A. Duncan, Liberal, 2890. Mr. Duncan was the sitting member and this is a Liberal loss. Barrow in-Furness, however, is strongly Conservative, and the Liberal, Mr. Duncan, was elected when there were three tickets in the field.

Bristol, North division—C. Townsend, Liberal, elected, 4409; Lewis Fry, Liberal-Unionist, 4064. This is a Liberal gain

Bristol South division—Col. Sir Edward Hill, Conservative, re-elected, 4990; W. H. Wills, Liberal, 4442.

Chelsea—C. A. Whitmore, Conseovative, re-elected, 3993; B. F. Costillo, Liberal, 3472; H. M. Hyndman, Socialist, retired.

Christ Church—A. H. Smith, Conservative, elected.

Dudley —Brooke-Robinson, Conservative, re-elected.

Dundee (two seats)—Edmund Robertson, Liberal, re-elected, 8191; John Ling, Liberal, re-elected, 8484; William O. Dalglish, Conservative, 5659; Wm. C. Smith, Liberal-Unionist, 5060; Donald, Labor, 354.

Darlington—Theodore Fry, Liberal, re-elected, 2866; J. Pease, Liberal-Unionist, 2810.

Grantham—H. Y. B. Lopes, Conservative, elected, 1296; T. C. Clark, Liberal, 1263.

Greenwich—T. W. Boord, Conservative, re-elected, 4200; G. Whitby, Liberal, 3877.

Great Yarmouth—Mr. Marsom, Liberal, elected, 2872; Sir Henry Tyler, Conservative, received 2704. This is a gain for the Liberals. The vote in 1886 was: Tyler, Conservative, 2977; Norton, Liberal, 2011.

Hanley—W. Woodall, Liberal, re-elected, 5825; A. Heath, Conservative, 3993.

Halifax (two seats)—T. Shaw, Liberal, re elected, 6581; J. Stansfield, Liberal, also re-elected, 6461; Arnold, Conservative, 4633.

Hammersmith — Gen. Goldsworthy, Conservative, re-elected, 4382; Frank Smith, Liberal, received 3718.

Islington, West—T. Lough, Liberal, elected, 3385; Richard Chamberlain, Liberal-Unionist, 2655. Richard Chamberlain is a brother of the famous Unionist leader, Joseph Chamberlain. Richard was elected from West Islington in 1886 by a vote of 2793 to 1501 for the Liberal candidate.

Islington, South—Sir A. K. Rollit, Conservative, re-elected, 3195; M. M. Digby, Liberal, 2873.

Islington, East—B. L. Cohn, Conservative, elected, 3975; W. P. Bunting, Liberal, 3510. The vote in 1886 was: Conservatives, 3732; Liberals, 2336.

Islington North—G. C. T. Bartley, Conservative, re-elected, 4,556; James Hill, Liberal, 3,646.

Lambeth, North—J. Coldwell, Liberal, elected, 2,524; Henry M. Stanley, Conservative, defeated, 2,394. Mr. Stanley made a better run than was generally expected, but his defeat is a Liberal gain. The vote in 1886 was General Fraser, Conservative, 2,723; Wren, Liberal, 2,311.

Lambeth (Norwood)—Trotter, Conservative, elected, 4,145; Dr. Verdar, Liberal, 3,584. The vote in 1886 was: Conservative, 3,334; Liberal, 1,605.

Lambeth (Brixton)—The Marquis of Carmarthen, Conservative, re-elected, 4,061; R. Stayley, Liberal, 3,204.

Lambeth (Kennington)—Mark Beaufoy, Liberal, re-elected, 4,160; Faithful Begg, Conservative, 3259.

Liverpool (Scotland)—Thomas Power O'Connor, Liberal, re-elected, 2337; Vezy Fitzgerald, Conservative, 1431.

Liverpool (Walton district)—J. H. Stock, Conservative, was elected by 3380 votes against 2943 for Dr. W. Richardson, Liberal. The vote in 1886 was: Conservative, 2872; Liberal, 1681.

Liverpool (Kirkdale)—Re-elected, Sir G. Baden Powell, Conservative, by 3950 votes to 2773 for Thrilfal, Liberal.

Liverpool (East Toxteth)—Baron de Worms, Conservative, re-elected, 3708; Paul, Liberal, 2201.

Liverpool (Everton)—J. A. Wilcox, Conservative, re elected, 3954 votes; P. W. Atkin, Liberal, 2164.

Liverpool (West Toxteth)—R. P. Houston, Conservative, elected, 3604; Ellis Griffith, Liberal, 2479. In 1886 the Conservative candidate was unopposed.

Liverpool (Exchange)—R. Neville, Liberal, re-elected, 2721; John C. Bigham, Liberal-Unionist, 2655.

Liverpool (Abercromby)—W. F. Lawrence, Conservative, re-elected, 3677; W. R. Bowering, Liberal, 2846.

Liverpool (West Derby)—Hon. W. H. Cross, Conservative, re-elected, 4107; Smith, Liberal, 2925.

Marylebone, West—F. Seager Hunt, Conservative, re-elected, 3913; J. C. Foulger, Liberal, 2476.

Marylebone, East—E. Boulnois, Conservative re-elected, 3122; G. Hale, Liberal, 2300.

Newcastle-under-Lyme—Allen, Liberal, elected, 4124; D. H. Coghill, Liberal-Unionist, 2936. This is a gain for the Liberals. The vote in 1886 was: Coghill, Liberal-Unionist, 2896; Brindly, Liberal, 2752.

Oxford—General Sir George Chesney, Conservative, re-elected, 3276; Robinson Souttar, Liberal, 3156.

Paddington North—John Aird, Conservative, re-elected, 2591; T. C. Terrell, Liberal, 2281.

Penryn and Falmouth—W. C. Cavendish-Bentinck, Conservative, re-elected, 1218; Arthur Serena, Liberal 880.

Perth—W. W. Whitelaw, Conservative, elected, 1,898. There were two Liberal candidates, C. S. Parker, who represented Perth in the late Parliament, and J. Woolen. Both were defeated, Parker receiving 1771 votes, and Woolen 907. This is a signal defeat for the Liberals, as Perth heretofore has always been represented by a Liberal in Parliament. Mr. Charles Stewart Parker sat for Perth from 1887 until now.

St. Helens—Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative, re-elected, 4258; W. R. Kennedy, 4199.

St. Pancras, East—R. G. Webster, Conservative, re-elected, 2631; E. T. Gibb, Liberal, 2180.

St. Pancras, North—T. H. Bolton, Liberal, elected, 2644; E. R. P. Moon, Conservative, 2583.

St. Pancras, South—Sir J. Goldsmith, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected, 2470; E. J. Beale, Liberal, 2033.

St. Pancras, West—H. R. Graham, Conservative, elected, 2984; H. Lawson, Liberal, 2959. This is a Liberal loss.

Shrewsbury—H. D. Greene, Conservative, elected, 1979 votes; P. Batten, Liberal 1758. In 1886, the Conservatives carried Shrewsbury by 1826, to 1269 for the Liberals.

Scarborough—Sir G. R. Stitwell, Conservative, elected, 2293; Mr. J. Rowntree, Liberal, 2122. Mr. Rowntree represented Scarborough in the late parliament. His defeat is a loss to the Liberals. The vote in 1886 was Rowntree, Liberal, 2122; Stitwell, Conservative, 2090. Mr. Rowntree is a strong Home Ruler and the Irish will miss him in parliament.

Stoke-upon-Trent—George G. Leveson-Gower, Liberal, re-elected, 4626; Sampson Walters, Conservative, 2846.

Stockton-on-Tees — T. Wrightson, Conservative, elected, 4788; Sir Horace Davey, Liberal, 4477. This is a loss for the Liberals. The vote in 1886 was Davey, Liberal, 3889; Wrightson, Conservative, 3434.

Shoreditch (Haggerston) — W. R. Cremer, Liberal, re-elected, 2,543; J. F. Fairbank, Conservative, 1,622.

Shoreditch (Hoxton)— Professor J. Stuart, Liberal, re-elected, 3,410; Hon. C. Hays, Conservative, received 2,114.

Warrington—Robert Pierpoint, Conservative, was elected, 3340; Dr. Houston, Liberal, 3258. The contest in this borough was a sharp one, the Liberals having hoped to capture it. In 1886 the vote was: Conservative, 3717; Liberal 3216.

Westminster re-elected Mr. Burdett Coutts, Conservative, husband of the Baroness Burdett Coutts. The district is strongly Conservative, but the Liberals ran a candidate, Mr. Leif Jones. Mr. Coutts received 3548 votes and Jones 1916.

Wadsworth—B. Kimber, Conservative, re-elected, 5913; William Cook, Liberal, 3690.

Whitehaven—Little, Liberal, elected, 1308; Sir James Bain, Conservative, 1088. Sir James Bain is the sitting member, and the result to-day is a gain for the Liberals.

Wolverhampton, West Division—Sir A. Hickman, Conservative, 4772; Sir W. Plowden, Liberal, received 3676. This This another loss for the Liberals. The vote in 1886 was: Plowden, 3705, Hickman, 3583.

Woolwich—Col. Hughes, Conservative, re-elected, 6002; Ben Jones, Labor candidate, 4090.

MORE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 6.—Futher election returns to-day show the return without opposition of two Liberals, two anti-Parnellites, one Conservative and one labor candidate. In the following additional districts contests resulted:

Edinburgh, west division—Lord Wolmer, Liberal-Unionist, elected over Thomas Buchanan, Liberal. This is a serious reverse for the latter, who was converted to Home Rule in 1888 after which his constituents endorsed his changed views; though he only had a small majority, 46. The Liberals thus lose a valuable Scottish member.

Edinburgh, south division—Paul, Liberal, elected over Liberal Unionist McIver.

Edinburgh, east division—Dr. Wallace, Liberal, re-elected over Fullarton.

Edinburgh, central division—McEwan, Liberal, re-elected over the Liberal-Unionist and labor candidates.

The following are elected without opposition.

Armagh, north division, Col. Sanderson, Irish Conservative, re-elected; Clare, east division, Capt. Donnellan, Nationalist; Antrim, south division, W. G. Ellison Macartney, Conservative, re-elected; Shropshire (Oswestry) Stanley Leighton, Conservative, re-elected.

STANLEY SOMEWHAT DAZED.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A London special says: It was a wonderful thing last night to hear the wild outburst of cheering when the news was received at the National Liberal Club that Richard Chamberlain had been beaten by something over 2000 votes. There could hardly have been more savage exultation if it had been his brother Joseph who had been overthrown. There was an almost earnest cheering at the news of Stanley's defeat. They say Stanley himself took the result in utter amazement. Some one had provided a magnificent boquet to present to Mrs. Stanley when her husband's triumph should be announced, but somehow it never reached her. Stanley himself sat staring blankly when the figures were read out, and the successful candidate, according to form, rose and made a little speech moving a vote of thanks to the returning officers. Stanley's agent had to nudge him and explain that it was his funeral to second this motion. At first he refused, but finally he was induced to get up, but he only called out curtly "I move to second the motion."

LONDON, July 7.—The results of the elections, including to-day's polling so far as heard from are: Number elected, 248; Conservatives, 125; Liberal-Unionists, 20; Liberals, including labor, 97; Irish Nationalists, 6.

The Conservatives have made one gain at Newcastle in the polling to-day. So far as reported, the Liberals have not yet made a gain to-day. The total net Liberal gain is therefore held to 15. The number of seats being polled for to-day is 73, of which in the late parliament the Conservatives held 46, the Liberal-Unionists two, the Liberals 17 and the Irish Nationalists eight. It is expected William O'Brien will vacate his seat as member for the Northeast division of Cork, which is overwhelmingly Nationalist, in order to give Sexton, defeated in West Belfast yesterday, an opportunity to take a seat. In Kilkenny, Curran, anti-Parnellite, was elected over O'Connor, Parnellite.

Returns from the elections to-day are:—

County Down, Ireland, West division —Lord Arthur Hill, Conservative, re-elected without opposition.

Cork, North division—Flynn, anti-Parnellite, re-elected without opposition.

Nottinghamshire, Newark division—Viscount Newark, Conservative, re-elected without opposition.

Waterford—John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, re-elected over Sheehy, anti-Parnellite.

Merthyr Tydvil—D. A. Thomas, Liberal, and Pritchard Morgan, Liberal, re-elected.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Chamond, Conservative, elected; Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, elected; J. Craig Liberal, defeated. This is a loss of one seat to the Liberals. The determined attempt to defeat Mr. Morley resulted in the defeat of his associate, Craig. The objection to both Morley and Craig was their failure to support the eight hour movement.

In Manchester, East division, yesterday Right Hon. J. Balfour, Conservative, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the late House of Commons, was re-elected by 5147 votes to 4749 for Prof. J. E. C. Munro, Liberal. In 1886, at the general election, Mr. Balfour was elected by 4160 votes to 3516 for J. H. Crosfield, Liberal. At a later election, when accepting office under the Government, he was returned unopposed.

The result of to-day's polling leaves the Liberals but small chance of securing a majority of any size in the next House if they have a majority at all. They have missed carrying a number of their opponents' seats by very small numbers of votes, and in some cases have lost seats by local divisions among themselves. The disaffection of the labor element, chiefly caused by the failure of the Liberals to endorse the eight-hour movement has also injured the Liberal party in several places.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, the beauty, who is canvassing for her husband in Wales, tried to quell a row among the electors who refused to hear her husband speak. She said: "I am an Irishwoman, but it was not until I came to Wales that I found men capable of refusing to hear a woman who was pleading a cause." She was interrupted by a storm of yells and hisses. Pluckily leaving the platform she forced her way to the platform from which the opposition orator was addressing a crowd, and tried to argue him silent. He shook his fists in her face and repelled the attempt. Finally a melee occurred and Mrs. West was forced to return to the Unionist platform. The meeting broke up in disorder.

A Loss for the Comstock.

VIRGINIA, Nev. July 7.—The explosion of a steam boiler on the premises destroyed Wilcoxen's tar works in the eastern part of the town yesterday. The works were for the purpose of coating the cables of the Comstock mine hoist plants. The large reservoir, 18 feet in depth, filled with tar, is still burning. The loss is estimated at $620,000, upon which there is no insurance.

HOMESTEAD SLAUGHTER.

Terrible Mortality Among the Men Engaged in the Conflict Yesterday.

The Dead Reported to Number More Than in the Pittsburg Riots of 1887.

Determination of the Successful Strikers---Chances of Further Bloodshed.

HOMESTEAD, July 7.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Master Workman O'Donnell called a meeting of the men inside the mill, and said he had been requested by the officers of the Amalgamated Association to ask the strikers to allow the Pinkerton men to land as they had hoisted a flag of truce. Cries of "Let them leave their guns, and this is all right!" The Pinkerton men were allowed to land, leaving their arms on board the barges. Six Pinkerton men have been killed and their bodies are being taken from the boat. They were marched to the opera house and at 8 o'clock last night the following list of "prisoners" were lodged there. All wounds noticed except gunshot wounds were received from clubs, bricks, stones and fist blows from the crowd, while the prisoners were en route to their temporary prison: Henry Beal, Wm. Heland, Geo. Glazier, Philadelphia; Robt. Y. Bath, Paulsburg, N.J.; Thos. Callahan, Chicago, forefinger and thumb of right hand split and badly bruised; A. Thomas, New York, head bruised; T. Mallay, Jersey City, N.J., head bruised; Peter S. Brash, Paulsburg, N.J., kicked in the back and badly cut back of right ear; Dunsman Gill, Chicago, head hurt; Morton Bradbury, Boston, struck on the head; Michael Connor, Philadelphia, bad cut on the head, J. McCoy, head smashed; Henry Millin, Brooklyn, shoulder badly bruised; Louis Anderson, Chicago; Fred Fisher, Jersey City, N.J., all struck on head and cut; Thomas Bennet, Jersey City, N.J., black eye and lip badly cut; Frank Webb, New York; Wm. Walker, Brooklyn; John R. Reiserberg, New York; S. Kirkpatrick, S. Wood, C. J. Morris, Chicago; Charles Johnson, St. Paul; D. J. Bagley, New York; Jos. Clark, Brooklyn; A. Ellesson, W. Simson, Chicago; John Cassidy, all hurt about the head and face; J. Emmet, New York, shot in the body in three places with buck-shot and struck on the right arm with a club; Patrick Walsh, Troy, New York; J. Jordan, Brooklyn; W. F. Hall, Chicago; George Burns, New York; P. Dolan, Brooklyn; Fred. Wilson, S. Hodges, Chicago; N. L. Gardner, Philadelphia; Edward Howard, Chicago, latter shot in the left knee and right shoulder, not dangerous; Wm. E. Cranston, Philadelphia; Joseph Rounds, Robert C. Albright, John Wright, Ruben Evans, Chicago; W. F. Bailey, Newburg, N.Y.; Mike Crannon, Chicago; Felix Ollare, New York, John Julian, George L. Camp, T. Innes, Joseph May, Chicago, shot in the right leg near the thigh, not serious; Thomas Dollan, New York; Michael Coine, face badly bruised, Geo. Wall, right arm shot and finger right hand shot off, A. B. Howard, John Brown, Chicago; Martin Grimes, Philadelphia; John Manning, Kentland, Ind., left eye shot through; James S. Stevens, W. H. Mambley, Chicago; Pat. Fleming, Philadelphia, badly bruised; William Hodges, Chicago; Thos. O'Reilly, New York; George Perry, Chas. Brown, Wm. Mack, Chicago; Joseph Fee, Brooklyn; Thomas Fitzgerald, New York; Matthew White, Neil Markley, Edward Milstead, Chicago; John Marshall, New York; M. J. Morris, Chicago; H. C. Annana, Philadelphia; Frederick Dolen, Chicago; J. M. Randall, Philadelphia; all more or less cut and bruised about the head and face; Wm. Wendell, Chicago, shot in the left shoulder, flesh wound; Peter Goodrich, Chicago, little finger of the right hand shot off; Nicholas Reimet, Philadelphia, cut on the hand; F. Marsh, Chicago, head grazed by bullet; W. H. Johnson, ankle put out of joint in melee this morning; James H. Pugh, Brooklyn; F. G. Ebbart, New York; H. Henkle, New York; H. W. Gregory, Philadelphia, knee broken and head and mouth badly cut; D. Zeigler, Philadelphia; L. Toumbs, shot in the leg; E. Ball, leg hurt; Alexander Watts, bruised; Frank Blastine, Chicago, bullet in the leg, slight wound; James F. Young, Philadelphia; T. O'Leary, New York; H. P. Kelly, Brooklyn; Richard Kane, Brooklyn; James Herrick, Philadelphia; Emil Olsen, Frank Martin, Chicago; C. J. Collins, Ontario; Michael Malloy, Chicago, bruised about the head; John Lynch, New York, head cut; H. MacGuir, Chicago, gun shot wound left arm; Jno. F. Breen, New York, Frank Made, Brooklyn; William Cornell, Brooklyn; Fred. P. Rimer, Philadelphia; Frank Francis, Philadelphia; Thomas Wilson, New York; Jos. Cooley, F. A. Berry, Chicago; T. Yorke, New York; John McGunnin, Burlington, N.J.; Charles Hiram, Chicago; Westley Stilwell, Philadelphia; J. C. Theist, Chicago; J. Malley, Chicago; John C. Gaffney, W. H. Heney, Pat Kelly, Brooklyn; Robert Carter, Chicago; H. E. Mooney, Chicago, bruised and cut; Jack Burnstein, Chicago, shot through the left ear and scalp wound; Ed. Mann, New York, right thumb shot; William Ricker, Philadelphia, eye badly hurt; H. D. Heney, Chicago, head hurt; A. D. Hughes, New York, Pat Nolen, Brooklyn, bruised; Jos. Hamlin, Chicago, gun shot wound in the left knee.

A message was received at the headquarters of the locked out workmen, at an early hour this morning, stating that another barge load of Pinkertons was coming up the river. The pickets along the shore will give the signal the moment any suspicious crafts come in sight, and the passengers and crew will find the Homestead workmen now better than ever prepared to welcome them. Their own Winchesters will be turned upon them as enough arms were captured on the barges at last evening's fight to arm six hundred men. This hour, 4 a.m., quietness prevails, the sentries and reporters being about the only persons awake.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Reports from Homestead at 9 o'clock this morning show that everything was quiet. Beyond the workers' guard, all appear to be resting after the struggle. The leaders are not visible and their future plans are unknown. All the Pinkertons brought here by the sheriff who were able to travel were sent east on the train about 10 o'clock to-day. Sixteen Pinkertons and two strikers were in the hospital here last evening. Of these Michael Conners, Pinkerton man, and John Lapp died. John Curry, pilot of the Little Bill, and Miles Longhan, striker, are in Allegheny general hospital, and are likely to die. Edward Speer, a Chicago Pinkerton man, detailed to take charge of the Winchester rifles on the barges, says: "The battle of Gettysburg was not in it with us; we had no chance at all." He further said that the men from Chicago had nothing to eat but crackers after leaving the cars on the way here, no stops being made. Speer has a bullet in his leg. In response to the sheriff's call only five men had appeared at 9:30 this morning. It is rumored this morning, the authority being two survivors, that four to twelve of the Pinkerton men committed suicide while besieged yesterday.

PITTLBURG, July 7.—The figures at the sheriff's office show that 15 were killed and 62 wounded in yesterday's battle. This includes two Pinkerton men who were drowned. Six of the wounded will die, waking the total of deaths larger than in the riots of 1887.

The intentions of the sheriff cannot be learned, but it is thought he will attempt to take possession of the mill and this may bring about another fight, as the men will certainly resist. A deputy who returned from Homestead this morning stated that the arrival of a posse there will surely bring about a repetition of the conflict and the scenes of yesterday. The men are flushed with yesterday's success, are unreasonable and will fight to the end.

Up to 10 a.m. 20 men had reported in response to the sheriff's appeal for volunteers. The list of killed and injured of the Homestead workers is at last complete. Four were killed outright by Pinkerton bullets, and one worker and two Pinkerton men have since died. Eleven workers were injured, six of whom may die. The coroner went from Pittsburg, viewed the dead and returned. He is positive no more met death than have been accounted for. He thinks none of the injured will die except possibly John McCurry, now in the Alleghany hospital.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Wm. Pinkerton, manager of the Chicago branch of the agency, said to-day: "The story that a call had been issued for 500 additional men to go to Homestead, and that we are recruiting to fill the order is false. We are not recruiting men, and don't expect to. We have enough in the service to answer all calls. We are not sending any of our Chicago men, and at present we are not contemplating such a move. Let me say that our men who were attacked were engaged by Mr. Carnegie as private night watchmen to protect the company's property from fire and depredation. At the time they were attacked our men were unarmed, and had no way of defending themselves. We held off until the last moment on this business, but our company having done Mr. Carnegie's work for years, he insisted that we supply the watchmen, and we finally did so."

Archbishop Cleary's Utterances.

MONTREAL, July 7.—A Kingston special to the Star says the Freeman publishes Archbishop Cleary's circular to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Kingston, asking aid for the carrying on of the Home Rule campaign in Ireland. The circular says: "Ireland's birthright of self-legislation was taken from her by force and fraud and unspeakable corruption. Her ancient nationhood has indeed by God's special favor, survived the open warfare and insidious machinations of a series of British Governments, and heir agencies of despotism at Dublin Castle, whereby she has been held in cruel servitude since the thrice accursed union. This Dominion of Canada illustrates in its rapid development and ever increasing prosperity the difference between a torpid state of natural tutelage and the activities of a disenthralled self-governing people. Ireland aims at nothing more than the assimilation of her political condition to that of Canada." His Grace notified Mr. Justin McCarthy by cable of the diocesan collection to be held in favor of his electoral campaign and received the following reply: "Dublin, July 4, 1892. To Archbishop Cleary, Kingston, Ontario—please accept deepest gratitude for your timely aid. Ireland practically solid for us. (Signed) Committee National Federation."

Three Bodies Recovered.

MONTREAL, July 7.—So far three bodies of the unfortunate crew of the canoe Minnie-Wah-Wa have been recovered. They are those of Sergt. O'Brien, found yesterday, and Edwin Sleep and P. Madden, found this morning. The funeral of the victims on Saturdry afternoon promises to be the largest seen in Montreal in many years. Possibly it will partake of the double character of military and civilian funeral. According to present arrangements the bodies will be taken from their late places of abode to St Matthew's Church, where a service will be held.

Another Knocker Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Martin Costello arrived from Australia by the steamer Alameda this morning. Costello is an American middleweight pugilist, who has been in Australia over five years, and who has been only defeated once, by Slavin. He is ready to meet any middleweight, Fitzsimmons preferred.

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THE SITUATION.

The TIMES does not attempt to prophesy, but it has as good opportunities to know public opinion as either of its city contemporaries. We never predicted, for instance, that "Theodore Davie would be driven from political life within two months," and that the Colonist would actively participate in the "driving." But we believe that Mr. Davie is unpopular with a vast majority of the electors of the province. We know that his record as a Minister is unsavory; that his occupancy of the position of Attorney-general has not reflected any credit upon the administration of justice; that he has been as a politician, vindictive and uncharitable; that he has been as a framer of laws a humiliating failure in consequence of the blunders, clerical and organic, that disfigured every statute he prepared as Attorney-General; and that outside of a little uninfluential clique, which the Colonist crumb-hunters have joined, he does not possess the confidence of any respectable portion of the community, politically or otherwise. Knowing the general public estimate of Mr. Davie's character as a public man, it is not unsafe to predict his early and complete effacement. We said that a crisis was "imminent," and in view of the difficulty experienced by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Nelson, in securing the services of a first Minister, the statement is shown not to have been an exaggeration. The "crisis" in the life of the Government is still in existence. Davie was the *dernier ressort* of the Lieut.-Governor; and had the self-appreciation of the new premier been on the same plane with his ability and fitness for the position, he would have declined the offer. The "crisis" would then have been passed by the selection of a private member of the House, a dissolution of the Legislature, and an appeal to the people.

The TIMES may be astray in giving the Government a two years' term of office. It may, possibly, be defeated during the first session that it meets the House, but we prefer not to place too much faith in the members of the present Legislature. There is a cohesiveness in the ring ruling the country that may be too strong to be broken. The Opposition, also, is a divided house, the members of which are individually trying to overthrow a strong combination. It may require a general election to wash out the stain of a Davie administration, and at the same time to teach the Opposition and so-called Independent parties a lesson that they do not seem yet to have learned. Until the people through the ballot-box either reject or re-elect Mr. Davie, the two organs may rest assured that a crisis is always imminent—that their master, in fact, is standing on a slumbering volcano.

ARE THE AUTHORITIES APATHETIC?

Were smallpox to spread in Victoria and become epidemic, whose fault would it be? The scourge was introduced into Vancouver from China by the C.P.R. steamers, which was permitted to leave quarantine at Albert Head with the contagion still clinging to her. The first blunder was then committed. The Vancouver authorities proved themselves equal to the occasion and by vigorous efforts succeeded in confining the disease to narrow limits and to less than a dozen of its population. It is now almost stamped out in that city. Victoria has fared better, for the first case—a very mild one—was removed to the quarantine station outside of the city. The second case reported subsequently proved to be chicken pox. This has reference to a few weeks ago, and since that time our citizens have been congratulating themselves on the fact that the dreaded disease had been successfully stamped out. The report of the medical officer, presented to the city council last night, has undeceived the too confiding aldermanic mind, and the knowledge that the council now possesses, and the flying of the yellow flag on one of the principal streets of city, will probably convince the mayor and council that "desperate diseases require desperate remedies." Those who are responsible for the enforcement of the sanitary laws would be held responsible by some people, rightly or wrongly, should two or three or half a dozen cases develope in the city after such ample warning, and especially were any deaths to result therefrom. The people of Vancouver were taken unawares, and could not be expected to fight the enemy until it was known that there was one. It has been different here, and it will be well for the mayor and council, and the health officer, to take the hint and do their whole duty in the premises.

COL. ENGLEDUE'S OPINION.

In another column will be found the full text of a letter written by Col. Engledue to the London Times advocating a transfer of the naval station from Esquimalt to Barclay Sound. Of course those familiar with the two places will laugh at the reasons for the change advanced by Col. Engledue, and it is not to be for a moment expected that the Imperial Government will pay any attention to the lucubrations of a man who has paid but one visit to the coast. But there is one feature in connection with the affair to which it may be well to draw attention. Col. Engledue is at the head of the company to which the Provincial Legislature last session voted a very heavy land subsidy, and for the benefit of which the Government has undertaken to become responsible for the loan of $750,000 to be advanced by the British Government—all in connection with the Crofter colonization scheme. Now it happens that part of the land grant voted to this company is located on Barclay Sound, whereas there is none of it anywhere near Esquimalt. Would it be too uncharitable to suppose that this circumstance somewhat biassed Col. Engledue's opinion in favor of Barclay Sound? British Columbians may well begin to think that the gentleman is in to great a hurry to "feather his nest." Nor need they be at all surprised if they one day find the Opposition prediction prove correct — that there is more than a "great give-away" involved in the crofter scheme.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Hon. the Premier to-day said a very cruel thing of the Colonist. Observed by a friend with half a dozen copies of Sunday morning's issue under his arm, he was asked what he was going to do with them. "Why, I am taking them home for Mrs. D. to make a crumb-cloth for the dining room. Paper of this kind, you know, is impervious to anything."

Mr. Davie's "private" organ refers to Mr. Davie's "political" organ's "conversion," as follows: "We take a higher view of our contemporary's change of heart. Doubtless the Colonist has ascertained that it did Mr. Davie an injustice and is prepared to make amends for the wrong done.

"For while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

And the "organ for revenue only" retorts that Theo's. "private" organ is "a small-minded, spiteful creature."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is a firm believer in protection. He is also possessed of a strong conviction that his employees in the Hometead Steel Works are bound to agree to any proposal he may make in the direction of lowering wages and thus increasing his own profits. When they object alike to the lower wages and to other men taking their places, Mr. Carnegie turns a Pinkerton band loose on them, armed with Winchester rifles. If the Homestead workmen are not by this time convinced of the soundness of Mr. Carnegie's contention that "protection" is good for the artizan they must surely want very forcible arguments to turn their minds. Great is Protection, and chaps like Carnegie are its apostles.

Mr. Corbould, M.P., for New Westminster, has returned from Ottawa. There are, all told, six British Columbia representatives. Three of them—Prior, Barnard and Corbould—are at their homes attending to private business; while the others—Earle, Gordon and Mara—continue to protest against the treatment British Columbia receives and vote with the Government every time. There is some excuse for Mr. Barnard sulking in his tent, for his constituency has been obliterated from the map, but Messrs. Prior and Corbould have everything to lose by neglecting their parliamentary duties. Next year, however, they will do the work while their colleagues stay at home. It is encouraging to us to know that there is one kind of reciprocity in which these protectionists believe.

"Never tell an editor how to run a paper; let the poor devil find it out himself." It was the Texas Siftings, or perhaps the humorist of the Colonist, who gave this excellent piece of advice. And yet there are a few people who think that the "poor devil" of the Colonist has not yet found it out for himself. Like the man in the fable, who tried his advisers' plan of carrying his ass over the bridge and lost his faithful servant in the silly effort, the Colonist has undertaken to carry the Premier on its shoulders simply because the "poor devil" listened to the advice of a few "friends" who thought they knew better how to run a paper. The ass tumbled into the water and was drowned and the owner was ruined financially for life. The moral is as plain as the cause for the keen appetite of the Colonist for "crow."

The usual report on the Falkland Islands has just been published. The trade of the islands showed satisfactory progress, and there was a surplus of nearly £5000 to the credit of the colony at the beginning of 1891. The winter was fair throughout; little snow fell, and the frosts were not severe. The summer was very wet, with the beneficial results of abundance of pasturage and good garden crops. The Falkland Islands wool of 1889 realized, it is understood, from 6d. to 10d. all around. The artisan and laboring classes in the colony have, the Acting Colonial Secretary thinks, much to congratulate themselves upon. A carpenter's wage averages 1s. an hour and when engaged on repairs of ships 2s. an hour or 16s. 8d. a day. Stonemasons receive 8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. a day, and an ordinary laborer 6s. a day. Actual necessaries of life are very cheap. Beef is 3d. per lb., mutton 2½d. per lb., bread is 3d. per lb. Peat, the usual firing and cooking material, costs only the labor of cutting and carting. In the absence of competition, however, such articles as clothing, tea and butter are dear. The community is very orderly, crime being rare. There was only one case brought before the Supreme Court during the year, and in other places this case would have been disposed of summarily by the police magistrate. Nine ships put into Stanley harbor in distress, less than the usual number. It is to be feared that the delays and high charges incident to the repair of vessels have rendered the port a place to be avoided if possible.

CABLE NOTES.

Wm. O'Brien Severely Injured—Portugal Hard Up—A Murderer Guillotined.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Advices from Cork state that John Sheehan, Parnellite, accused of striking Mr. Wm. O'Brien on the head with a stone, has been arrested. Mr. O'Brien is worse, and some apprehension is felt as to the result of his injury.

PARIS, July 5.—The Pope has written a letter to the Bishop of Grenoble regarding the relations between Church and State in France. His Holiness says that he regrets that some Catholics show themselves rebellious in regard to the injunctions of the Church on the pretext that these injunctions are of a political kind. The Pope further says he hopes the masses will learn to appreciate that the Church is appealing for the co-operation of all honest men in the task of overcoming sectarian persecution, which is compassing the religious and moral ruin of France. The nation will then recognize its true friends, and society transformed will bow to the will of God.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—When the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is making a military tour of inspection in Novgorod, arrived at Tchersporet, the door of the saloon carriage in which he was riding flew open, and the Grand Duke, who was leaning against it, fell heavily upon the flagstone of the station platform. He was rendered unconscious, and blood streamed over his face. The doctors who attended him found besides his wounds and contusions on his head dislocation of a leg and arm.

PARIS, July 5.—The Figaro recently announced that the famous singer, Jean de Reszke, was to marry Mme. Coulaine, the divorced wife of Count Mailly Nesles. To-day the same paper publishes a denial of the report, and it is surmised a duel, and possibly more than one, may grow out of the false announcement.

ROME, July 5.—Complaints continue to be received by the government that silver is growing more scarce in all the large towns of Italy. Efforts to put a check to the export of coin have thus far failed to be effective. In the past three months the country has been depleted of one hundred million lire by exports. It is feared that the state reserves of silver will soon be exhausted.

BERLIN, July 5.—Five recruits, who were on their way to Munster to report for duty, began skylarking while crossing the river Werre, and their boat capsized. They were all drowned.

BERLIN, July 5.—Baron Opporman has been found dead in bed at the Hotel National, Berlin, with a gunshot wound in his head. It is supposed that financial reverses led to his suicide.

BERLIN, July 5.—In order to evade the severe provisions of the Sunday excise laws, all the cigar shops of the city have been converted into taverns.

BERLIN, July 5.—In reply to a protest from the German government against the reduction of the interest in the Portuguese exterior debt, Portugal expresses the most sincere regret for being compelled to take such action, and declares it to be imperative. It is further explained that Portugal can't give a guarantee of full payment to her creditors now, as such a step would in a short time compell her to entirely suspend the payment of her debt.

CHRISTIANIA, July 5.—King Oscar has written to the president of the Storthing, still declining to sanction the desire to separate the consulates for Norway, and this refusal caused a widespread feeling, which resulted in several marked demonstrations.

PARIS, July 5.—A dispatch from Tonquin states that another great battle has occurred between the French and a large body of Tonquinese pirates who were entrenched at Thanhoa. The French force numbered 150 men. After a desperate resistance the French charged the pirates' position and carried it, but not until they had lost 16 men killed and 17 wounded.

MADRID, July 5.—The mob yesterday demanded that the mayor liberate the many prisoners arrested in the rioting on Saturday or try them forthwith. The mayor refusing, some of the rioters stormed the barracks, attempting to prevent the exitof the civil guards, while others stormed the residences of the various municipal officials, and even threatened to set fire to them. Troops were sent down from Togron to quell the riot. During the day the mayor resigned.

A TRAMP THROUGH CORNWALL.

Indescribably Dreary in General, but Full of Entrancing Hidden Nooks.

Origin and Race Characteristics of the Cornish People---Roadside Incidents and Scenes.

TRURO, Cornwall, June 4.—Almost until today, as time is measured, Cornwall has been to the remainder of England a veritable *terra incognita*. "West Barbary" it was contemptuously called to describe its uncanniness, its supposed ignorance and its popularly accredited semibarbarism. What weird and desolate Connemara in Ireland's wild west is and has always been to the Green Isle, this scarred and ragged peninsula has been to England.

Of its 400,000 souls one-tenth, from youth to death, in darkness pick and blast in shift and drift beneath its windswept moors. Until a century since a distinct language, the Cornubian Celtic, was spoken, taught and preached. Today in some of the larger towns "the purest English spoken" is said to prevail; but again today not a league from these towns, among fisher folk, miners and peasants an ordinary Englishman or American can scarcely understand a word uttered. Yet here are life and scene of the greatest fascination; both life and scene of simplicity, beauty and grandeur, while romance and legend glow wondrously in every tor, combe and stream; romance and legend the oldest and most winsome in all England. Here lived or were born to deathless legend Arthur, Launcelot and Guinevere and the brave old Round Table knights.

It is a curious shaped bit of land, this rugged old Cornwall. Its geographic contour suggests the strange silhouette of some couchant gigantic mastiff or huge wild beast. It is easy to see in its southernmost outreaching its two powerful fore feet. In its northern coast line will be found its braced and bristling back. In its most northern projection will be seen an erect and defiant tail. In its eastern Devonshire boundary are its massive haunches and hind feet wedged against the eternal granite of Devon. And its farthermost sea split, ocean battling promontory, the open mouth of the stone leviathan, sets savagely toward the seething Scilly isles, forever lashed with spume and fume of its interminable battles with the Atlantic.

Were you to stand, as I have done, on Hensbarrow, one of its drear and highest peaks, you could see smiling Devon to the east, almost to Land's End, its farthest westward wall; to Lizard Head, its remotest southern headland; across its entire reach of hills and moorlands, far out upon St. George's channel to the northwest, and over the white sails of fisher and coaster to the southeast, even to the dim cone of that most wondrous of all mariners' beacons, the splendid Eddystone lighthouse.

But standing on that spot little else than apparent desolation meets the eye. The moorlands stretch dolorously, as if in boundless loneliness. The tors or hills are bleak and bare. The whole face of nature seems torn and scarred, as if by tremendous elemental struggles. Yet all these caverns and chasms which disfigure it were made by the hand of man. Its granite, shale and slate hid copper, tin and iron. For more than 3,000 years its surface has been cleft and its depths gored and bored until its face is pitted as if with extinct volcanoes, whose bases were honeycombed sometimes to a mile's depth and often laterally so far outward beneath the ocean that its very shell was cracked and broken, until, to prevent the sea dropping through, the bottom was stuffed and plugged and soldered like a leaky old basin.

This is what you will see and feel and know among the downs and tors along the rocky backbone of Cornwall. But along the north coast in summer, and everywhere upon the south coast in summer and nearly all winter, are never ending surprises of scenic beauty. Indeed the entire south English and Irish coasts are almost semitropic lands. Semitropic bits of land surely can be found, for I have seen at Bournemouth, at Torquay and at Plymouth, in England; at Truro, Falmouth and Penzance, in Cornwall, and at Youghal, alongside Sir Walter Raleigh's old home, in Ireland, roses in full bloom and luxuriantly foliaged myrtle out of doors in midwinter.

Along the way I am leisurely tramping, with the English channel nearly always in sight, are innumerable Cornish valleys of slumbrous beauty. Tiny burns and combes are cut through the walls by the sea. Through every one limpid streams go singing and tumbling to the ocean. Along the valley sides are white hamlets, or the quaint old homes, the rich acres and the sleek herds of the thrifty farmers of Cornwall.

Tramp these coast roads but a mile and you will suddenly stumble upon these lovely vales—the stream, the farms half hidden by generous foliage dotting the sides far up the combe as the eye can reach, here a rumbling old mill, there a nestling church, below you a quaint old village; beyond, the tiny haven skirted by the homes of fishers and specked by odd old fishers' crafts; farther, a tide plowing up between massive haven walls, or a stretch of low tide rock and drift, and at last the bright blue sea. Beautiful scenes are these for the eye and heart-mind to dwell upon, hardly to be found in such number and winsomeness anywhere else upon all of England's coast.

Just before you pass from Devonshire into Cornwall you will find most intense the English suspicion that the Cornish folk are a sort of barbarians. The landlord of the little inn where I lodged in Plymouth, though admitting that he had never crossed the Tamar, commiseratingly ventured the sympathetic remark that he'd be blessed if he wouldn't prefer Whitechapel to Cornwall.

"W'y, 'n them Cousin Jacks knows nowt but tin," he added, with a flourish. "Nigger blood in 'em, too, they do say. Black as a pit mouth, 'alf on 'em. An blessed if you'll get nowt t' eat better'n 'oggans 'n faggans, from Saltash to Land's Hend!"

His words were true as to the dark complexions of most of the Cornish people. In a mile's distance of Devonshire you are among another race of men than the fair faced, phlegmatic English. Faces are everywhere seen of a distinct eastern type; and surely eastern blood, whether Jewish, from the Jewish mine owners of a thousand years ago, or from the Phœnician traders of an earlier period, is still rich in Cornish veins. It gives here and there the waxen olive skin, almost universally the glossy black curling hair and dark eyes, and statures short, compact and shapely.

Their ways are rough, and Cornish manners are the frankest and sincerest of any people I have ever been among. They comprise simply meaning what you say and saying what you mean, whatever the subject or occasion. All this, too, with absolute unconsciousness of affront. Between Polperro and Lanlarue a youth gave me a help along the way in his donkey cart laden with sand. I thanked him heartily on alighting. Looking me squarely in the face he asked:

"Wusent a gimme sumpn for th' feer, my son?"

He got a sixpence for the "fair," and my apologies for not recognizing his honest rights in the matter. Cornish folk, big and little, have no truculency in asking for their just due. This plainness of speech is everywhere met with. The lad's expression, "my son," had no levity or taunt in it. It is everywhere here a term of friendship and respect.

Between Saltash and Truro I made application at the houses of many farmers for food and lodging. The food could always be had by paying for it before it was eaten. But the latter could not be got for any wheedling or sum of money. They would bluntly tell me to find an inn. If I professed ignorance of the locality of one, they would go or send some one with me. I always dismissed my escort before the place was reached, determined to pass the nights in the homes of the lowly.

This sort of procedure, and conversations with others than the farmers upon the subject, gradually developed the fact that Cornish farmers have nothing in common with the great body of Cornish people. They are a species of "gentry" in the minds of the latter. Though only tenant farmers, their holdings are large for England, from 20 to 100 acres, and have been occupied for generations by the same families on ninety-nine years' leases. They often go to "Lunnon," and their children are sent to Truro for schooling. They are stanch supporters of the Established church, while the masses are Wesleyans.

But the fisher and mining folk are unequivocally hospitable. The fisherman will take care of you in his little cottage without question, without locking a thing in his habitation against you, but still with a dumb sort of quiescence. The miner is a more rough and ready fellow, and if not always hearty about it, settles the matter for or against you at once. All this the literary tramp will quickly discover, and I shortly began directing my diplomacy toward the ordinary home in the mining villages.

You will find them through nearly all the length of Cornwall from Liskeard to Penzance, and they are seldom clustered in dirty villages contiguous to the mines as in our own country. I do not recall a single instance of this sort during my entire journeyings. Two, three, four, a half dozen and sometimes a score, may be found together.

Few are as near as a half mile; thousands are miles away. "Pairdners" in a "core" (corps), who combine their labors and work one of the three eight hour "shifts" of each day, may live in as many different directions from the "bal" or pit, Jack, Jem or Jan often occupying homes from six to ten miles apart. But wherever these little miners' hamlets are their walls are all of everlasting stone, embowered in brilliant Cornish roses and creepers, with cement floors and thatched roofs, every one subject to interminable repairs from onslaughts of vicious sparrows, themselves tiny miners, endlessly sinking shafts and drilling "crosscuts" and "levels" in the soft and yielding straw.

I was soon able to march squarely up to Jack and Jenny at their cottage doors and boldly ask for accommodations for the night. There was no halting in the negotiations on either side.

"Wass say, Jenny?" the burly fellow would pleasantly ask of his honest wife. "Shall a lay un oop?"

"Lay un oop," it should be explained, did not mean that the stranger should be attacked or hustled. It is Cornish for entertaining, caring for or housing him.

"If tha (thee, thou) cun stan un, Jack," the wife would reply.

"All right, un son," would be the rejoinder, addressed to me. "If *tha* cun stan un, maak a sel (yourself) t'hoam!"

There was no further ceremony about the matter. I always slept in the half story garret beneath the thatch. There is one room below—sometimes two. One door, the front one, is found sufficient. A window is at either side of this, and often directly above these are tiny lights for the garret. Each cottage is provided at one end or at the back with an open fireplace in the center of the wall. It has a sort of a range at one side covered with outlandish brass ornaments at which the Cornish housewife is endlessly polishing. At the other side is the "ungconer." This has "heps" or upper and under doors, behind which are stored furze faggots or other fuel.

At the fireplace are the "brandes," a trinangular iron on legs, on which, usually over the furze fires, the kettles boil, the circular cast iron "baker" and cover are set, and the fish or meat, when they can be indulged in, is "scrowled" or grilled. There are perhaps four chairs. These will have solid mahogany frames, but the seats are of painted pine and are waxed weekly. These are for "best," and are all the best. For everyday use one or two "firms" or rude benches are provided.

The single table is of pine, one top coming flush with the sides, the other detached, two inches thick, one side unpainted and scoured snowy white daily with "growder," a rotten granite which lathers like soap, and the other side painted for Sunday or "company" use, and a drawer beneath for rude cutlery. The table ware is something startling in cheap goods, and each member of the family is provided with a real "chany" cup and saucer, with a gorgeous gilt band. Two or three rude engravings, generally of Scriptural subjects, in cheap oaken frames such as the village carpenter may make, with the beds and bedding under the thatch, complete the furniture of the miner's cottage.

For his class and means he is a generous liver. Soups and stews are consumed by the gallon. For his breakfast, if he is out of the mine, "mawther," the wife, will provide the usually villainous "tay" consumed by the English and Irish working classes, infrequently an egg, perhaps a bit of saffron cake, a Cornish favorite apparently devoid of everything but sweet and color, and maybe bread (without butter) and treacle. Sometimes this is varied with "butter sops"—stale bread scalded and seasoned meagerly. At noon or for the mine "croust" or lunch there are "taty pasties," or potatoes and vagrant meat scraps inclosed in a crescent shaped crust, interchangeable with "figgy pasties," the same as "taty pasties" with a few raisins added; "hoggans," or round pork pies, and "faggans," tough crust cakes so hard, at least in Cornish renown, that they would not break if hurled down a 1,000-fathom mine shaft. For supper, "croust," that is, lunch of any sort left over from the day's provision, or perhaps a "baker o' taties," which means mashed potatoes fried in grease, turned and browned and cut in as many segments as there are members of the family, may be provided. The one big Sunday meal, however, is seldom lacking in a generous supply of boiling meat, and as every cottage has its acre or half acre garden there is always in summer a bountiful supply of vegetables in the Cornish miner's home. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Dangers of Electricity.

A grewsome sight in the streets of Newark, N.J., a day or two ago was a horse slowly roasted to death by electricity. Four horses and a stage were hired by members of the Arion Singing Society for a May ride. The coach stopped suddenly and the rollicking May riders were thrown forward forcibly. The four horses fell to the pavement, and the driver, Samuel Coles, a young colored man, yelled, "For God's sake cut the lines!" He sat as stiff as a statue, unable to release his hold on the reins. Every boy and man in the vehicle got more or less of an electric shock, and in less time than it takes to tell it they were out of the coach. One of them responded to Cole's cries, drew a knife and severed the lines close to the driver's hands. He was flung staggering across the street by an electric current which travelled through the knife blade. Coles jumped to the ground and ran to the horses, which were plunging madly. Catching the bit of one he received a shock which threw him back some yards. The horses jumped and plunged until three of them broke loose, but the fourth became exhausted by the continuous passage of the electric current through its body and fell with its neck to a trolley pole. By this time a crowd of several hundred persons had collected, but no one could do anything for the suffering animal, whose body was so highly charged with electricity that no one could touch it. When at length two linemen arrived and made some repairs to the trolley wire an attempt was made to strip the dead animal of its harness, but it could not be done. When the bit was taken out of the mouth a flame followed it. The power house of the New Jersey Traction company, which owns the trolley wires and poles, is a block away from the scene of the accident. An electrician said that the current had leaked into the pole because of defective insulation and through the pole into the ground and thence to the steel rails, shocking the horses when they stepped on the track

How Horseflesh Tastes.

"You never ate horseflesh, I suppose?" said Lieutenant Russel of the Seventh United States Cavalry, at the Southern. "I have seen the time when I ate it with a genuine relish, and that, too, without any salt. It was in 1877, during General Miles' Nez Perces campaign. We had followed the renegades up the Missouri to its confluence with the Yellowstone, and the chase was so fast and exciting that we did not realize how low our larder was getting until it was drained, and we were getting too far away from the base of supplies to replenish it. The game had all been driven out of the country ahead of us by the fleeing Indians, and when we finally caught up with the redskins and forced them to fight, we had almost nothing to eat for seven days. We captured about 700 ponies from the Indians, some of them so round and sleek and fat as to appear to us the finest meat in the world. Our butchers killed the youngest and fattest of the ponies that night after the battle, and as soon as they were skinned and dressed we had a feast that would have made Lucullus turn green with envy. We lived on this pony meat several days. It was cooked without salt and roasted over a split, like a barbecued beef. The meat had a peculiar, sweet taste, not at all palatable when I think of it now, and it was so fibrous that we could pull it apart in great strings. But it kept us from starving, and I, therefore, can heartily recommend pony meat to people in dire straits."

Music Teachers' Convention.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Several thousand music teachers from different parts of the country have gathered here to participate in the fifteenth annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association, and which opens in the Music Hall this afternoon and will continue until Friday next. Eleven sessions are announced for the four days, and piano and song recitals, chamber music, choral and solo singing and discussions will keep the visitors busy. The programmes, among which are three devoted to compositions by Americans, contain many attractive selections, and the list of soloists announced shows that quality as well as quantity is not lacking. The Cleveland Vocal Society will furnish the choral numbers, and the Detroit Philharmonic Club and the Beck String Quartette will be heard in chamber music.

PARIS, July 5.—Mathias Hadelt was guillotined to-day at Valence for the murder of Father Illedfonce, procurator of the Trappist monastery at Aigubelle. Hadelt, after the murder, robbed the monastery. The next man to be executed is the anarchist Ravachol. Hadelt was not the true name of the man executed to-day. He had a varied career of crime, and had been sentenced under various names in Switzerland, Italy, Germany and Bohemia, chiefly for attempts at robbing monasteries. He did so by entering them as a lay brother. He also posed as the illegitimate son of Count Von Spee. Count Von Spee himself was received in the army several times, always to its disgrace.

Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from **Dyspepsia** She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

HELENA'S WILD VISITOR.

The Montana Capital Enjoys the Pleasures of a Cyclone—A Terrifying Storm.

Seizure of the Coquitlam Discussed in a Cabinet Meeting at Washington.

The New Chairman of the Republican Committee Soon Resigns the Seat.

HELENA, Mont., July 5.—For ten minutes last evening a terrific cyclone passed over Helena. The amount of rain and hail that fell and the frequency of lightning was unprecedented in this region. Nearly an inch of rain fell in that short time. The hail came down like bullets, and the leaves of trees all over the town show clean round holes. People who were caught out in the storm had to seek shelter until its cessation. The wind that preceded the hail and rain blew 50 miles an hour, levelling trees and fences. Lightning struck the Scandinavian church, entering the steeple, when it divided into several bolts and flew in all directions. The steeple and part of the church were badly damaged. Rev. Henry Linderman, pastor, wife, and three-year old child were shocked but not seriously hurt. The child has a a distinct blue streak down one arm. Several persons in the neighborhood of the church were prostrated by the shock. The church was set on fire but the flames were quickly extinguished.

CAMPBELL WITHDRAWS.

Chairman of the National Republican Committee Resigns.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—H. C. Payne, the Wisconsin Republican leader and member of the National committee today sent to James S. Clarkson the following telegram: "Campbell will decline; keep this private. I am posting our Washington friends so as to secure Wise's action. Campbell will be in Washington to-morrow." The fact that this telegram had been sent leaked out here to-night and caused much talk and no little consternation in Republican circles.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A representative of the United Press called upon ex-Chairman Clarkson, of the Republican National Committee at the Plaza Hotel. Answering questions he stated that he had received a telegram from Wm. J. Campbell, originally chairman of the committee, stating that he expects to arrive at Washington at 6 p.m. to-day, and will confer with President Harrison. He declined to give the contents of the telegram as they were of a private character. After conference with the President, Mr. Campbell, he says, will come directly to this city to-morrow. There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the National Committee, which will be of great importance. Mr. Clarkson declined to affirm or deny the report of Campbell's withdrawal from service on the Republican committee, saying he did not care to discuss the matter.

MONTREAL ADVICES.

No Bodies Recovered---Mercier's Affairs---Warship Pylades.

MONTREAL, July 5.—The Star's special cable says: The Canadian team for Bisley arrived safely by the Allan steamship Parisian. The journey was a very pleasant one, and every member of the team is reported in excellent health and spirits.

None of the bodies of the young men who were drowned by the upsetting of the Minnehaha have as yet been recovered.

Mr. Mercier has made no offer as yet for a settlement as proposed by his creditors. Nearly all his creditors have signed the appointment of liquidators, and when all the signatures have been secured the assets will be disposed of without further delay.

A young man named Jarvin fell from the roof of a three-story house to-day, fracturing his skull.

H.M.S. Pylades will probably remain in port till about the 17th inst. The warship is visited daily by a large number of people.

Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—In the House to-day when the Journal was read the speaker announced the reference of the free coinage bill to the committee on coinage. Bland asked leave that the committee sit during the sessions of the House. Mr. Tracy, New York, objected and moved that the bill go to committee on banking and currency; lost, 150 to 61. The vote gave rise to the point that there was no quorum; and after a long discussion the House at 3:23 adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

Only Nine Saved.

YARMOUTH, N.S., July 5.—It was believed that 13 were saved from the wrecked steamer Peter Stuart, but enquiry among the houses along the shore show only nine. They are the captain and first mate, badly bruised and laid up in bed; Otto Sorensen, sailmaker, leg broken; William Tibbitts and John Edwards, badly bruised; George Caswell, Wm. Pettifon, Chris. Oleson and John Leaman. The only bodies so far recovered are those of Arthur Trop and J. C. Ferguson, apprentice.

Peary Relief Expedition.

ST. JOHN, Nfd., July 5.—The Peary relief expedition sailed from here this morning on the steamship Kite. Besides the eight members of the expedition the Kite carried a crew of seventeen. Captain Pike expects that Greenland will be reached in nine days. As the Kite steamed away all the shipping in port saluted.

The Seizures Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 5. — Secretary Tracy, Chas. Foster, Elkins and Attorney-General Miller were absent from the cabinet meeting to-day. It is understood the Behring sea sealing seizures were discussed.

Trinity College Anniversary.

DUBLIN, July 5.—The University of Dublin to-day began the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Trinity College by Queen Elizabeth, with the reception of guests and delegates from all countries. Commemoration service was held in the cathedral, and this forenoon a garden party was given in Fellows garden, Trinity College. Among the guests was Prof. Briggs, of Theological Seminary, New York. The occasion will probably never be surpassed in this generation as a gathering of men distinguished in letters and science.

MIDDY MORGAN.

Death of One of the Most Unique Figures in the Country.

Miss Middy Morgan, who has been a most familiar figure on Park Row in New York for the past 20 years, died recently of dropsy. For 23 years she was the live stock reporter of the Times, and is said to have been the best judge of cattle in the East. Notwithstanding her eccentric apparel—old blue frock far above her ankles, heavy boots, and an old hat tied around her ears with a piece of twine—she was a woman of much education and refinement. Miss Morgan's real name was Maria. She

was born in Cork on November 22, 1828, and was one of a large family of considerable importance and wealth. On the death of her father she practically managed his large farm, and here studied farming and cattle-raising. She subsequently visited Rome with her mother and sister, and succeeded in securing a presentation to the king. She was very handsome at this time, and very daring in horseback riding, which was her chief hobby. She received a commission from the king to purchase a stock of Irish hunting mares, and was presented by him with a handsome watch and a diamond star for the satisfactory execution of his orders.

After travelling all over the East purchasing animals for zoological gardens, she came to America, and after some rather discouraging attempts to secure a permanent position, she secured the one on the New York Times as cattle and live stock reporter, which she held to the day of her death. She lived down all the ridicule first called forth by her position and masculine appearance, and was respected and looked up to as a great authority. She also contributed to various other daily and sporting papers, and was a member of the American Jockey Club. She was frequently invited to lecture on the subject nearest her heart.

The Honduras Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—The steamer Joseph Oteri, Jr., which was seized by the Honduras insurgents under Col. Nuila, arrived at the quarantine station yesterday. She reports that the north coast of Honduras is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, and the merchants and people generally there being in sympathy with the revolution, business is progressing as usual. Her officers confirm the reported capture of Truxillo. Commandant Gen. Munoz, Secretary Partello, and several others were killed. One of the attacking party was also killed. An attempt was also made to take Ruatan, which was frustrated with the loss of the ship's boats. The vessel returned to Truxillo whence she proceeded to Coiba with the troops and Col. Nuila still on board. The steamer was then released and sailed for Livingston, where she entered a protest before the American consul and on the 30th sailed for home. The revolution is led by the best men of the Republic. The forced taxes by Gen. Munoz on the principal merchants has been returned by Col. Nuila, which has had the effect of increasing his popularity with the people. The officers and crew of the Oteri state that they were treated with every consideration, and that no indignities were offered them.

The Presidential Holiday.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Everything is in readiness for the departure of President and Mrs. Harrison for Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks, and they will leave either this evening or to-morrow. A cottage has been taken for the entire summer. President Harrison will return at the end of the week, but Mrs. Harrison will remain in the mountains until she has regained her health and strength. Mrs. McKee and her children are at Marblehead, Mass.

Funds for the Home Rule Cause.

KINGSTON, July 5.—It was announced in St. Mary's cathedral yesterday that Archbishop Cleary would issue a circular for distribution throughout the the diocese asking for contributions to assist in the Irish elections. The other archbishops of the province will do the same thing. Already several amounts have been handed in to the fund.

To Stand Trial.

QUEBEC, July 5.—The prisoner Jos. Perrault, who is accused of shooting a man named Clarvet at the Terrebonne station, on Saturday from a C.P.R. train, was yesterday taken to Terrebonne to stand his trial. At the last reports his victim was still living.

Martial Law in Spain.

MADRID, July 5.—A mob tried to release the convicts in prison at Calaborra, and it required several regiments of soldiers to prevent it. Martial law has been declared.

Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, July 5.—Fresh deaths from cholera have occurred in the suburbs. The barracks of the city are reported to be in a scandalously filthy condition.

The wife of Samuel Merner, M. P., of New Hamburg, is dead, aged 82.

FIGHTING AT HOMESTEAD.

Pinkerton Detectives Fire on the Strikers Who Return the Volley With Interest.

Three Battles Fought---Pinkerton's Men in a Trap, Hoist a Flag of Truce.

Thirty-Eight Men Killed----10,000 Men Join Together to Resist Pinkerton's Forces.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., July 6.—Governor Pattison received a telegram from the chairman of the committee of strikers at the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pa., early this morning, urging him to come to the scene of action at once and personally investigate the situation. The request was positive and Governor Pattison lost no time in putting himself in connection with Attorney-General Hensel. The strikers claim the manager of the mills had acted in a manner contrary to the laws of Pennsylvania, and they wished it understood that legal redress would be sought for eagerly and persistently. A half dozen telegrams passed between the chief of the executive and his Attorney-General, and in the end Governor Pattison telephoned to the station and asked that the fast express, which was about to start, be held until he could board it. On the way to the depot Governor Pattison to a personal friend said the situation was of such gravity as to require his immediate and personal attention. Attorney-General Hensel, who was in Philadelphia, was directed by the Governor to meet him in Philadelphia in time to take the first train to Harrisburg.

HOMESTEAD, July 6.—Three hundred Pinkerton detectives have just attempted to land at the steel works and fired on the guard. One hundred shots were exchanged and the Pinkertons were repulsed.

The first man to disembark advanced with a Winchester rifle. As he stepped off a piece was discharged. This was the signal for a general exchange of shots on both sides. A second battle occurred a few minutes ago. The captain of the steamer which carried the Pinkertons was shot dead.

PITTSBURG, July 6, 9:30 a.m.—Four Homestead iron workers have just arrived and say there are now five dead on each side and several Pinkertons fell overboard and are believed to be drowned. It is alleged that one of four men is here to secure dynamite with which to blow the Pinkerton steamer out of the river. A morning paper bulletins the following: Homestead, 9 a.m.—The iron workers have just turned a cannon on the Pinkertons' boat and should they attempt a landing the cannon will be discharged at short range.

Sheriff McLeary was interviewed at 3 o'clock this morning and denied that the Pinkerton boat went to Homestead by his authority. Word has just reached here that the great fence about the works at Homestead has been set on fire. The cause of the second battle was an attempt to land the barges.

HOMESTEAD, July 6.—The first shot of the engagement came from the Pinkerton barge. It was aimed at a big Hungarian who stood at the water's edge. The bullet went wide of the human target, but was the signal to the Pinkerton men to begin and for a few minutes they continued to fire. The first man hit was Martin Merry, a heater, who fell face downwards. A Hungarian stooped over Merry's prostrate body, and when raising him staggered and fell by the side of his comrade. This bloody battle roused the crowd and with a cheer half a dozen rushed forward and picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle. Merry and the Hungarian were examined by Dr. Purman, who said that both will probably die.

10 a.m.—The strikers have poured oil on the river above the steamer and the Pinkerton barges and ignited the oil. The boat is retreating. Hemmed in on all sides, the Pinkerton men appeared to be doomed. The steamboat which towed the barges has disappeared. The cannon on shore is being fired every few minutes with terrible effect.

PITTSBURG, July 5, 4:45, a.m.—Three hundred Pinkerton men, arrived at Homestead. Eight thousand Carnegie men saw them approach and broke through the ramparts of Fort Frick and a desperate fight is going on now. At 4:50 the first exchange of shots between Pinkerton's men and the strikers took place. Five Pinkerton men fell dead and two strikers were wounded. About 10 o'clock a raft of logs and barrels was fired and sent floating down the stream towards the Pinkerton barges, and set them on fire. Pinkerton's men at once withdrew from the scene and are now on the way back to Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—A review of the reports from Homestead show there were practically two conflicts, the first at dawn when the Pinkerton barges attempted the first landing, and the second shortly before 8 o'clock when another attempt was made to get Pinkerton's men into the works. The second scrimmage lasted in a more or less desultory fashion for two hours. The reports as to the casulties are conflicting, but it appears thus far that four workmen are dead — Mike Merry, Henry Strengle, John Wallace and Wm. Foy. The number wounded on the workers side it is impossible to estimate, as many doubtless were spirited away by friends. Among the wounded is Captain Ritter, a prominent citizen, thigh shattered. When the Pinkerton barge dropped down the stream the five injured, including Capt. Heinds, of New York, their commander, were taken to Port Perry, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and are now in the Homœpathic Hospital. Heinds says none of his men had been killed or drowned as far as he knew, but one, Laline, was shot in the head and is dying in the hospital. Homestead is besieged, and Vice President Carney, of the Amalgamated Association, says by the afternoon 3000 men will be fully armed. Sheriff McLeary telegraphed Gov. Pattison, at Harrisburg, of the gravity of the situation and asked instructions form the Governor. The Governor replied that the local authorities must exhaust every means to preserve the peace. At 11:45 it is reported Pinkerton barges are still on the scene and the boat which brought away the injured has gone back to them. A conference was to have been held this afternoon, but at 12 o'clock it is reported that chairman Frick, of the Carnegie Company, refuses to again meet the workmen.

Answering Governor Pattison's reply to his first message, Sheriff McLeary sent another briefly describing the conflict and saying he had no means at command to meet the emergency, that a large force was required and delay would result in further bloodshed and destruction of property. The sheriff closes by urging instant action by the Governor.

1:20 p.m.—The Times posts a bulletin that 38 men have been killed.

HOMESTEAD, 2:10 p.m.—The Pinkerton men have run up a flag of truce on their barges, but it is not recognized by the men on shore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Adjutant-General Greenleaf, of the State National Guards, says troops are ready for action at a moment's notice if orders are received.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative Canmimetti, of California, introduced a resolution for the committee to investigate the Homestead strike.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—It is reported from Homestead that at 11:30 the tug Little Bill came down the river as if to tow barges away. She carried armed men. This caused a third conflict and for 10 minutes a rapid fusilade was exchanged between the tug, barges and men on shore. Several on the boat were wounded and the tug passed down the river leaving the barges in an uncomfortable position.

When it became known this afternoon that the sheriff and a posse were en route, men shook their heads. Burgess McClusky said if the deputies attempt to follow Pinkerton tactics it was hard to tell what the result will be. The available number of men now at the command of the strikers is 10,000, with as many more in readiness. A gentleman said to-day, "The action of the mill owners looks like a scheme to precipitate a battle. The attempt to reach the works by the river is a bold effort to lead the idle workmen to fight, and a bloody conflict, the worst since the railway riots of 1888, is only just begun."

2:40 p.m.—An effort to fire the barges by burning oil has been abandoned and the men at the pump house at the railroad are confining themselves to firing cannon and throwing bombs at the barges. The Pinkerton men are keeping concealed below the sides of the barge. It is reported that 2000 hands of the Republic Iron Works, who are on a picnic to-day, will join the men at the Steel Works to-night.

Brief Telegrams.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 5.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning, physicians report no change in the condition of Cyrus W. Field. He is still very low.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.—Col. Peck, leader of the third party in Georgia, and its probable candidate for governor, is dying. He was out riding yesterday, was thrown from his buggy, his spine injured and complete paralysis followed. Doctors have given up all hopes. Peck is a wealthy farmer. He was selected by the Czar of Russia to instruct several government officers in the cultivation of cotton.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., July 5.—Wm. Patting, chief of police of Pineville, was killed yesterday by Lucius Smith, at a picnic in the suburbs. Patting got into a dispute with a negro and hit him over the head with a billy. Smith resented it and Patting grasped for his pistol, whereupon Smith fired. Five shots were exchanged and Patting was shot through the heart. Patting was the last of the old Patting gang in the Patting-Turner feud.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 5.—M. M. Pierce, a farmer living near Pittsboro, in this (Grayson) county, suspected Morgan E. Pack, his farm hand, and Mrs. Pierce, of being too intimate. Yesterday morning Pierce shot Pack dead with a rifle and then cut his wife's throat. After dragging her body into the house he lay down beside it and cut his own throat.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—Tony Mullane was the only player of the Cincinnati Baseball Club who rebelled over a cut in salaries, and he has been served with a 10 days' notice of release. The Cincinnati cut in salaries averages about 20 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Arrived—Steamer Umatilla, Victoria.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—President and Mrs. Harrison, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Nimmick will leave Washington at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon on a special car over the Pennsylvania railroad, for Moon lake, Adirondack mountains. The President's intention is to start on a return trip to Washington on Monday morning. Mrs. Harrison will spend July in the Adirondacks in the hope of regaining her health.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—A 3 p.m. the Times displays a bulletin that says: "Deputies are now guarding Carnegie's Homestead Steel Works. The advisory committee of the locked out workmen has disbanded."

LOUISNILLE, July 5.—George Benzer this morning fatally shot his friend William Oakes. In his remorse he turned the revolver and killed himself.

Damage by a Cyclone.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 5.—A terrific cyclone struck this town this afternoon. The main building of the Bethlehem Fair and Driving Park Association was totally destroyed; loss $50,000. Sawtelle's bottling establishment was completely ruined; loss $30,000. Many trees were uprooted, and electric light, telephone and telegraph wires were blown down, as was the steeple of the First Presbyterian church. Considerable damage was done to crops. The total loss about the town is estimated at $150,000.

Bay City Events.

SAN FRANCISCO, July. 5.—Sidney Bell, convicted of the murder of Samuel M. Jacobson, was granted a new trial by Judge Murphy this afternoon. An affidavit setting forth that new evidence had been discovered and the fact that Bell was convicted on the evidence of his accomplice, were the grounds for the Judge's decision.

A demurrer to the complaint charging Elwood Bruner with attempting to obtain a bribe was filed to-day.

Partition of Morocco.

LONDON, July 5.—A Paris despatch says a secret convention has been signed between England, Spain and Italy for the partition of Morocco.

PRODDING THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gordon Calls the Ministers' Attention to Some British Columbia Needs.

Harbor Lights at Nanaimo—Fishery Overseers and Inspectors—Lobster Hatching.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Some of the British Columbia estimates were put through the house last evening. Mr. Gordon, who has not been very strong for some time past, but who is fast recovering, was able to be present, and discussed the various items. On the item of repairs to buoys he said: "I would like to call the attention of the Government to the importance of lighting the harbor of Nanaimo in British Columbia. The trade at that port has become so great that I think the Minister will acknowledge that this subject deserves his attention. So far back as 1872, when Sir Hector Langevin visited that province, he reported the necessity of lighting the entrance to that harbor. At one time the output of coal at that port was 29,843 tons. Up to the present time, although many efforts have been made to induce the Government to build a lighthouse there, it has been deemed more important to light other points leading to other ports. Now in order to show the increase of shipping at that port which has taken place since Sir Hector Langevin recognized the importance of lighting the harbor at Nanaimo, I will read statistics." He did so, giving a statement of the number, tonnage and crews of vessels which arrived and departed from the port of Nanaimo, British Columbia, during the year ending 30th June, 1891. Proceeding he said: "The 553 vessels that cleared from the port of Nanaimo during that year conveyed to foreign countries 641,526 tons weight of the products of that part of Vancouver Island district, valued at $2,506,859. The duties collected during the same period were $58,747.10. The sick mariners' dues collected during the same period were $3,323.78, being $497.88 more than all the other ports in the province, and was only exceeded in Nova Scotia at the port of Halifax, in New Brunswick at the port of St. John, in Quebec at the ports of Montreal and Quebec, and was over seven times greater than all the sick mariners' dues collected in Prince Edward Island. Now, for every ton of coal carried from that port there is so much wealth added to the Dominion through the industry and labor that are involved. I am sure the Government will not disregard the claims of British Columbia to public works of this nature while they are constructing these works on the Atlantic coast and on the lakes where the tonnage is nothing compared with the tonnage I have mentioned. I can think of no other reason which the Government can urge to excuse their palpable neglect, than the fact that we are at so great a distance from the central government, and that our representation in this House is so small. I wish the minister who presides over that department were here, because it is with him especially that I have a bone to pick in this matter. I would like the Government, at least, to place two small lights as experiments in that harbor next year. If they will inform themselves of the facts they will recognize the importance of guarding against collisions and giving facilities to steamers entering that port to load and discharge their cargoes as fast as possible."

MR. FOSTER REPLIES.

Mr. Foster—The department is substituting buoys at the different stations. These are more modern and have proved useful, and experiments are being conducted with them at different stations. As regards the remarks of the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Gordon), the only way of giving warning is by lights and automatic buoys, and every care will be taken to have the buoys kept as permanently as possible. They will break away at times, but the department will exercise more supervision over them and give them more frequent overhauling. I do not think that newspaper advertising will help us much, as mariners will not see the newspapers. These notices are posted up in the custom houses and are seen by mariners when they come on shore.

Mr. Gordon—It is all very well to experiment with these buoy lights. They were of advantage to shipping entering the harbor; but one was fully a mile within the harbor entrance. No vessel approaching Nanaimo harbor from Fairway or Middle Channel could see either of those lights until the vessel got abreast of the harbor. It was essential to have a lighthouse erected on the point, in order to lead vessels safely into the entrance. Such a lighthouse would not cost more than $2000 or $3000, and I hope the Minister will take that sum this year out of the aggregate vote. I would like to ask the acting minister to give a promise that he will take something out of the aggregate vote for a small lighthouse in Nanaimo harbor which is badly needed there. Anyone who is acquainted with the amount of shipping in that place, or who has visited the harbor, will agree that this place is badly lighted.

FISHERY OVERSEERS.

On the item of fishery overseers, etc., British Columbia, $10,000,

Mr. Gordon—I wish to call the attention of the Government to the fact that all the fishery guardians of Vancouver Island, outside of the district of Vancouver, have been dismissed, and the latest report I have had with reference to the matter is that one has been reappointed. If the fishery guardians have been dismissed I would like to ask why should not the Government as well dismiss the fishery guardians of the other provinces, because it is just as essential to protect the fisheries in British Columbia as in any other part of the Dominion. There are eight or ten valuable fish rivers in Vancouver Island, and twenty or thirty fine lakes where fish are plentiful, but where, through over fishing, or fishing out of season, they are now becoming scarce. I call the attention of the Government to this fact, that they may all know what has occurred, and that they may rectify what has been done, and have guardians appointed to look after the fishery there at the proper season.

Mr. Foster—There is an increase in this vote for British Columbia, and that is no doubt intended to provide proper inspectors and overseers. I understand that the inspector for British Columbia has instructions to employ what help is necessary in order to protect these rivers. I will also call the attention of the Acting Minister to what the hon. gentleman has stated.

LOBSTER HATCHERIES.

Mr. Gordon—I would like to enquire of the Minister whether it is proposed to establish a lobster hatchery in British Columbia. I may remark that the late Mr. Mowat was very enthusiastic in his endeavors to induce the Government to establish a lobster hatchery in that province, and, during his lifetime, he reported strongly in favor of it. At one time an assurance was given us that as soon as the test then being made by the American Government in Washington Territory had settled the question of the cultivation of the lobster, this Government would take some steps in that direction. I am informed that the test on the American side has proved a perfect success, and that the lobsters are being developed very rapidly. I would like to have some assurance from the Government on this point, because we like variety in our fish.

Mr. Foster—The hon. gentleman will remember that on two occasions we attempted to transport the lobster across the country to British Columbia, but in those instances the lobster unfortunately did not survive the journey. The United States had several experiences of the same kind. I have not followed the subject closely, and I do not know whether the late experiments in the United States have succeeded or not. If they do succeed, and it is better we should wait the result of their experiment, the Minister will have lobsters planted on the coast of British Columbia, provided the conditions are equal, and I suppose they will be, but during the present year nothing will be done.

FISHERY PROTECTION.

Mr. Gordon—Last year the inspector of fisheries of British Columbia was directed to proceed to Sproat's Island on the west coast of Vancouver Island to examine the approach to that lake of the Sumas river, with a view of facilitating the passage of fish to that lake as a spawning ground. The fish have great trouble in getting over the falls except when the water is very high. The inspector reported favorably on the lake, and suggested that certain improvements should be made. He estimated the cost of connecting Sproat's lake with Sumas river at $750, and of an approach to Long lake at about $1,500. This report was forwarded to me by the department, and I recommended that the connection with Sproat's lake should be made this year, leaving the connection with the great central lake for some future time. Has anything been done with regard to that?

Mr. Foster—I have noted the inquiry, and the Deputy Minister will see about it. He does not recollect at present whether anything was done or not.

This is a healthy sign on the part of members and a little of the same kind from Victoria would be good.

SLABTOWN.

THE QUEEN'S WREATH

Laid on Mr. Robson's Coffin—Remains Leave Liverpool To-Morrow.

LONDON, July 6.—The remains of Hon. John Robson, late premier of British Columbia, left London to-day. The Queen sent a wreath to be placed on the coffin. The remains will leave Liverpool to-morrow for Quebec, accompanied by Mrs. Robson, widow of the decessed premier. The funeral services, conducted at St. Margaret's church yesterday by Archdeacon Farrar, is remarked as another sign of England's concern in the joys and sorrows of her colonies, as St. Margaret's is the parish church of the House of Commons.

Miss Willard and the Gold Cure.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Both Miss Frances Willard and the leading members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are considerably annoyed by the covert attacks that are being made upon that well known temperance advocate by some of those interested in the Keeley cure on account of the fact that she has so far refrained from openly announcing herself as a champion and indorser of the Dwight method. Efforts have been made to show that she is opposed to the gold cure, but these she has controverted by proving in black and white that she was a friend and supporter of the Keeley treatment long before a general knowledge of it had been obtained through the country. The Keeleyites demand, however, that the treatment should be publicly endorsed and commended through the Union Signal, the official organ of the W.C.T.U. Miss Willard has so far made no response to this demand, but those associated with that publication do not hesitate to say that she would hardly be justified in advertising and booming the Dwight Institute so long as it is purely a money-making concern, and so operated as to bring its promoters over a million dollars profits a year. Just as as soon as the formula is communicated to the staffs of the various hospitals in the country or the treatment placed within the reach of the poorest and most demoralized drunkards of the land, just so soon, they say, will it receive all the countenance and support the association can give it. The union, it is contended, is seeking to save victims of intemperance and to put temptation without their reach, but, unlike the originators of the Dwight method, they are so engaged as a labor of love, and doing that labor without money and without price.

A Texas Picnic.

AMARILLO, Texas., July 6.—In an affray in a bar-room at Clarenden last night three men were killed. Two men named Green and Bell, notorious desperadoes, met in the bar-room about 9 o'clock and without wasting words proceeded to settle an old grudge. Five shots were exchanged and when the smoke cleared away both men were found dead on the floor. Deputy Inspector Grissom, of this place, who was in the saloon at the time, was wounded by one of the shots and died at midnight.

Ex-County Treasurer Wright, of Essex, is short $24,650 in his accounts.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 8, 1892.

A DUTY TO PERFORM.

When patients suffering from a contagious disease are sent to Albert Head quarantine station, do they receive the care and attention that human beings have a right to expect? Albert Head is the Dominion quarantine station, and by carriage road is over a dozen miles from the city, although in a direct line by water it is probably not over half that distance. It is an excellent place for the purpose, and if the Council fails in procuring a suitably isolated hospital nearer to the city, and the quarantine buildings are retained for that purpose, some better method of conveying patients to that place must be provided. It is simply criminal to permit cabs and express wagons to be used to carry sufferers from contagious diseases and after having done so to return to their stands on the streets of the city. A premium might as well be paid for the successful propagation and dissemination of disease. There ought to be vehicles for the purpose, and paid officials of the corporation to operate them.

The council meet to-day to consider the situation, and to arrange for a quarantine building at the Marine Hospital on the Indian Reserve. They must go further and procure sufficient medical attendance or supervision and competent nurses. Money for such a purpose is no object, and any "counting of the cost" when the danger is pressing, will but emphasize the incompetency which has thus far, we regret to think, marked the conduct of the proceedings to safeguard the health of our citizens.

We do not wish to convey a wrong impression, or to raise an alarm among our citizens not justified by the facts. But it is our firm conviction, based upon information received from medical gentlemen at an early hour this afternoon, that the efforts of the health officer, which have been constantly and intelligently conducted, have completely failed to stamp out contagious disease. There is a positive and present danger that a false sense of security may imperil the lives of many and for months ruin the business of the city. We repeat what we said yesterday, but with greater emphasis, that "desperate diseases require desperate remedies," and that to fail to grasp the situation manfully and determinedly, will be proof of an indifference to public welfare that will be condemned as worse than imbecile.

FOR OUR SPECIAL BENEFIT.

British Columbians have been furnished with another pleasing instance of the paternal care which the Dominion Government exercises over their interests. Among the few tariff changes decided upon this year is one which places an import duty of five cents a dozen on eggs, hitherto free. What motive actuated the Government in imposing this tax we are not told, and it is left to the imagination to supply one Possibly Minister Foster thought the Canadian hen was in need of a little "protection," though this is not plain to the ordinary mind, for usually Canada exports about 12 times as many eggs as she imports. The additional revenue to be derived from the duty can hardly have been an object, for that would amount to only about $30,000 on the average year's imports. It may be that this egg duty is intended as a little piece of retaliation for the McKinley tariff, which strikes so fiercely at the poor Canadian hen. Let the cause for this exceedingly stupid tax be what it may, the effect can easily be appreciated in this province. British Columbia imports one-third of all the foreign eggs that are brought into Canada, and therefore the duty seems specially aimed at her. As every reader knows, the local supply of eggs is far short of the demand, wherefore they must either be brought in from the States or carried all the way from Eastern Canada. At certain portions of the year it is quite impossible to get Canadian eggs fit for consumption, whereas they can be brought from across the boundary line in good condition. Egg consumers will no doubt be pleased to learn that they will hereafter pay five cents a dozen for this little privilege. At the previous rate of importation this will mean an additional $10,000 a year taken from this province by the Ottawa taxmasters, while all the rest of Canada will pay but $20,000. Any man but such blatant fools as those at present in power would appreciate the fact that taxes placed on the food of a new country are calculated to hinder its progress, but Foster and the rest of the Ottawa gang are not capable of grasping any economic truth. Their intellects do not rise above the level of the one simple principle that taxes are apt to produce revenue.

The debate on the tariff changes as reported in this morning's Colonist must be very edifying to British Columbians, and we therefore take the liberty of reproducing it:

"Mr. Mara asked if the Government proposed to increase the duty on lead. Hon. Mr. Foster said if the Government brought down extensive tariff changes the matter would have been considered, but under the circumstances, nothing would be done this session. Mr. Mara made a strong speech in favor of the increased duty. Sir Richard Cartwright said the Government would not increase the duty on lead, but had imposed a duty on eggs which would cost the British Columbians $10,000 a year. Mr. Mara replied that if Ontario dealers had learned to pack eggs properly they could find a good market in British Columbia."

The sublime wisdom embodied in that last remark of Mr. Mara's will be received with unbounded admiration. The Ontario dealers do not know how to pack eggs for the British Columbia market; therefore it is quite right to make British Columbians pay through the nose for the privilege of importing from California and Oregon. Surely no one but the gentleman from Yale would have made so brilliant a discovery in the field of economics. Nevertheless it would seem more appropriate if Mr. Mara would consider the interests of his constituents and leave the Ontario egg dealers to look after their own. Sir Richard Cartwright was speaking for this province when he pointed out the effects of the Government's tariff policy, and one might have expected to find the British Columbia representatives giving him their support. But these gentlemen are at Ottawa to help the Government, not to look after the interests of the province, and we might as well look for figs on thistles as expect independence on their part.

FRUIT CULTURE.

As a matter of practical political economy, the business of fruit producing, packing, canning and shipping, should be put in the forefront. In taking a review of the resources of our province, we generally place our agricultural industries last. Coal, salmon, sealing, and lumber are presumably in the first rank, whilst any branch of agriculture has usually been considered too small to call for much remark. Yet it is conceded by old residents, occasional visitors and keen inspectors that the conditions for certain branches of agricultural industry are most hopeful. Chicken raising, hog-feeding, dairy ranching may be most profitably pursued, and indeed with skill and energy may be made the means of making fortunes.

Conspicuous, however, above all other means for producing wealth from land is that of horticulture. The raising for home consumption and export business of fruit of all descriptions should be a source of great and continuous wealth to the province. A stranger at the present time visiting our cities would be struck with the large number of unemployed workmen and the millions of acres of uncultivated land to be found in comparatively close proximity thereto. Unsophisticated, he would be likely to urge that the unemployed laborer should toil upon the uncultivated land. See, he would say, what vast possibilities of wealth lie in this direction; there need not be a single idler here if land and labor were properly wedded; an agricultural millenium would then dawn in the province.

Now, it is this indiscriminate application of labor and capital to the land that we deprecate. Given, any person or any number of persons having skilled knowledge and training, who are desirous of entering upon this industry, we are positive they can find suitable openings for their energy and enterprise. Ignorance in the business is fatal. Because one man has purchased a tree from a trained horticulturist, and with instructions has planted it in his garden and found it to yield fruit, is no guarantee of his being able to make this a remunerative undertaking. Yet scores of persons have rushed into the business, and after years of toil concluded that "there's no money in it." Generally speaking, however, the advance in the values of their land has more than compensated for their lack of success as fruit-raisers.

Old-time horticulturists are in this respect the most pessmistic. Commencing their business, having no data to guide, with little capital to aid, a small market to supply, it is no wonder that many retired from their fruit farms when their land became valuable as town lots, affirming that fruit raising was profitless. Yet an honest comparison of their profits under such conditions would make many eager to share their positions. Many of these old gardeners point with envy to the high prices obtainable for their produce before the California fruit was or could be imported. One dollar per pound for strawberries, 75 cents per pound for cherries and currants, 8 to 10 cents per pound for early potatoes, were prices not uncommon. A change has come. The San Francisco boats deliver goods here every five days; Oregon and Washington can place their fruits on our market every day, and the home grower has only the questionable advantage of duty and the real advantage of a home market for the disposal of his wares.

What therefore are the necessary requirements for successful horticulture? We have alluded before to training, skill and knowledge. Every gardener should be trained, every worker should have technical knowledge. Blundering in an orchard is too expensive. Speculation and experiments are too costly for the private grower. The tests that experimental farms and other reliable authorities make are the data upon which ordinary farmers may fairly rely, and those workers who having been trained and are still willing to learn can with certainty of success enter upon this pursuit. In this connection we may state that any government would deserve well of the people of the Pacific slope if it included it in its curriculum for the pupils of the High Schools the practical teaching of horticulture. Fertile soil, long seasons and mild temperature make fruit raising more certain of success. We point fearlessly to our lands when cleared of forest growth, or the deltas of our rivers when drained from superfluous moisture, and challenge the world to produce better, or even equal. The length of our seasons spreads the work in our orchards over a longer period than elsewhere, and thus reduces the cost of labor. Our equable temperature, mild in winter and warm in summer without excessive heat, is a condition most necessary for fruit raising.

Doubtless there are drawbacks. Late frosts in April, May and sometimes even in early June, have occasionally a disastrous effect. This year many of our orchardists are complaining of barren and blighted trees, whilst others tell of fruit unmatured and unripened. Yet the great bulk of our reports are most cheering. The great majority are rejoicing in large crops and fruitful fields. Our fruit growers have more immunity from pests than others in the East. The method of packing in boxes and preparing for market leaves much to be desired. The chief reason why the California fruit is preferred to home grown fruit is often only because the imported article is presented in a manner more pleasing to the eye. Fruit growers, too, must learn that the prices of fruit in the retail market are much too high. A mechanic returning from his toil would often gladly pay 10 cents per lb. for a nicely packed box of strawberries, currants or cherries, but would refuse to buy at a higher price, and there is little doubt that small fruits can be produced at less price than they are to-day and leave fair profits for the grower. And we hope that shortly fruit producing will become an industry of first rank importance in the province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The single tax idea seems to be gaining in favor at Ottawa. Ex-Mayor McDougall and Assessor Pratt of that city have pronounced for the adoption of Henry George's plan of taxing only land values, and the Board of Trade has likewise considered it favorably. Mr. A. C. Campbell, of Toronto, an old newspaper man and an enthusiastic disciple of Mr. George, has been invited by the Board to deliver a lecture on the subject.

Hugh John Macdonald, M.P. for Winnipeg, son of the late Premier, has apparently had enough of politics. Some time ago he announced that he would resign his seat at the end of this session and devote his time to his law business, and though pressed by party friends to change his mind he has now finally decided to follow out his first intention. Mr. Macdonald is no doubt wise in this, for though he possesses qualities which secure for him popular favor, he would not have been likely to distinguish himself in the political field.

Says the Montreal Star:—It is about time that these indefinite charges against Mr. Laurier ceased. If anybody has proof that the leader of the Federal Opposition conspired with Mercier or any of his agents to rob the treasury of Quebec of money to be used in buying a victory for the Liberals last year, they owe it as a duty to the country to make it public. If any connection, in fact, can be established between that carnival of corruption over which Mercier and Pacaud presided, and Mr. Laurier, it will be enough to drive the latter gentleman from public life. But it is not fair to submit Mr. Laurier or anybody else to a shower bath of insinuations. He has challenged an investigation. His opponents have a majority in the House and can appoint a committee to their own liking. Either they should make definite charges or stop pestering a man, against whom nothing is even charged, with cowardly innuendoes.

Shooting in Tennessee.

HELENWOOD, Tenn., July 7.—Deputy Marshal Boyd attempted Tuesday night to arrest the Phillips brothers, who were drunk and disorderly in Judge Parker's saloon. One of the men shot the marshal, and after he fell two more shots were fired at him. The marshal drew his pistol, and the three brothers with their father fled, but the marshal fired once, the bullet fatally wounding the father. The marshal's wound is not fatal, and he says he will kill the man that shot him on sight.

Proposed Exposition in 1900.

PARIS, July 6.—The proposition to hold a universal exposition in this city in 1900 was considered to-day by the committee of preliminaries. The subject under discussion was the nomination of a committee comprising 22 members, whose duty it shall be to examine a plan for the exposition which the Government wants to bring forward.

Terrible Bridge Accident.

MADRID, July 6.—Workmen were engaged in repairing the bridge across the river Ebro at Tortosa when the structure caught fire. Six workmen were enveloped in the flames and jumped into the river. Two were drowned. The others were rescued terribly burned. The bridge, the bishop's palace and the customs house were completely destroyed.

Crespo Defeated.

NEW YORK, July 6.—General Paraza, Venezuelan minister at Washington, has received from his Government the following telegram: "Caracas, July 5.—Crespo has been totally destroyed by Generals Luciano, Mendoza and Domingo Monogos, in a battle at Ocumitos. Crespo is a fugitive and is actively pursued." Ocumitos is 18 miles from Caracas.

THE SALMON PACK

Commenced on the Fraser—An Englishman Disappears—The Nurses Return.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 4.—It was reported this morning that there was another case of smallpox on Blackie street. Enquiry at the health office failed to elicit information or denial. The health authorities said they knew nothing of the matter. Lucy Kelly, the girl on Fourteenth street, is suffering from a very severe type of the disease, and it is thought that the four other children quarantined in the same house cannot but catch the contagion. Dr. Hall, who examined the Crandell boy and alleged that he was suffering from chicken pox, states the Kelly girl has got chicken pox. Dr. Hall asserts that the health authorities do not care to take the trouble to enquire into the cases, and is prepared to prove that chicken pox, and not small pox, is the contagious disease from which Westminster is suffering.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 5—Canneryman Ewen has been packing this season's sockeye salmon. Other cannerymen will begin operations at the end of the week. The indications are that the sockeye run will be poor. The sockeyes so far caught are large, fine fish and this old fishermen say is a sure sign of a poor run.

Five weeks ago, an application was made by W. Cum Yow on behalf of the Chinese for the grant of a piece of land by the corporation for the Chinese to erect a pest house. The council last night appointed a committee to locate the land.

Alderman Keary is sick.

Governor Moresby last night returned from Howe Sound. He reports the Gibson family entirely recovered from smallpox. Sister Frances and nurse Jessie, who attended the smallpox patients, were brought down from Howe Sound.

James McEachren was fined $10 this morning for being drunk and disorderly. Officer Miller swore out the information. McEachren says that Miller was playing quoits when he should have been on his beat, and that he told him so, and Miller got mad and arrested him. McEachren says he will lodge a complaint with the police commissioners against Miller.

The trial of Ah Foo and Ah Hee, charged with administering drugs to Boo Kim, has been postponed till Friday, to give time for the arrival of a written analysis by Dr. Praeger, of Nanaimo, of the contents of a drug bottle.

J. H. Hall, Lion Island, has disappeared. Hall is said to have many creditors. He represented himself as an English capitalist, and is alleged to have borrowed large sums of money. Proprietor Tolmie of the Douglas Hotel was one of the creditors of Hall, and seized the furniture which Hall left in the vacated house.

The mayor has called a public meeting to be held to-night to discuss the condition of militia affairs in this city and the lack of a fitting drill shed.

Judge Bole, in the appeal of the Gas Co. against the city assessment, gave judgment that the corporation had no power to assess the gas mains of the company, on the ground that they were personal property.

The water commissioners to-night decided to reduce the ordinary household rates for water 20 per cent., and not to charge extra for bath rooms.

Sheriff Armstrong has received a telegram from the Minister of Justice stating that the Governor-General had commuted the death sentence of two Indians in the provincial jail, to have been hanged on the 16th inst., to imprisonment for life.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 6.—W. F. Dodge was arrested last night, charged with perjury. Dodge is agent at Westminster for the co-operative supply company. He was married three days ago at Nanaimo to a young woman. The warrant was sworn out by George Henley, of Nanaimo. Dodge gave evidence against Henley in the action taken against Henley by the co-operative supply company for alleged illegal opening and retention of mail belonging to the co-operative supply company. Henley has been remanded to the assizes. Dodge's young wife saw her husband in jail last night. She completely broke down. Dodge feels his position keenly.

A special meeting of the council will be held on Wednesday afternoon to consider the water rates.

Elon Burrlock, Thomas Sales and Henry O. Long, alleged deserters from the Warspite, are supposed to be in Westminster. A reward has been offered for their apprehension.

The Chinese interpreter, Cum Yow, says that the Vancouver authorities are keeping quiet a number of cases of smallpox among the Chinese of that city.

The C.P.R. have several hundred Chinese at work between Yale and Lytton widening the roadbed between the new trestles, and levelling the sand and gravel hills, which have been so productive of slides in the past.

John Bull and another Lillooet Indian arrived at Hope the day following the inquest on the body of George Bull, murdered at Lillooet some time ago. Coroner Pittendrigh had the body exhumed for further identification and John made an affidavit that it was that of his brother.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

About 300 Scandinavian immigrants arrived in Winnipeg yesterday.

Marth Blake, aged 11, was run over by a coal cart in Toronto and killed.

Mrs. Livingstone, wife of a farmer near Indian Head, N.W.T., fell into a well yesterday and was drowned.

Sir John Abbott promised the Manitoba delegation to adopt a vigorous immigration policy after the session closed.

J. McKellar has been elected mayor of the town of Fort William by acclamation. This was the first election since the incorporation of the town.

The first meeting of the Dominion Educational Association opened yesterday in Montreal. Several hundred delegates are present from all parts of Canada.

Among the subscriptions to the Mackenzie memorial fund just opened in Montreal are Sir Donald Smith, Duncan McIntyre, Lord Mount Stephen, W. Mackay and W. C. Macdonald of $1000 each.

There were on Friday last four large steamers loading deals at St. John, N. B., for the United Kingdom. Their combined cargoes will amount to about 4500 standards, which would furnish cargoes for a dozen ordinary-sized sailing vessels.

A Kingston dispatch says: Mr. McRossie, an extensive dealer in this city, went to Ottawa to get lumber, but was not able to receive half what he wanted. The price has gone up, and the lumbermen will make good profits out of their cuts.

Dr. Murray, of Bryanston, was going to the stables for his rig, when the cork of a bottle of nitric acid, which he carried in his top coat pocket, came out and the deadly liquid flew up in his face, burning it frightfully. The acid penetrated into his left eye, blinding the optic, it is feared, permanently. He will be disfigured for life.

The boy found on the Island breakwater at Toronto a couple of weeks ago, gagged and bound, and who told a thrilling story of attempted murder and cruelty, has confessed that he placed himself where he was found. He is the son of an Ancaster township farmer named Adams. The case which puzzled the police officials and insanity experts is now cleared up.

Extensive improvements have been made in the Winnipeg fair grounds and a number of new buildings erected, and altogether the place looks a hundred per cent. better than last year. The success of the summer show is now almost assured, as 500 entries are already in the hands of the secretary, and the belief is entertained by the directors that the total number will double those of last year.

The fact that prohibition will be voted on at the forthcoming provincial elections is not being overlooked by the temperance workers throughout Manitoba. They have arranged to have speakers at all the public meetings of both parties, who will lay the claims of the temperance cause before the people. Both parties are trying to win the support of the temperance people and accordingly treat the speakers for prohibition most courteously. It is not expected the vote of the people will be in favor of prohibition.

The authorities of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax discovered that a number of its one dollar bills have been raised to tens, by cutting out the 0 from one corner of the other bills and carefully pasting it to the right of the 1 on the one dollar bill. The forgery is very ingeniously done, except that the 10 appears on the lower left hand corner instead of on the upper right hand corner, as in the genuine. Detectives have located one of the forgers, and are awaiting further developments. The forgery is easily detected by holding the bill up to the light.

The estimated cost of the lock and approaches of the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie canal is $4,000,000. The length of the lock will be 900 feet and the width 60 feet, the depth 21 feet medium low water, and 20 feet extreme low. The approaches will be the original depth of 16 feet; to widen them to 20 feet would cost another million dollars. The total amount of the contracts will be $3,262,000, and $737,000 was estimated for engineering and contingencies. If the approaches to the lock were deepened to 20 feet, the harbors of Port Arthur and Owen Sound would have to be likewise deepened, for the former $300,000, and for the latter $200,000. The original cost of the lock was to be $2,509,807; the increase of depth to 20 feet increased the cost by $292,000; the change of size to 900 feet by 60 feet wide added another increase of over three hundred thousand, making the total cost now $3,768,767.

The World's special commissioner accompanying Hon. E. Blake in Ireland cables that "the day fixed for the polling in South Langford, Mr. Blake's constituency, is July 13. It is not yet quite clear whether Mr. Blake will encounter any opposition. You can have no conception of the antipathy between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, and Mr. Blake may be the victim of their animosity. There is some talk that he my be opposed by a Parnellite However this may be, it has already been arranged that Mr. Blake shall make a rapid tour through several doubtful constituencies and speak for Home Rule, without any reference to individuals, whether Parnellites or anti-Parnellites. It is deemed best to keep him apart from the differences that divide the Irish factions. So far, Mr. Blake has received a warm welcome from both sides, and I therefore scarcely credit the rumor in regard to opposition from the Parnellites in South Langford. Mr. Blake is full of fight and eager for the fray."

MR. WATSON'S LITTLE SCHEME.

He Attempts to Victimize the Cousin of Democratic Candidate Stevenson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—About 15 years ago Lee P. Watson, of Fairmont, W.Va., while on a trip through the West, met Miss Jennie Clayton, a distant cousin of Adlai Stevenson, at Hannibal, Mo. Miss Clayton was a school girl and lived with her parents. During the next five years she received a great deal of attention from Watson, then he stopped calling, gave up writing and married another woman. Three months ago Watson wrote to Miss Clayton, now more than thirty years old, that he had never ceased to love her devotedly, and as he was then a widower, he besought her to renew their past relations, with a view to an early marriage. In less than a month the arrangements for the wedding were made. Miss Clayton drove to the Union depot in this city to meet Watson. A messenger followed her from home with two telegrams from Watson, which read, "Disaster awaits us. Have money sure." and "Have money by all means." When Watson met the anxious woman awaiting him, he said he had left his watch and $250 under his pillow at an hotel. She gave him $6 and a check for $15 more. He desired to be married without an hour's delay, but Miss Clayton asked for time to make inquiries. Watson thereupon gave her a draft for $21 on the First National bank at Fairmont, W. Va., yesterday, and disappeared without making any explanation. Miss Clayton's friends yesterday heard that Watson had a wife and two children living. He belongs to a prominent West Virginia family, and it is said that he is a candidate for superintendent of schools in that state.

R. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal, is at the Driard.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE stall holders of the market are most hopeful as to their future. They have received fair encouragement for their enterprise, and Mr. Johnson, the market keeper, is most optimistic. Through "faith's far-seeing eye" he beholds every stall filled, every store occupied, and troops of busy buyers and sellers occupying the market. Farmers are the most disappointing factors, as it was expected that they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to vend their produce. Buyers who have attended the market have been unable to get suited. The class of men who now occupy the stalls are the class who are likely to stay. B. Sprung & Co. have, I think, made the most business-like attempt in their line of any, and I heartily wish them success. Richards & Cuthbert, auctioneers, are most assiduous in their endeavors to induce farmers to submit their stock and produce to public competition.

Many have suggested that a public slaughterhouse should be provided in connection with the market, as small butchers and farmers have no facilities for killing occasional arrivals of cattle. I think there could be no reasonable objection to this, except the cost, which in the present state of the council's finances might be a serious difficulty. Yet the outlay should pay well, and be a most useful adjunct to the building.

I offer my most vehement protest against the present dealing, or rather non-dealing with women of ill-fame. It is perfectly monstrous to see our public vehicles used to display their painted charms. In the broad light of day, without any attempt to cover or conceal their ill-starred mission, these women push in our busy streets their hateful avocation. When will our council arise in their moral strength and put their feet down upon every sign of this business? When will religionists clasp hands over a determined effort to stamp out this evil? Shall our youth and young manhood have this temptation thrust upon them at every street corner? Shall the innocency of our young girls be contaminated by the spectacle of virtue lost and womanhood discrowned? From every pulpit and platform, from every pure home and loyal heart should come a resistless demand to stop the growth of this social evil. Mayor Beaven, will you lead in this holy crusade?

Has the Hon. D. W. Higgins turned annexationist? It seems so, for the tramcars under his charge were flying the stars and stripes gaily yesterday. Yet I had fondly hoped that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly would remain true to British connection, but the evidence of the flags is overwhelming. Perhaps it is meant only as a compliment to our American cousins; but he should have hoisted the Union Jack also.

The News has been quoting poetry with a vengeance. It has emphatically declared that the Colonist in its treatment of Mr. Davie is not merely a vile sinner, but "the vilest sinner." This is the very appropriate and elegant quotation:

"For while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Fie, fie! The subsidized organ of a newly elected Premier ought to have more charity than this.

I certainly expected that every attempt at reconciliation would be made by the Colonist, as it saw its patronage likely to "vanish into thin air," but why the News should be so eager to aid its competitor is a mystery; and yet not such a mystery either. "The galled jade winced" when it recognized that its overtures to the Colonist had leaked out. The News dare not deny that the management had approached the Colonist with a view to purchase, and so it evades the issue by saying, "If it's so you will see it in the News." QUIZ.

E. S. Wood, principal of the public schools, Kamloops, is paying the city a visit.

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FROM NEW YORK.

State of Nebraska.....July 14
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Inman Line steamers sail every Wednesday; Cunard every Wednesday and Saturday.

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Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

Prepaid passages arranged from all points.

Apply for rates of fare and full particulars to A. CAMERON, Victoria. W. B. DENNISON, Nanaimo, C. P. R. Agents

to D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent Vancouver. my20-1yw

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar-General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said company has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 97, sections 5 and 6, Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A.D. 1892.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability. j6-dl-w4

THE WARRING ELEMENTS.

Devastation Wrought by the Deadly Cyclone in the City of Davenport.

Quebec Province Suffering From Rain and Drought in Different Parts.

The Flag Episode at Wiarton—Collision of the Irish Factions on Sunday.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 4.—A terrific rain and wind storm occurred last evening about 10 miles north of this city. The storm was of the nature of a cyclone, and for a distance of five or more miles large houses and hay barns, corn cribs and other out buildings were blown down and totally wrecked. The big cotton wood trees of half century's growth were uprooted and carried long distances. The storm swept districts half a mile wide and was the heaviest wind and rain storm that ever occurred here. As reports come in it appears it wrought sad havoc in the district throughout which it passed. Most of the houses on the farms along the route of the cyclone were well protected by trees and were no more than shaken, but other buildings were demolished. A large barn belonging to Jacob Schepley, one of the finest in that part of the country, was badly wrecked. From this place straight to within two miles of the river, on nearly all the farms, barns and other buildings, except houses, were picked up and blown into kindling wood. Three miles west of Hepplar's place, two clouds met and resulted in a storm. The rain fell in torrents and washed away a portion of the Milwaukee tracks. Within an hour the fields were flooded in all directions.

A Narrow Escape.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—A hungry mob was about to place a rope round the neck of Conrad Schultze at West Baden Springs yesterday when evidence was found establishing the innocence of the accused. The case is a remarkable one in some respects, and a strong argument against conviction on circumstantial evidence. Schultze is a gardener and came to this country about two years ago from Germany. Last Friday morning Mrs. Schultze undertook to scold her husband when he told her if she did not stop it he would call a meeting of Whitecaps and have her taken out and whipped. The woman was nearly frightened out of her wits at the prospect of falling into their clutches. Waiting until her husband left, the scared wife fled from the house without taking a bonnet or wrap of any kind. Schultze did not notice her absence until late in the day and then the most vigilant search failed to disclose even a trace of her whereabouts. By this time it began to be whispered that perhaps Schultze had murdered her. The idea took root at once, and in a short time there were few who did not believe that such was the case. The excitement culminated yesterday in a mob being organized and a rope being secured. Everything was in readiness for lynching when a man from Orleans arrived in town and stated that the woman had been at Orleans. An investigation followed and it was found that the woman had really been at Orleans, but had left, saying she was going to Louisville in search of employment.

Their Bodies Not Yet Found.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The bodies of the five young men who were drowned on Saturday afternoon by the upsetting of a large canoe have not yet been recovered. The C.P.R. offices lose three men by the accident. There were five from the Windsor street offices in the boat. The two who survived were Messrs. W. Y. Reid and Percy Cushing. Mr. Ogden, comptroller of the C.P.R., feels the accident very keenly. Four of the young men, O'Brien, Madden, Ransom and Cushing, were in his office or under his jurisdiction. As a mark of respect the C.P.R. flag flies at half-mast to-day, an unusual honor.

An Ex-Convict Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Michael Harkins, a young Irishman, who was released from Portland prison, England, last August is at the point of death at his home in this city. Harkins with a number of others, among them Dr. Thos. Gallagher, of Brooklyn, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 years to life on suspicion of having been implicated in a dynamite plot against the Queen's life during the celebration of her jubilee. Harkins, who was released on account of shattered health, has grown gradually worse since his arrival home last fall and his physicians declare he cannot live many days.

Irishmen Fighting.

DUBLIN, July 4.—The town of Dundalk was a scene of great disorder yesterday. Timothy Healy addressed a meeting. A number of serious fights occurred and many persons were badly injured. The Parnellites attacked the meeting, but were repulsed after a fierce contest. The police kept the factions apart, but fighting was resumed later in the evening. The rioting in Limerick on Saturday night was continued until midnight. A Parnellite meeting at Newry was attacked by McCarthyites yesterday and a fierce fight ensued, in which the McCarthyites were repulsed.

Bad Weather in Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 4.—The continued wet weather is damaging the crops in this district. Prayers are offered here for sunshine, that the crops may grow and ripen, whilst in the district of Rimouski prayers are offered to the Almighty for a few showers, as the crops are in danger through drought.

Wiarton Flag Episode.

WIARTON, Ont., July 4.—Great excitement still exists here over the shattered stars and stripes flag. Legal proceedings against those who tore the flag are threatened, and an information has been laid before E. V. Parke, J. P., but as yet no subpoenas have been served.

The Washington View.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary of State Foster said this evening that no special information had been received as to the reported seizure in Behring Sea of the steamer Coquitlam. Doubt is entertained of the correctness of the newspaper accounts, however, as it is well known that Commander Evans had planned to capture the supply steamer of the sealing fleet and thus cripple their operations. The opinion in official circles is that the steamer had been guilty of a violation of the revenue and custom house laws of the United States, hence her seizure. Little credence is placed in the report of the seizure of twenty-five sealers, the opinion being that they had been simply warned. The United States Government expect to receive official dispatches from Port Townsend, either to-night or to-morrow, on the subject.

President Francis E. Clark.

Francis E. Clark, president and founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor, will be the leading light of the great national Christian Endeavor convention which will be held in Madison Square Garden and in two of the leading churches of New York, from July 7 to 10. Through the efforts of President Clark the society has rapidly grown since its formation, until to-day it has a membership of nearly 1,500,000. Thirty thousand delegates will take part in the convention, which will include the leading preachers of all Protestant churches of the country and the greatest educators of the land. President Clark is also the editor of the society's paper, The Golden Rule.

Gladstone at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, July 2.—On his arrival here to-day to deliver a campaign address, Mr. Gladstone was welcomed by a throng of at least 50,000 people who had braved the heavy rain that was falling in their desire to catch a glimpse of the great statesman. To-night the theatre in which Mr. Gladstone spoke was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Gladstone devoted his remarks mainly to arguments for Home Rule. He introduced a surprise, however, at a point of his address by making an effective retort to the Tory charge that the Liberals had become allies of Rome by their Irish affiliations. He denounced the Government for sending a special envoy to the Vatican, and for conferring upon the Pope what he termed a monstrous power, such as the right to interfere in the marriages of British subjects in Malta. This involved, he declared, even the power of illegitimatising the children of parents who had renounced Catholicism. The subject seemed novel to the audience, who showed their appreciation of a new theme in politics by interrupting the orator's allusions with frequent cries of "shame," etc. The incident is hailed with pleasure by the Liberal managers, who have been lamenting the "Grand Old Man's" tendency to put all issues except that of Home Rule entirely out of his mind.

The Irish Factions.

WATERFORD, July 2.—Two meetings were held in this city last night, at one of which the principal speaker was John E. Redmond (Parnellite), who represented Waterford in the last Parliament. At the other meeting David Sheehy (anti-Parnellite), who sat for South Galway, was the principal speaker. There was no trouble at the meetings, but later the supporters of the Parnellite faction, headed by a band, stormed Mr. Sheehy's committee room. The anti-Parnellites fought their attackers desperately, but the latter were in too strong force. The police charged the assailants, but their efforts were unsuccessful and the committee room was captured. During the fight many of the participants on both sides were wounded, including Mr. Sheehy, who was wounded in three places. Several arrests were made.

Gladstone to the Miners.

LONDON, July 2.—Mr. Gladstone has written an important letter to the miners of Nottingham, urging them to support Mr. Neroad Hurst for re-election. He takes occasion to declare that he hopes the miners will sacrifice their eight hours' contention for the sake of helping to secure justice for Ireland. It has long been known as a characteristic of the English workmen, he says, that they are willing to sacrifice their own views and apparent interests for the sake of a weightier cause. During the American war the people of Lancashire cheerfully endured the cotton famine because they hated slavery and because America was the home of labor. He adds that he cannot now believe that the miners, owing to their supposed interests, will elect the representative of a party which intends to perpetuate the shameful evils from which Ireland suffers.

We're not waiting for the bats and moles but for men and woman who have eyes and use them, who have brains and reason! There's a new world for them—suffering and sickly as they are—a new world created from the brain of a skillful physician—a discovery—the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Years ago Dr. Pierce found out that the secret of all scrofula, bronchial, throat and lung trouble lay—in the beginning at least—in impure blood and the weak tone of the system; that the way to cure these effects was to remove the cause, that human nature being the same, the same results might be looked for in nearly all cases. So confident was he that the exceptoins were uncommon that he took the risk of giving the medicine to those it didn't benefit for nothing, and the results have proved that he was right.

And "Golden Medical Discovery" is the remedy for the million! The only *guaranteed* Liver, Blood and Lung remedy. Your money back if it doesn't help you. tu-th-s-w

CANADA'S SHAME.

Sir Richard Cartwright Scathingly Denounces the Government's Corruption.

OTTAWA, June 28.—In the House to-day on motion to go into committee on supply, Sir Richard Cartwright rose to call attention to the Globe's charges against Sir Adolphe Caron. He said that during his thirty years' experience in parliament he had not seen any documents at all approaching in their incriminating character those that had been put on record in this case. He thought our system offered a most tremendous premium for bribery and corruption, and it was therefore all the more necessary for parliament to take firm action when charges such as those now before it were made. He doubted if there was another body on the face of the earth that would not at once have insisted upon a thorough inquiry. The documents published proved a conspiracy to defraud in which the whole Government had participated to the extent that they had remained passive and profited by it; so had their paid and subsidized press. The means were worthy of the object. The means were robbery of public funds and their application to debauchery of the electorate, and so to destroy parliamentary Government through corrupt government. It indicated a corrupt majority of representatives. He wished to make the distinction that a corrupt majority of representatives did not necessarily mean a corrupt majority of voters, who after all might be reasonable and fairly honest but robbed of their authority by gerrymanders and other such means. Canada at present had the evil distinction of having refused an investigation when the charges were made. It is an open secret that for a good many years the Government has been carried on by deliberate and organized corruption. Privately the Government supporters would not deny this, but pleaded that in a country like this it is practically impossible to carry on a government by any other means. For years he had been perfectly well aware of three corrupt rings through which the system was maintained. These were the manufacturers' ring, contractors' ring and the railway promoters' ring, all perfectly ready to share their spoil with the Government which aided their interests. He adhered to the metaphor he had used in the case of John Charles Rykert when he had described that gentleman as standing on the peak of a mountain of swarming corruption. He might have said continent and told no lie. Contrasting the attitude of Sir John Thompson in the cases of Rykert and Langevin and Caron he said he felt that that gentleman being somewhat of a theologian, had acted upon a mistaken reading of the Holy Writ. He seemingly found a time for denouncing Rykert and McGreevy and then a time for refraining from denouncing Langevin and Caron. No doubt as in the rest of us, two natures warred against each other in the case of the minister of justice, but unfortunately Thompson, the sinner, has got the upper hand of Thompson the saint. To return to the rings, he found their influence felt everywhere, in every province. In Quebec district we had evidence of the operations of McGreevy and his allies. As to Montreal, the late Secretary of State could no doubt give some interesting facts. Notwithstanding the revelations, Parliament, at the instance of the Government, had refused an investigation. What the third estate had refused to do the fourth estate had taken up. Thanks to the Globe newspaper, scores, if not hundreds of incriminating documents have been published. They established the existence of a huge reptile fund, the systematic corruption of a large group of counties, and the full privity of the Government in all that was going on. With respect to the Postmaster-Geral, he was probably not one whit worse than any of his colleagues. If anything he was better, for he took the risk while they only took he profits. No one could have the slightest doubt where the $112,000 disbursed by the gentleman was raised, and where the considerations expected were to be obtained. True only one corner of the veil had been lifted, but everything shown bespeaks long practice and that the men were skilled in their manipulations. Looked at in a business aspect the operations were most creditable and Sir John Thompson as one who had no doubt in his time been an expert defender of criminals, would recognize that they were the work of no apprentice hands. The rule of proportion showed that probably upwards of a million dollars was raised for the purposes of the government side at each general election. Though a year ago Sir John Thompson had pledged his honor that any charges of wrong doing would be thoroughly investigated, the Government had violated that pledge in every particular. He warned them that in their actions there is very grave danger in the near future, for he held that half the people of Canada represented now by the Liberal minority in the House were convinced that the Government of the country is being maintained simply by corruption. As to the substitute investigation about to be undertaken, he had to remark that the judges were often the most unfit persons possible to conduct such an investigation. He was too familiar with the nature of many appointments to the bench to have much confidence in the result of political investigations by such men. Men of grossly intemperate habits had been appointed; men ignorant of law had often been selected; mere party hacks had been so rewarded because they had done dirty political work; men had even been appointed because they were representatives of special sects; seats in the house were bartered and sold for seats on the bench; many of the present judges had been most humble supplicants for their offices and many were constantly intriguing with members of the Government for promotion in the judiciary. The men chosen for this commission were utterly unknown outside of their own provinces. He had to confess with regret that a considerable portion of the people of Canada appeared to be dead to any sense of honor and decency. He felt ashamed of his own province, Ontario, because of the result of the recent bye-elections. A very large body of the electorate seemed ready to take their thirty pieces of silver and sell their birthright. Corruption appeared rampant everywhere in Canada. The whole Dominion appeared to be saturated, and no honest man could respect people who after such proofs as were now before the people could permit such things to go unpunished. Men were now asking the question everywhere if it is possible for Canada to exist much longer; if our parliamentary system of government is anything more than a mask for corruption; if confederation has not become a nuisance to be removed from the face of the earth. The fiercest civil war could not have done more harm in Canada than the decade of corruption just closed. The civil war in the United States, the fiercest the world has seen in this century, at least, had not more retarded the growth of population there. The reputation of Canada had, in the eyes of the world, sunk to a frightfully low ebb. He had no doubt that at some coming day there would be a thousand orators on a thousand platforms who would tell their hearers that people in Canada are the best and the most virtuous on the face of the earth; the very porcelain clay of humanity. He appealed to them to drop this tawdry and useless bombast and they would not, but if they were content to submit to the existing system then they ought to haul down the old flag of which they were so wont to boast and to hoist instead the black flag which alone was the fitting emblem for such a system.

Sir Richard was followed by Sir John Thompson in an angry speech which Mr. Laurier characterized as Billingsgate, after which the House went into committee on supply.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

The C.P.R. people are negotiating for the purchase of the Kingston & Pembroke road.

H. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, who, in 1818, started Fort St. Albert, on the Bay of Quinte, is dead.

Christopher Robinson, Q.C., has left Toronto en route for England as counsel for Canada in the Behring Sea arbitration.

L. G. Billey, advocate, has been chosen Conservative candidate in Chicoutimi and Saguenay for the House of Commons.

The parish church at Windsor, N.S., one of the oldest in the Dominion, having been built in 1788, was burned on Friday night.

Prof. Ashley has resigned his position as Professor of Political Economy in Toronto University, to accept a similar one in Harvard University.

Information has been received that the Nova Scotia Government's 3½ per cent. loan has been floated on the English market on excellent terms.

The Attorney-General of Quebec has given orders to the crown counsel to have a writ for $100,000 in the case against Ernest Pacaud taken out at once.

Recent continued heavy rains in the vicinity of Lachute are making many farmers despair of their crops. Large tracts of land have been for some time submerged by water.

The total duties collected at Winnipeg for the year 1891-92 were $367,744.04, and the total collected for the year 1890-91, $266,817.55, being an increase for the fiscal year 1891-92 of $100,926.49.

The sugar war which has been going on in Montreal for the past few months has died a natural death. The object for which it was started has not been attained, and only apparent good has resulted to purchasers.

The body of J. B. Cornellier, grocer, of Montreal, was found floating in the river below the city on Saturday morning. Suicide under mental aberration was the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury. He was worth $50,000.

James A. Balfour, a well-known architect of Hamilton, through his solicitors, gives notice that he will apply to Parliament next session for a divorce from his wife, Georgina Catharine Balfour, on the ground of adultery.

Borings have been completed on the New Brunswick side for the approach to the tunnel across the Northumberland Strait. The depth penetrated is one hundred and sixty feet, and it is agreed by those engaged in the work that the material is of a character most favorable to tunnelling.

Fire broke out in the drying room of G. F. Allen's barrel factory at Yarmouth, N.S., destroying it, and also the Kinney, Haley & Co.'s sash and blind factory, including much valuable machinery. The fire spread down to the wharf, destroying several warehouses and salt lofts. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Some parties in Montreal, interested in the future protection of the native tobacco leaf, are getting up a petition on the subject for presentation to the Governor-General-in-Council. The petition will ask, among other things, that a customs duty of thirty-five cents per pound be imposed on all raw leaf tobacco brought into the country.

A dispatch from Wiarton says that on Friday morning the citizens of that place were surprised to see the Stars-and-Stripes hoisted above the Union Jack on the premises of the Rev. G. A. Yeomans, Presbyterian minister, located there. Mr. Yeomans was requested to lower the foreign flag, or at least place the two flags on equal terms. He refused to do so, however, and defied any one to interfere with the flag. Accordingly about 30 or 40 leading citizens marched to his house, where a constable lowered the flag, which was instantly torn to fragments by the excited citizens and trampled in the dirt, while the band played "God Save the Queen."

Seventeen members of the Grand Trunk Boating Club at Montreal rowed to St. Helen's Island Saturday afternoon in a 30 foot canoe, and after enjoying themselves, and while it was still light, started to row back. They had to make their way against a very strong current, and when half way across the canoe got caught by the current and was capsized. The upsetting of the boat was witnessed by several residents of St. Lambert's, who went to their rescue, but only succeeded in saving 11 of the crew. The drowned are: Thomas O'Brien, aged 23; Howard Ransom, aged 22; Ernest Lee, aged 20; Edward Sleep, aged 20; J. Mulligan, aged 23; and another young man whose name is unknown. All those drowned lived with their families at Point Charles. The bodies have not as yet been recovered.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

The Third Party Convention Assembles To-Day in Omaha—Walter Q. Gresham's Claims.

The Platform Enthusiastically Ratified — They Have to Nominate a Man Against His Wishes.

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—To-day while the people of the United States were manifesting their patriotism and their loyalty to the republic, the accredited representatives of the new People's Party will nail their first presidential ticket to the masthead. Whether at the head of that ticket will be the honored name of Walter Q. Gresham is a question that was undetermined up to an early hour this morning, despite the emphatic statements of that eminent jurist that while he is in sympathy with the beliefs of the People's Party outside of the sub-treasury scheme, it would for personal and other reasons be impossible for him to accept the nomination. There are a large number of delegates who declare that he is the only man to lead the new movement in the coming campaign, and that he should be nominated for the prestige of his name and the strength it would give the cause, no matter whether he declines or not. They argue that, inasmuch as they have not the remotest prospect of electing their candidate, unless the election should be thrown into the national legislature and one of the names on their ticket be selected as a compromise, that they may as well have a standard bearer, with or without his consent, who can rally to their support elements that could not be influenced by any other name. In other words they are in favor of making a draft on the name of Walter Q. Gresham, and using it with or without authority. They argue that his every public act has been in accordance with their principles, that his very name is a synonym for reform, that for years he has been recognized by the organized industrialists as the purest and most fearless champion of the people's cause, that he occupies the same place in the hearts and confidence of the people as did Abraham Lincoln 30 years ago, and that his name would bring under the banner of the third party not only the organized farmers and workingmen whose total strength is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 votes, but of tens of thousands of independent voters who are waiting for a Moses to lead them out of the political Egypt. These views seem to be entertained by a very large number of the delegates. Others, however, contend that it would weaken the third party greatly to nominate a man who would take no part in the campaign, and who would probably repudiate the use of his name. Some of those who argue this way are favorably disposed toward Senator Stewart as the nominee. Others believe that Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, would make a strong candidate. Ex-Senator Van Wick has many friends, and so have John B. Weaver, of Iowa, Ignatius Donnely and several others. General regret is expressed over the recent death of President L. L. Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, who would certainly have been honored with the nomination for vice-president. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, when the report of the committee on resolutions was presented. It was in the main a repetition of the platform adopted at St. Louis, declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for an increase of the circulating medium to not less than forty dollars per capita, for graded income tax, for an economical administration of state and national revenues, for equal suffrage, for the establishment of postal savings banks, for the reclamation by the Government of all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and of all land now owned by aliens, such land to be disposed of for the benefit of actual settlers only, for the operation by the Government of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, for a national currency safe, sound and flexible, to be issued by the National government only, and to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. The platform was adopted amid great enthusiasm. The nomination of president and vice-president was made a special order for this afternoon. For the vice-presidential nomination Congressman Tom Watson, of Georgia, and Col. Ben Terrell, of Texas, are the principal candidates.

A LITERARY FOURTH OF JULY

How the American Holiday was Celebrated at H. C. Bowen's Residence.

WOODSTOCK, Ct., July 4.—Of all the celebrations throughout the country of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the one at Roseland Park, the country residence of Edward C. Bowen, was perhaps the most notable. To-day's celebration was the 22nd of the series, the idea having originated in 1870, when President Grant, Gen. B. F. Butler, the Russian Minister to Washington and many other notable men were among the participants. During these twenty-two years nearly two hundred of the best known people in the country have participated in Woodstock's Fourth of July celebrations. Among them have been Presidents Hayes and Harrison, vice-Presidents Hamlin, Wilson, Foster and Morton, James G. Blaine, Senator Sherman, ex-Senator Evarts, Senators Logan, Hawley, Miller and Hancock and a score of members of Congress, another score of governors and numerous presidents of colleges, judges, bishops, temperance reformers and representatives of miscellaneous movements. The celebration to-day, as in previous years, took place in the open air, and the exercises attracted an immense crowd. The proceedings were opened with an address of welcome by Congressman Charles A. Russell, of Connecticut, and then Senator Platt, of the same state, was introduced as president of the day and delivered a patriotic address. Secretary of the Navy, B. F. Tracy, followed with a lengthy oration, and then an original poem, "Ode to the Republic," was read by Prof. Wilkinson, of Chicago University. The programme was as follows: Address by Senator Frye, of Maine, upon "The American Ship;" by Attorney-General Miller, on "Freedom a Growth;" by General Thomas Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on "Our Indian Fellow-citizens;" Col. Elliot F. Shepard, of New York, on "The Press;" by Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, on "Immigration;" by John V. Farwell, of Chicago, on "The West." During the proceedings a letter of congratulation was read from Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, who is now 93 years of age. To-night the guests will be banqueted; and afterwards there will be a grand display of fireworks.

Count Herbert Bismarck.

Count Herbert Bismarck, who was married on June 21st to Countess Margaretha Hoyos, daughter of one of the most distinguished Austrian nobles, in the palace of her parents in Vienna, is the eldest son of the man of "Blood and Iron." He is 36 years old and has been brought up in the German diplomatic service. He is regarded as a coming political power in Europe.

"Excuse me, George, but when I saw you a year ago, your face was covered with pimples; it seems to be all right now." "Yes, sir; that's because I stuck to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the greatest blood medicine in the world. I was never so well in my life as I am now."

The Brunswick hotel and adjoining stables in Minnedosa were destroyed by fire Friday night; loss $10,000.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases, because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

To the Electors of the District of Cariboo:

GENTLEMEN—

The sudden and much to be lamented death of the Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, one of the members for Cariboo, has made it necessary for the electors of the District to choose a successor in the representation.

On an understanding arrived at with my friends in the District, I have decided to become a candidate for the vacant seat; and I do so not as an outsider, but as a resident of Cariboo. I have never really regarded my absence from the District as more than temporary—a few months or a year at the most. The change has been a useful one to me, and I now gladly return to my old home to share in the trials, as well as in the triumphs, of the district, as I have done during a continuous residence there of nearly ten years.

As everyone in the District is aware, I have always been a supporter of the Smithe-Davie and Robson administrations, and believing that the policy of the new Government, led by the Hon. Theodore Davie, will be as favorable to the best interests of Cariboo, as well as to those of the Province at large, as was the policy pursued by its predecessors, I appear before you as a supporter of the honorable gentleman and his administration.

I may say without presumption that I am thoroughly acquainted with the needs and interests of the District which I seek to represent, and my policy in that respect may be summed up in one word—PROGRESS. Our first and greatest need is a railway, and that supplied our good old District—the builder of the Province—will enter upon an era of new and permanent prosperity.

I shall before polling day call upon as many of the electors of the District as possible, and hold meetings wherever practicable.

Asking for the cordial and active support of my friends and the friends of the Government,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

jy4-d1t-w1t HUGH WATT, M.D.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on the 18th day of June 1892, an assessment of five dollars ($5.00) per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable August 17th, 1892, to A. J. Goss, Treasurer, at the Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson, Wis.

Any assessments upon said stock remaining unpaid on September 17th, 1892, shall be deemed delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 10th day of October, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with the cost of advertising.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. PHIPPS,

jy1-w-2m Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the land described as follows:—Commencing at a point one half mile south of the southwest corner of A. Russell's claim at White Rock Bay, Reed Island, B.C.; thence running north along the western boundary of A. Russell's claim to the northwest corner thereof; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west to coast line; thence south along the coast line to a point due west of the point of commencement; thence east to the point of commencement, containing one thousand acres, more or less.

JAMES MORRIS,
BERNARD WARD.

Dated Victoria, June 30th, 1892. jy1-w-1m

WASHBURN

Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the BEST IN THE WORLD. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be Mailed FREE.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

CATARRH

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 8, 1892.

A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES.

From all that has been said on the subject so far, the seizure of the steamer Coquitlam by the American cutter Corwin must be regarded as a violation of the international law. The act was evidently committed with the intention of hindering the sealing operations of the Canadian schooners, and not with any idea of conserving the United States coasting regulations. It is probable that so arbitrary and unjust a proceeding would have been undertaken by no nation of any prominence other than the United States and Russia. To semi-barbaric and wholly tyrannical Russia the move would seem most natural and matter-of-course, but Uncle Sam's blatant pretensions to be the friend par excellence of liberty and enlightenment make it appear most depicable and contemptible on his part. The United States Government has by its seizure of the Coquitlam offended not only against the owners of the steamer and against Canada, but against all other nations, for it has presumed to make a change in well-established international law without consulting any other government. The three mile limit has by general consent been made the extent of exclusive jurisdiction by any nation over the waters of the open sea; and how can the United States presume to change this to a 12 mile limit by its own volition? What other nation has given its consent to the change? There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Washington people have concocted this new rule for the special purpose of striking a blow at the Canadian sealers, an action which must be condemned, unless we are very much mistaken, by their own courts. If it is held to be good in law, then the Canadian Government should quickly test the utility of the new rule by seizing any Yankee vessel found fishing within 12 miles of the Atlantic coast of Canada. Very likely we should then see a sudden turnabout on the part of our American cousins, who are notoriously unwilling to see their own rules enforced against themselves. In the meantime the seizure of the Coquitlam ought to be made the occasion of a vigorous remonstrance from the British Government, who can hardly allow this outrageous act to go unchallenged. There must be some limit to American impudence.

NO PREFERENTIAL DUTIES.

The inter-imperial preferential trade scheme has met with very poor encouragement from the Congress of Chambers of Commerce in London. Mr. Medley, an English delegate and a prominent free trade advocate, moved "That a Fiscal Union between Great Britain and her colonies by preferential duties, being based upon protection, would be dangerous and commercially disastrous, and that an arrangement that would best conduce to intimate commercial union would be for the self-governing colonies to adopt, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of Great Britain." Sir Charles Tupper offered an amendment declaring in favor of the adoption of a mutually preferential duty of 5 per cent. by Great Britain and the colonies. All Wednesday this was debated, and finally the amendment was voted down by 78 to 34. All the Canadian delegates but three supported Tupper's amendment. Sir Charles challenged the vote, claiming that each chamber of commerce represented should be polled as a unit, instead of the delegates voting individually. On Thursday a poll was taken on this basis, when the vote stood 57 against to 33 for the amendment. Mr. Medley's motion was then adopted. It is stated that Sir Charles Tupper next moved, seconded by a Jamaica delegate, "in favor of general free trade throughout the Empire," but just what that means is not very plainly apparent. The important point of the whole matter is that the vote on the first motion shows English feeling to be strongly against any preferential tariff scheme. From whatever source relief is to be obtained, that one is clearly out of the question.

VERY STUPID.

The Colonist at times is very dull. The TIMES charged it with bad taste and presumption in advising the Lieutenant-Governor to call upon Mr. Pooley to form a cabinet. The eagerness with which the organ turned from a consideration of the dead premier's virtues to find among several rivals a leader acceptable to its editor, may be considered open to censure, or it may not, according to the views one holds. But there can be no two opinions about the impropriety of the Colonist's attempt to influence the representative of the Crown in making a selection. It was worse than bad taste—it was an impertinent interference with the prerogative of the Lieutenant-Governor, who should have been left free by partizans and factionists to make a selection of his own. The Colonist evades this side of our charge while justifying its haste in elevating a new leader to the throne of a dead one. This latter is a question for personal taste; but the impropriety of permitting the Colonist, editor to constitute himself Adviser Extraordinary, to the Lieut.-Governor, when there is no Ministry, is not open to debate. It is an assumption of a right that His Honor would not tolerate for a moment, and certainly he would not pay the slightest attention to the editorial nomination.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

South Longford, the constituency which Mr. Blake will contest, is in the very heart of Ireland, in the Province of Leinster. The southern portion of the county is flat. The soil is rich, underlaid by limestone and clay slate. There are valuable ores of iron and lead, but unwrought. Grazing farms are numerous and large quantities of butter are made. Linens and woolens are manufactured. Longford, the the capital, with a population of 5000, is 68 miles by railway from Dublin. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE late cheese-paring economy towards postoffice employees has caused quite a disturbance amongst that long-suffering body. "From $50 to $42.50 is no joke," said a friend of mine to me yesterday; "the first was poverty in this province, the last is starvation." If the Ottawa Government would economise in the direction of useless red-tapeism, subsidizing absurd wildcat schemes and by reducing high paid officials, then few would object. Even Colonel Prior's patriotic soul would applaud the integrity and wisdom of the Government, but to reduce the present underpaid official's salary is simply scandalous. I hope our junior member will write another letter threatening resignation to "my dear Sir John", and stick to his guns, too!!! Victoria cannot spare his services for so long a time.

There are always plenty of people ready to suggest that "what Victoria wants, you know, is fresh industries. Manufactures, sir, ought to be started." Yes, but who is ready to start them; who has the requisite knowledge and capital? For instance, there is an abundance of roses grown in this vicinity, all kinds and in wondrous profusion is this lovely flower grown. Could not some enterprising chemist undertake the distillation of otto of roses? Tons of this fragrant favorite are now thrown away, or waste their sweetness on the desert air. Yet it produces a most lovely as well as most profitable perfume.

As in direct contrast to the previous paragraph, I may also suggest the hog industry. Years ago, when this country was more thinly populated, farmers on the island bred and fed more of these animals. But the price obtained was small, the market was limited, swine fever set in and numbers of producers sold out their stock and neglected the industry. To-day the position is entirely changed. Prices are high. I hear of nine and even ten cents per pound being paid. Market requirements are doubled or trebled, and the causes and cure for swine fever are better known and provided. Talking to a veterinary surgeon to-day he asserted that there is no more profitable portion of agriculture than hog raising. "Only," he said emphatically," the pigs must be kept clean and dry."

A disconsolate father complains that he does not know what to do with his boys. "Here I have two of them at home; they have both received good educations, but I cannot find any employment for them. If I ask for situations as bookkeepers, the market is overstocked already. If I wish to place them as apprentices to a trade, there is no employer in town can take them, for the trades unions by-laws forbid, and every species of employed labor seems overstocked already." But an enthusiastic single-tax advocate here interposes and says, "What about the land? Is labor overstocked? With millions of acres in this province uncultivated, and a ready market for all agricultural products. There must," said he, "be something rotten in the state of Denmark that permits any unemployed labor." And, do you know, Mr. Editor, he nearly convinced me.

Who is to succeed the Honorable John Robson as Premier? If the matter was submitted to a plebiscitic of the people, there is no doubt the choice would fall on the Honorable Robert Beaven, but our forms of procedure and precedent forbid his appointment. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Pooley is the more suitable. A few suggest Mr. Turner, while still fewer incline to Mr. Theodore Davie. As a partizan I favor the latter, as he is the most likely to break up his own party, rouse opposition amongst the followers of Mr. Beaven and thus cause a quicker appeal to the country. Personally, I favor Mr. Turner, because he has the instincts of a merchant rather than those of a lawyer, and trade, commerce and manufactures would naturally find more sympathy from him than with the other two gentlemen. Yet, I doubt if any in the Legislative Assembly to-day will hold diverse interests and divergent opinions together as did the Honorable John Robson. Time will show, and meanwhile the Opposition should consolidate its own resources.

QUIZ.

THE TURF.

Devotees of the track will remember Jim Murphy's performance at the last meeting of the Victoria Jockey club, and they cannot forget that there is a large amount of credit due to his rider. Dan Mitchell, on that occasion. After the meeting it was Mr. Mitchell's intention to return to Australia, his native country, where he is well and widely known in sporting circles as a man who understands his business in anything connected with racing or hunting stables. But in view of the fact that he would get home at a bad time of the year, and also that several inducements were held out to him to stay for some time longer in Victoria, Mr. Mitchell has decided to remain over till the next meeting of the V. J. C. He will for that event take a limited number of horses in training. Dan's record as a square turfman and efficient horseman is the only recommendation he needs.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

The Reports Presented at the Annual Meeting Held on Thursday Afternoon.

A Large Amount of Money Received and Expended—The Number of Patients Attending.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital held on Thursday the annual reports were read and adopted. The directors in the report state that they have been unable as yet to provide for the floating debt of $870.81, they being unsuccessful in their attempt to raise $25,000 on mortgage. The ambulance outfit contributed by Major Dupont is nearly ready for use. The report touches upon the aid rendered by the ladies' auxiliary in raising funds, and the directors hope that the future ladies' committee will be as energetic as the present. Dr. Richards, Miss Mowat, the matron, and the rest of the staff have given entire satisfaction. The complete drainage system has not yet been arranged, and the question of the corporation paying for city patients is still in abeyance. The directors close by thanking all donors for their assistance.

Mr. Wm. Chudley, the honorary secretary, in his report goes over the financial condition of the hospital as contained in the statement. The fiscal year commenced with a balance on hand of $12.30 and closed with a balance of $138.03. The hospital Sunday receipts, amounting to $701.57, he says may be considered fairly good, but might be considerably increased if ministers of some denominations would more cordially co-operate. The pay patient and donation lists have considerably increased, the latter being helped by the ladies' committee. Since the reports were made up Mrs. R. Dunsmuir has contributed $1000 and the tramway company $119.25.

The following is the statement of assets and liabilities:—

ASSETS.

By cost of land, now valued at $40,000	$ 6,750 00
By cost of construction to completion, $66,112 69, by cost of additions to date, $1,211 07	67,323 76
By cost of furniture account to completion, $10,410 68; addition for the year, $1,296 76	11,697 84
By cost of French Hospital vulued at $8,000 00, rented at $100 per month to the City Council	8,000 00
	$93,771 60

LIABILITIES.

To mortgage @ 7% per annum	$15,000 00
To floating debt @ 8%, grading, fencing draining and additions, $1,353 20	
Furnishing accounts, $7,357 61	8,710 81
To working accounts, supplies, etc	8,499 80
	$32,210 61
estimated surplus of assets	61,560 99
	$93,771 60

The receipts for the year were as follows:

To balance on hand at Bank of B.C. June, 1891	$ 12 30
Hospital Sunday collections—	
Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal)	239 60
Christ Church, half offertory, "	14 07
St. James Church (Episcopal)	35 00
St. Saviour's Church "	23 15
St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian)	248 20
Pandora street Church (Methodist)	76 10
Reformed Episcopal Church, offertory Thanksgiving Day	65 45
DONATIONS.	
Anonymous	1,000 00
Proceeds of two concerts of H.M.S. Warspite band	125 00
LADIES AUXILIARY.	
Proceeds of steamer excursion	309 65
Proceeds of ball at Assembly hall	963 00
President Joshua Davies	1,163 75
Hon. Forbes Vernon, TIMES libel suit damages	200 00
City Council Christmas donation	20 00
J. Pearson (Lytton)	10 00
A. Von Lokeren, France (annual) per Lowenberg, Harris & Co	50 00
A Friend, per W. C. Ward	100 00
Proceeds of drill entertainment by Mrs. W. Marvin	171 50
French Benevolent Society, donation (per J. Braverman)	50 00
Game of Cribbage, per H. M. Yates	5 00
Heisterman & Co., special donation	100 00
Proceeds of Pirates of Penzance performance	261 15
Collected by Miss Beeton towards a piano	50 00
Proceeds of Weiff concert	17 50
Mrs. D. A. McTavish, 9 mos donation towards a room	187 50
Collected from Hospital box	38 58
Do per C. Kent, City Hall box	16 00
Cash found on deceased free patients	15 85
Government grant, balance to June 30, 1891	625 00
Government grant for 1891 to June 30, 1892	8,000 00
City Corporation, 10 months' rent of Old Men's Home	1,000 00
Subscriptions, as per detailed list, collected by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee	2,216 35
Cheques sent hon. treasury	264 00
Cash from pay patients	7,539 45
Total receipts	$25,312 55
Total collected out of this by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee:	
Steamer excursion	309 65
Assembly Hall ball	963 00
Subscriptions	2,316 35
Total	$ 3,588 40

The expenditure amounted to $25,174.52, leaving a balance of $158.03.

The resident surgeon presented the following report:

To the President and Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work done in the Hospital during the year ending May 31st, 1892:

There has been a steady increase in the number of patients.

During the last winter it was necessary to refuse admittance to several patients on account of insufficient accommodation, and I fear there will be a much larger number of such cases next winter.

Many of the pay patients have come from distant places on the Island, Mainland and Sound, showing, I think, that the Hospital is gaining a widespread reputation.

It has been necessary to admit and care for several old men who could hardly be considered fit cases for hospital treatment, but in the absence of any provision by the city authorities they have had to be treated.

The Training School for nurses has been satisfactorily established, and we are indebted to those members of our medical staff who have sacrificed their time in delivering courses of lectures to the pupil nurses.

Our friends and visitors have been more generous than ever in their donations to the patients, and have earned our deepest gratitude.

The statistics for the year, June 1st to May 31st, 1892, are appended.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
Resident Medical Officer.

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS.

Free patients	244
Pay patients at $30 per week	4
Pay patients at $15 per week	125
Pay patients at $10 per week	69
Total	442
Male patients admitted during the year	350
Female " "	92
Total	442
Number of in-patients treated	442
Number in hospital treated	30
Total	472
Number of out patients treated	180

The following directors were elected in place of the six retiring ones: Chas. Hayward and A. Wilson re-elected, Messrs. James Dunsmuir, E. C. Baker, B. Gordon and Major Dupont. The new directors will hold their first meeting on Tuesday evening.

SOME OLD CATHEDRAL TOWNS.

Salisbury, Eng., has the Most Beautiful Cathedral Close in the World.

Pen Pictures of the City, With Its Interesting Surroundings and Scenes.

SALISBURY, May 28.—One cannot help really admiring Englishmen all the more because they love their "tight little island" with an arrant, defiant and uncompromising unreasonableness.

The admiration is not for their often mulish and sodden defense of some features of English government, nor for all English institutions, nor for some very unpleasant English things and people. It is because every square acre of England is so endearing in its age, association and beauty, and those who possess it will justly brook no belittlement of it all; any more than you would let some smart stranger come into your home and sneer at your sweetest and most cherished, if simple, belongings—beautified by effort, hallowed by time and use, even more tenderly loved for your own errors and shortcomings—without pitching both him and his airs incontinently into the highway.

It is such a beautiful country; such a well kept and delicious old garden; such a smiling land in sunshine and snug and comfortable one in storm, and withal gives to the stranger within it such a sense of constant interest, coupled with close human companionship and sympathies, that cynic and prig and incapable of interest in any land but his own though he be, he cannot now and then repress a kindling enthusiasm, be here and there pricked into secret admiration, in this place and that find tender associative interest; and however disloyal it may be to his determined "Americanism," in spite of himself melt under its innumerable appeals to his heart and intellect until its good and sunny face cozens his frigidity into a bright, responsive look, and unwittingly his tongue pays tribute with:

"Dear old England, most venerable and mellow in all things, most cantankerous and obstinate in many, thy face has kinship and kingship in it, and thou art brightest and loveliest of all strange lands!"

And never will this be truer than when, after a tidy breakfast at some quiet old city inn, at peace with all the world—or all that can get at you—you are whirled away from the grime and slime of London, over the London and South Western railway, across the shires of Surrey and Hants to ancient Salisbury town.

In that less than two hours' journey, on an English day in Maytime, what innumerable scenes of interest, of stirring quality and of restfulness and repose flash upon you from your carriage window. Passing from Waterloo station, or from any other railway station in the heart of London, through the lessening densities of the wonderful city to the first reaches of grassy fields, is in itself a tremendous social object lesson and historic panorama.

But here to the left is gay old Epsom. Over yonder to the right is brilliant Ascot, with the vast and turreted home of England's queen, at Windsor, a leaden gray silhouette piercing the sky beyond. To the south sweep

—the downs of Bansted, edged with woods,
And tow'ry villas—

while at Woking a glimpse is caught of a great English gipsy encampment.

Whisking into Hants, or Hampshire, you pass Odiham, birthplace of the grammarian William Lilly, and to the north lie Basing, site of one of the lordliest castles of early England, and Silchester, to this day an exhaustless mine of Roman remains. Within its walls the Usurper Constantine was invested with the purple, and legend has it that King Arthur here received his crown. Further toward the sea, near Alresford, are the great Tichborne estates; the sleepy hamlet of King Sambourn, where John of Gaunt had his oldtime palace; Danebury Hill, with its frowning head and Roman encampment, and beyond the low, square tower of Winchester, behind which the purple fringe of woods hints of New Forest depths, where the arrow from Tyrrel's bow pierced the heart of ruffian Rufus, England's second Norman king.

These are a few of the things one will know about from the books. Still more gratefully feastful are the things one will see and feel, as innumerable hamlets, homes and halls are passed. Glorious old manor houses flash from parks and demesne forests. Thatched roofs of village homes, yellow with lichen, are varied here and there with red tiling. Avenues of ancient elms, beech and limes give tempting vistas above broad roads, tesselated with lights and shades, and as gray and smooth as some old cathedral floor. Cropped hedges and trim, tiny fields give place here and there to downs rolling away in billowy hills of heather, spangled with the golden asphodel, or wide meadows and tiny marshes where flames the yellow marigold, or where the forgetmenots are so dense and blue that their surface seems like a breeze rippled pool. Hawthorn lanes are white above and beneath as banks of driven snow. Great vines of honeysuckle trail from copse and hedge, and in, around and above all this Maytime nature heaven, thrushes and blackbirds, high above the roaring of your train, flood all the morn with song.

Almost enraptured, one descends into the valleys of the downs of South Wiltshire. Here, where the tiny Bourne, the southern Avon, the Nadder and the Wiley songfully meet in a rich and beautiful valley, are seen the gray masses of the old cathedral town.

Old as it is it was originally built piece by piece out of the Sarum, "the dry place," of the Romans. Old and New Sarum, the site of the old city and the new city itself are called. As you approach Salisbury down the winding course of the Bourne, you will see the old Roman station to your right, about two miles north of the city. It stands upon a chalky eminence, the headland of a ridge of downs dominating all the beautiful valley below.

No one knows how long before its occupation by the Romans it had been a fortified British camp. Six great roads, still traceable, led up to it, and when Rome conquered Britain, Vespasian's legions gave it still more imposing fortifications. A town was built about it. It was in turn a bishopric of the West Saxons, a great Norman garrison, an English cathedral city from the time of King Alfred, and now, though for centuries in ruins, it is still to the antiquary and archæologist one of the many marvels of England's early days.

Serene and reposeful is all the valley scene—the gray old city with its masses of stone, red roofs and splendid foliage, with its marvelous cathedral spire piercing a cloudless sky, the mossy bridges with parapet loiterers, the outlying farms and sleepy hamlets and the silvery rivers threading through and among odorous hedges and flowery meads. But awful slaughter has reddened and enriched the valley. Britons and Romans in mortal strife for a kingdom, Britons against their final Saxon conquerers, Saxons in turn against the murderous Danes and the flame and sword and inconceivable butcheries and rapine of Cromwell, who respected neither life nor shrine, in the name of our dear Lord.

Then what a little world of interest in this and that of historic moment, antiquarian marvel and literary charm are found immediately roundabout. The famous British king Aurelius Ambrosius lies buried at Amesbury, an hour's journey distant, though closer to the heart is Amesbury House, often the residence of the poet Gay. In the near little borough town of Wilton is the splendid seat of the earls of Pembroke. Nearer still is Bemerton, the home of George Herbert, and the fine memorial church to him who was noble by birth, gifts and nature.

Over to the southeast you will find one of the most imposing old castle ruins in England, Wardour Castle, near the modern seat of the Arundels, and memorable for the heroic defense against the forces of the parliament of 1643 by Lady Blanche Arundel. Adjoining is Fonthill, former seat of the author of that weird and marvelous tale of the orient, "Vathek." Just over the border of Wilts, in Dorset, is Shaftesbury, where was buried King Edward the Martyr. Three miles to the northwest is the "Field of the Tournament," one of the five places appointed for tourneying by Richard I, and but nine miles from Salisbury and seven north of Old Sarum will be found Stonehenge, the most remarkable monument of antiquity in all the British isles.

But it seems to me that of all else the kindliest glamor and charm investing old Salisbury and neighborhood have been laid upon them by the gentle pen of Dickens. In my loiterings in lane and highway, by riverside and in fieldpaths, how those folk of "Martin Chuzzlewit" troop back into their old accustomed places. In this village or in that you place the Pecksniff home, and are sure that from that dormer window the unctuous old hypocrite's "pupils" in architecture, in company with tender hearted Tom Pinch, traced the elevations of the far cathedral roof and spires.

This little wayside inn, with its snowy curtains and vine massed sides, must be the veritable Blue Dragon presided over by buxom Mrs. Lupin, where old Martin Chuzzlewit came, cursed with gold and haunted by his vulture relatives, and where the dirty and jaunty Montague Tigg and his companion, "the strange instance of the little frailties that beset a mighty mind," Chevy Slyme, Esq., entered upon their memorable but bootless negotiations for a loan from Mr. Pecksniff. The little alehouse across the way must also be the Half Moon and Seven Stars where all "the private lodgings in the place, amounting to full four beds and a sofa, rose cent. per cent. in the market," as the vulture relatives gathered.

Here where the quiet country road, no more than a snowy hawthorn lane, stops short at the great highway and of old the stages dashed onward to mighty London town, is certainly the very spot where poor Tom Pinch, with a heavy heart, saw the stage, like some "great monster" bear away his friend, honest John Westlock, "more exulting and rampant than usual," that dreary night of parting.

This bright highway athwart the ridge, bordered with chestnut, elm or beach, with here and there a sunny opening showing the clustered thatches and roses of a farmhouse, undoubtedly was the very one over which Pinch came in his hooded gig, where the redoubtable Mark Tapley first discloses his contempt for those vocations not sad and harrying enough to render a jolly spirit creditable; where the faces of fair lasses beamed upon Tom, and even roguish fingers tossed him kisses, for, dear soul, there could be no harm in *him*, and over which he at last reached Salisbury and its snug old tavern in which "at half-past six" he so happily meets young Martin and the event is celebrated in a glass of punch each as hot as it could be made.

This delightful associative nearness to those whom Dickens has created for your ceaseless friendship clings to you in the fine old city as well. If you are here of a market day, as this one is, and as it was on the occasion of Tom Pinch's visit, the picture Dickens drew for Tom is the one you will still find, and within as mellow a setting as there is in all England. You will see "the young farmers and old farmers, with smock frocks, brown greatcoats, drab greatcoats, red worsted comforters, leather leggings, wonderful shaped hats, hunting whips and rough stick," just the same as Tom Pinch did.

Somehow the quaint shops, jewelers' shops, bookshops, toyshops, children's bookshops, chemists' shops and all, quainter but less wonderful to you, are still seen through Tom's kindly eyes. And when you tire of all this and come to that sweet cathedral close you love all the ancient and sacred place better because Tom Pinch's friend was once assistant organist here, and let Tom help with the stops, and when the afternoon service was over left Pinch alone in the organ loft. While he played and the tones resounded through the cathedral "great thoughts and hopes came crowding on his mind," which "seemed to find an echo in the depth of every ancient tomb, no less than in the deep mystery of his own heart."

And so it will be with you, for it is not so much that the spire of this grand cathedral is the tallest in England, that many of its tombs and monuments are the grandest and most ancient or that its close is incomparable in its loveliness, tranquillity and beauty, as that all these charms of association stir your mind and heart. Not so wonderful is what you will see at Salisbury, though that is wonderful indeed as what you feel.

So much of this tender enthusiasm possesses you that you can never tell another critically about Salisbury cathedral. No need for that. All the host of those who bring their pocket rules and dissert in technique about plinths and mullions and ogees and superincumbents and strings and flying buttresses and arcadings and cuspings and filigrees and spandrils and diaper enrichments, have been here before you, measured and sketched and nosed about and gone a half a thousand years ago. But you see a glorious aspiration wrought out in stone. Whatever your religion, you realize that sublimest human effort sustained by sublimest faith and zeal have fashioned from earthly elements something indescribably grand and beautiful, to stand as place for prayer and type of endless upreachings of human hearts to the mystery of the infinite.

In that and with that you dream and worship. Long and lovingly, too, you loiter and dream in the old cathedral close. As no picture ever graven or painted reveals just impressions of any great cathedral exterior or interior, so no words can convey the subtle charm of the close of Salisbury cathedral. There are tones and tints in "The Deserted Village" and the "Elegy" that hint, but they only hint, of what is here.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

SENTENCED TO BE BURNED.

A Woman Convicted of Poisoning Her Husband in Finland.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

The sentence of decapitation and burning on a beacon which was passed upon Mrs. Aina Sainio, who poisoned her husband, a professor in Finland, has not yet been commuted, but is likely to be so. The Court of Appeals has the case under consideration. All information that has been gathered about Mrs. Sainio seems to confirm the view that she is a spoiled child, and never has been able to take life in earnest. She has never been moved by any great passions, but has always been taken up with the thought as to how she could amuse herself in a childish fashion.

A writer in Hufvudstadsblad, a leading paper of Finland, tries to prove that Mrs. Sainio belongs to the class of people called by anthropologists delicti dei nato, or having a natural predisposition for crime. She is said to have all the characteristics of a poisoner. Her head is unusually large, and her forehead greatly developed. The jaws, on the other hand, are small. She was never handsome, but her liveliness made her attractive.

JAY GOULD'S WEALTH.

Even His Old Brokers Are Unable to Give Any Reliable Figures.

"How much is Jay Gould worth? I'm sure I don't know. Perhaps he could tell if he wanted to, but I don't believe anybody else could—not even the brokers who have acted for him for years." It was an old Wall street man who spoke—one of the great number, says the New York Herald, who once had money, but who now have none; one of those men whose experience in the financial whirl has been varied and exciting; one of the many who expect to be rich again, to again own fast horses and costly bric-a-brac, to again negotiate in thousands, who may, indeed, retrieve themselves, and one of those who over a social glass invariably become reminiscent.

"But I can tell you," he went on, "of something that may give you an idea of the extent of his possessions now. Some years ago he was heavily long of the stock market. At the same time the impression had in some way gone abroad that he was in a hole for money. The impression was so strong, although as you will see, there was absolutely no foundation for it, that he and his brokers were seriously embarrassed. It was impossible to get rid of his stocks. Every time the market showed a little strength and some were offered, down it would go, and to hold it the stocks would have to be bought again. There seemed to be an agreement all over the country that at last an opportunity had come to squeeze Mr. Gould.

"It was apparent that something must be done to remove the impression, and this was what was done: One of Mr. Gould's most important brokers—he's dead now, poor chap—and a capitalist who was interested with him, caused the announcement to be made that they had been appointed a committee to inspect Mr. Gould's securities and ascertain his exact financial condition. It was not stated by whom they had been appointed, and of course their relationship with Mr. Gould was not generally known.

"The interest in their investigation was widespread among speculators and brokers. The result was announced by the broker. He stated that he and the capitalist had visited Mr. Gould's office and that Mr. Gould had displayed all of his securities. They had, he stated, counted over $30,000,000 worth of them, actual market value, and had got tired and stopped when there were plenty more left. The effect of this was that the public concluded that Mr. Gould was practically impregnable, and when he got out of the deal he was in at a profit.

"But the broker told me more about it some time before he died. He said that as a matter of fact they had counted $75,000,000 worth of securities and there were more left. And all of them were Jay Gould's actual property, made out in his name and bearing no indorsements whatever, which would show that he had not borrowed them. Now, that was several years ago. The prices of the securities of some of the corporations in which he is known to have held his intersets have advanced from 50 to 75 per cent. What, then, is he worth to-day?"

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)
OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)
No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.
Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.
D. Ritchie & Co
MONTREAL.

CITY OF CHICAGO STRANDED.

A Big Atlantic Steamship Strikes on the Rocks off the Coast of Ireland.

Passengers Rescued and Taken up the Cliffs—Hope for the Vessel's Escape.

LONDON, July 2.—Advices this morning from Kinsale Head, where the steamship City of Chicago was wrecked on the rocks last evening, states that the passengers are safe. During the night the vessel's propeller was worked ahead to keep her from drifting off the rocks on which the stem was caught, in which event she must have foundered, as the forward compartments are reported completely stove in. The signals of distress were answered promptly by the Kinsale life crews, and the passengers were landed on the beach under the cliff by the aid of coast guard crews. Meanwhile rope ladders were lowered from the top of the cliffs, which at this point are 200 feet high and almost perpendicular. Up these ladders climbed many of the passengers, aided by the coast guard men. One woman, who clasped a baby in her arms, dropped it while climbing, owing to faintness. A cry of horror was changed to joy as the infant was caught in the strong arms of a sailor who saw the mishap. Two hundred of the passengers climbed the face of the cliffs, while others with nerves less strong were made comfortable for the night in rude tents hastily put up on the beach or in boats. A number of which had been attracted to the scene by rockets. This morning the passengers and mails were transferred to Queenstown on tugs whence most left for London at 11:35 to-day. There were 130 saloon, 140 second cabin and 90 steerage passengers. Examination this morning shows the steamer nearly half on the ledge and bumping heavily. The crew is aboard, and the Liverpool officials say they expect the vessel to float to-night. The cargo is very valuable, including a vast quantity of wheat and meat. The Chicago was signalled off Brow Head at 4:45, and after passing Cape Clear saw nothing until she struck. It was 8 o'clock when the lookout shouted "Breakers ahead," and at that instant the bow ran into a cavity of the cliff with a crash that threw many to the floor of the cabin. Splendid discipline prevailed. Capt. Radford and the officers allayed the panic among the voyagers, and all prepared courageously for further perils possibly in store, which could not then be discerned owing to the dense fog.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 2.—Lizzie Kelly, aged 20, daughter of Rev. S. Kelly, has fallen sick of smallpox. There are five members in the family, and the house has been quarantined. The infected place is just outside the city limits.

An Indian named Moody was fined $10 in the police court for celebrating Dominion Day by getting drunk.

The majority of the citizens of Westminster spent Dominion Day in Vancouver. A large number went up to Harrison Hot Springs. The town was quite deserted.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 2.—Dominion Day was celebrated in this city yesterday in a superior manner. Although the steamer City of Nanaimo took a large crowd with the Nanaimo band, and was followed by the steamer Cutch with the Northfield people, still there were plenty left to enjoy the sports in our own city. The Methodists collected en masse and held a picnic on Newcastle Island, but the principal feature of the day was the Caledonian picnic held on their own grounds, which had been specially prepared for the occasion. The pipers were present in large force, and the tartan dresses were conspicuous. A good list of sports was gone through, and a number of gold and silver medals awarded, but what interested the visitors mostly were the dances given in Highland costume while an interval would occur. The following were the most interesting events of the day: Sword dance in costume, 1st, Mr. A. Beaton, Victoria, gold medal; second, J. Davidson, Victoria, silver medal. Highland fling, in costume, 1st, A. Beaton, gold medal; 2nd, Master J. R. McKenzie, Victoria, silver medal. Highland fling for girls—1st, Amy McKenzie, Victoria, gold medal; 2nd, Oliver Strahan, Victoria, silver medal. Best dressed boy in Highland costume—1st, Master J. R. McKenzie, silver medal; 2nd, Willie Morton; 3rd, Kenneth McDonald. Best dressed girl in Highland costume—1st, Amy McKenzie, silver medal; 2nd, Olive Strahan; 3rd, Maggie McDonald. The judges were J. A. McDonald, D. C. McKenzie and John Taylor. In the evening dancing was carried on in the dancing pavilion (and by the way, the latter is a splendid structure) and highly enjoyed. The Caledonians have shown a wonderful progress within the last year and their picnic yesterday threw the sports held here on the 24th of May completely in the shade.

The following are the official returns for the month of June:—

Duty	$4,221 90
Sick men's dues	164 36
Copyright	12 25
Oil inspection	35 00
Miscellaneous	39 50
Total	$4,473 01

The total for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounts to $75,545.16.

The shipments of coal to foreign ports for the month of June show a steady increase over the previous months of the year. The New Vancouver Coal company lead with 30,042; Wellington shows very little increase, their shipments being 14,844; East Wellington, 965; Union, which closed down during the last half of the month, reached the figures of 8965. Just now there is only one vessel in the harbor, but there is quite a number on the way, so that the exports of coal during the present month may be augmented considerably.

VANCOUVER.

The Telegram says than an arrangement has been completed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the construction of a steam tramway from Vancouver to Lulu Island. The line has already been surveyed, and the work of construction will commence within 30 days. The line will run within a short distance of the Granville street road, which leads to the bridge connecting the mainland with Sea Island, and will cross the latter within a short distance of the river, and will terminate within half a mile of the present bridge. The Vancouver terminus will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the Granville street bridge. It is the intention of the company to bridge the Fraser in the near future, and to extend the road to Ladner's and other points on the river, ultimately connecting with New Westminster. The track will be the regulation width, substantially built, and will be constructed with a view to using it as a continuation of the main line, instead of the present road from the junction. All the land owned by the railway company along the proposed tram line will be laid out in blocks of from one to five acres, and will be placed on the market at reasonable prices to actual settlers.

The following prices were obtained at a sale of fruit at the market: Cherries, $1.20 to $1.25; oranges, $6.50 to $3.75; lemons, $6.20 to $6.45; apples, $2.15 to $2.35; peaches, $1.25 to $1.30; apricots, $1 to $1.20; plums, $1.75 to $1.80 per box; gooseberries, 8 to 10 cents, and strawberries 10 to 12½ cents per pound. A quantity of new potatoes were disposed of at from $1.50 to $1.60 per sack, and fresh roll butter at from 25 to 26½ cents per pound.

A decision by Judge Bole is of interest to creditors generally. The case was Balkwell vs. Couth and C. P. R. Co. Judge Bole summed up as follows: Mr. Couth was indebted to the Bank of British Columbia in a considerable sum of money. The C. P. R. were at the same time owing Couth the sum of $1100 or thereabouts. In order to secure the same the bank applied to Mr. Couth to transfer and assign that debt to them, and in carrying out that a lengthy conversation took place between the manager of the bank, Mr. Couth and Mr. Armstrong. As the result of that conversation and the surrounding circumstances, I find that on April 23rd, 1892, Mr. Couth made a good equitable assignment to the Bank of British Columbia of all the money then due him by the C.P.R.; that the written order given was given to the C.P.R. as an evidence of such equitable assignment for their protection; that when the garnishee summons was served on the 25th of April, there was no longer any claim existing at suit of Mr. Couth against the C.P.R. which he, Couth, could honestly enforce, and complying with the principles laid down in Davis vs. Freithy, 59 L.J., Q.B. App., p. 318, namely, that the garnishee order only binds so much of the debt owing the debtor from a third party as the debtor can honestly deal with at the time when the garnishee order is obtained. His Honor accordingly gave judgment against the plaintiffs, and stayed garnishee proceedings.

The body of the young woman who committed suicide by jumping off the Westminster Avenue Bridge, was found floating in the water at the foot of Cambie street Friday morning. It was the body of Edith Edgar.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Dropping a Bill—Increased Indemnity—Treaty With Spain.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The House was in committee all forenoon. Mr. Foster said that one government bill would be dropped. It is likely the one is the judges' salaries bill. He would not say until Sir John Thompson returned on Monday.

The House divided on the item of $2000 for Mr. Burgess' salary as deputy to the Minister of the Interior. It was carried by thirteen of a majority.

Foster announced that under the new treaty with Spain and the States Canada would get the benefit of a minimum tariff.

The Government have decided to defray half Great Britain's cost of the Behring Sea arbitration commission.

On the item of $10,000 for a monument to Sir John Macdonald, Hon. W. Laurier said there was no objection to it, if it was recognized as a principle to be applied equally to both sides. He eulogised Alexander Mackenzie, who, he said, should have a monument too. J. McMullen said the Opposition should not be compelled by the government majority to vote an appropriation for a monument to a political opponent, whose supremacy in Canada for a quarter of a century was regarded by a large section of the people as a national calamity. Hon. Mr. Foster said the government had been considering the question of a grant for a monument to Mackenzie, but was not prepared to give it this session.

The last census bulletin shows an increase of 706,632 in 10 years. Of this increase 92.6 per cent. is credited to the increase in the number born within Canada, and 7.4 to the number of persons whose birthplaces were outside of Canada. From 1871 to 1881 the percentage of the increase in the native born to the then population was 14.2 per cent., and for the last decade it is 10.3 per cent. In British Columbia the French population is only 1 per cent., while in Quebec it is 80 per cent. There are 36,141 native born Columbians in the province, 12,959 English, 4368 Scotch, 2771 Irish, 6567 Americans, 28,910 Chinese, and 437 Newfoundlanders. The Chinese population is 9127 against 4384 ten years ago.

The new regulations of the Inland Revenue Department will prevent the mixing of grain in the elevators. The new grain standards will not be established until next year.

The members of the Junior Conservative Club at Montreal, have petitioned the Senate to grant the English speaking element a larger share of representation.

Fourteen delegates from the Maritime Provinces, including the Hon. Donald Farquharson, of Prince Edward Island, left here to-night on a tour through Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia. They will report as to the possibilities west as a field for settlement.

Sixty Conservative members of Parliament interviewed the Government and urged the permanent increase of the sessional indemnity to $1500, on the ground that the duration of parliamentary sessions is becoming longer, necessitating an increased cost of living, and that Canada aids her Federal legislation less than any other country in like circumstances. The additional expense on account of legislation would be $150,000 annually.

The Government will appoint a commercial agent at Yokohama and at one Chinese port.

Mr. Gordon, in the absence of Mr. Prior, has been representing Victoria. He suggested to the Government that Victoria harbor ought to be further dredged and advised an arrangement with Mr. Rithet, the owner of the best dredge.

CARON'S SILLY EXCUSE.

Why the Government Cut Down the Clerks and Carriers Wages.

The Postmaster-General has given what Col. Prior calls a "silly excuse" for the Government's action in cutting down the postoffice clerks provisional allowance for June from $10 to $7.30.

In answer to Col. Prior's dispatch regarding the matter the Postmaster-general telegraphed that the vote for the provisional allowance for the past fiscal year was insufficient to pay the $10 to each man during June, and that the allowance of $10 per month would continue during the coming year.

This means that the clerks and carriers get $7.30 off their June wages. It is not as bad as at first considered, when it was thought that the provisional allowance had been cut off altogether, but it is bad enough, as the men cannot afford to lose even the $7.30.

When Col. Prior showed the dispatch to a TIMES reporter he said it was a silly excuse. If the vote was not large enough to pay the men, an Order-in-Council should have been passed to obtain the amount and make up the shortage.

The clerks are by no means satisfied with the Pastmaster-General's explanation as they considered that they should be paid the amount. "Just imagine," said one of the clerks "a merchant going to his employees on the last day of the month and telling them that their wages would be less for one month, as he had under estimated the cost of running his establishment."

Another Cyclone.

MASON, Neb., July 2.—At 7:30 o'clock last evening this town was visited by a cyclone which left destruction in its wake. The wind blew from the southwest and people who had been watching the cloud were warned in time to get to places of safety. The residences of J. H. Melville, J. A. Payne and J. M. Amber were almost completely destroyed. The Methodist and Baptist churches and a new brick school-house were torn to pieces, and Payne's meat market building, Jarborf and Elliott's hardware store, blacksmith shop and livery barn and two unoccupied building all on Main street, were destroyed. The fronts of A. B. Worrell's dry goods store, Chase Bros., drug store, Transcript office building, and Duck's store, were also badly damagd.

Harper's For July.

Several articles of national and patriotic interests give timeliness and special value to the July number of Harper's Magazine. The opening paper, by Charles D. Deshler, relates "How the Declaration was Received in the old Thirteen," being a history, from public documents and other contemporary sources, of the manner in which the Declaration of Independence was published in the colonies and how it was regarded by the people. It is appropriately illustrated with numerous characteristic pictures by Howard Pyle, among which is the frontispiece, representing the "Reading of the Declaration to Washington's Army in New York, July 9, 1776." Another article which all Americans should read is Henry Loomis Nelson's exposition of the causes which have promoted "The Growth of the Federal Power" in this country, and which have gradually strengthened the authority of the central government while diminishing that of the States. Brander Mathews contributes a valuable article, "As to 'American Spelling,'" defending the usage of Americans Against the aspersion of the British critics, and showing some of the absurdities which characterize our modern English orthography. John Heard, Jun., contributes a story entitled "Captain John (1814)," in which he gives a thrilling account of the sea-fight between British men-of-war and the American privateer General Armstrong at Fayal, in the Azores. Among the art features of the number the illustrations by Edwin A Abbey of Shakespeare's comedy "All's Well that Ends well," will attract universal attention. Andrew Lang's comment upon the play is full of interest. R. Caton Woodville, the distinguished English artist, contributes an article, illustrated by himself, describing "The Capture of Wild Elephants in Mysore" upon the occasion of the late Prince Albert Victor's visit to India. The superb series of Danube papers, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," is continued by F. D. Millet, with illustrations from his own drawings and those of Alfred Parsons. Cyril Humphreys-Davenport contributes a valuable article on "Ancient Goldwork," which is appropriately illustrated. James Russell Lowell's second paper on the old English Dramatists is devoted to Marlowe, and will afford much pleasure to all who are interested to the highest forms of literature. William Dean Howells' powerful novel, "The World of Chance," reaches its sixth instalment without any abatement of interest. Mary E. Wilkins' delightful novel, "Jane Feld," is also continued, and is accompanied by a full page illustration drawn by W. T. Smedley. A remarkable story which will provoke no little admiration and comment is "The Soul of Rose Dede," by M. E. M. Davis. The poetry of the number includes "Two Moods," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "At the Tomb of Juarez," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "Closed," by Elizabeth Stoddard; and "A Penalty," by Nina F. Layard. Geo. du Maurier's full-page picture represents some of "The Disappointments of Lion Hunting." The Editor's Easy Chair and the Editor's Study are contributed by George William Curtis and Charles Dudley Warner, and the Editor's Drawer is opened with another amusing sketch by Thomas Nelson Page.

Have You Read

How Mr. W. D. Wentz of Geneva, N.Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia? He says everything he ate seemed like pouring melted lead into his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a perfect cure. Full particulars will be sent if you write C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SEIZED ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Canadian Supply Steamer Coquitlam Arrested by American Authorities.

A Preconcerted Scheme—Will Hinder Sealing Operations—The Catch.

By the excursion steamer Queen, which arrived at Nanaimo from Alaska yesterday morning comes the news that the sealers' supply steamer Coquitlam, flying Canadian colors, was seized on June 22nd at Port Etches by the U. S. revenue cutter Corwin, in command of Captain Hooper, for an alleged violation of the American revenue laws.

The Coquitlam left for the north with a full cargo of supplies on June 9th and reached the first rendezvous, Tonki Bay, Afognak Island, on the 18th. Twelve schooners were found there, six of which were towed to sea and provisioned and the skins taken aboard the Coquitlam. The supply steamer reached Port Etches on Wednesday morning, June 22nd. On the way up from Tonki Bay, all the schooners met warned Captain McLellan, of the Coquitlam, that Port Etches was full of American cruisers and seized schooners. These reports were not believed, although they put the Captain on his guard. On reaching Etches Captain McLellan went ashore to find what truth there was in the rumor. The mate of the Coquitlam, Mr. Freeman, had a letter to the commander of any warship that might be in port asking if the Coquitlam could come in, get water, and instruct the schooners to come out and get their provisions. Seventeen schooners, but no men-of-war were found in the harbor. The Coquitlam's officers were informed that several war ships had called some days before, the U.S.S. Yorktown having left the day previous. The commanders of the warships told the schooner captains that they could remain in port as long as they pleased, at the same time serving official notice on all the boats not to enter Behring sea. This information being deemed satisfactory by Captain McLellan, he brought his steamer into the inner harbor and distributed mail to the schooners. To all demands for supplies Captain McLellan turned a deaf ear, although several of the captains insisted that there was not the slightest danger. It was finally decided that the day should be spent taking on water, and that next day all the schooners could be provisioned outside the three mile limit, and transfer their skins.

About midday of the 22nd, as the work of rewatering the Coquitlam was going forward, the U.S. mail steamer Elsie steamed in and moored a short distance from the Coquitlam. At this time the latter's hatches were off, the crew being busy transferring coal to trim ship. No freight of any kind had gone over the side. It is suspected that an officer of the Corwin was aboard the Elsie, for during the afternoon the vessel steamed out, and an hour or so afterwards the Corwin entered the harbor and cast anchor close to the Coquitlam. She sent away a boat in command of second lieutenant Quinnan, who a moment afterwards boarded the Coquitlam and placed a guard on her hatches, on the bridge, and another to see that no boat approached the ship. On examination of the ship's log and papers he professed to be surprised at the absence of a manifest. Captain McLellan explained the matter, there being no definite port of call it was unnecessary to carry a manifest. Captain McLellan then denied the statement made by Lieut. Quinnan that he had discharged any cargo. The naval officer then informed the captain that he had broken the law in towing the schooners out of American waters at Tonki and transferring cargo within six miles of shore. He took the ship's books and papers and went aboard his own vessel. Captain McLellan was sent for and informed that the Coquitlam was under seizure and should proceed to Sitka next day. Lieutenant Quinnan and Assistant Engineer Brereton, with a prize crew of six, took charge of the vessel, but left the working of her to her own crew. An accident to the machinery, detaining her a few minutes after the appointed time for sailing, 6 a. m., Captain Hooper of the Corwin signalled: "Leave the harbor instantly or you will be dismantled." Repairs having been executed, the Coquitlam left immediately. She arrived at Sitka June 26th and found the harbor full of American ships of war. Being Sunday the transfer was not made until the next day, when the officers and crew were allowed leave, but instructed not to go out of town.

The American authorities will prosecute the principal charge against the Coquitlam—towing vessels out of an American port, discharging cargo and receiving sealskins in American waters. This has reference to the Tonki Bay affair.

Willoughby Clark, of Sitka, has been retained by Captains McLellan, Grant and Kelly to defend for the Coquitlam. The Queen arrived at Sitka Monday afternoon.

Among the accidents in the sealing fleet the most melancholy was the drowning of Captain McDougall of the schooner Pioneer. He was out after seals with the mate and the cabin boy off Fairweather grounds, on May 13th. They were lost sight of and nothing more was heard of them until a searching party picked up the boat with the mate clinging to it. The mate said that the captain, in the morning, stood up in the bows and tried to shoot a seal. He upset the boat. The whole party laid hold of the boat. The boy dropped off first, the captain later in the afternoon. Captain McDougall was 40 years of age, a native of Maitland, Nova Scotia, and had lived several years in Victoria. He was well known and highly respected in shipping circles. He leaves a widow.

A singular accident occurred aboard the Nova Scotia sealer Arieties on June 15th on the Portlock bank. A fog was coming on and Angus McDonald, seaman, was ordered to fire the signal gun to recall the boats. He loaded the piece with the usual charge and fired. The cannon burst, a fragment tearing out the entrails of Kanady, an Indian hunter who stood by, killing him instantly. The Indians were found making ready to kill McDonald, when Captain Douglas, of the schooner came aboard. They threatened to kill all on board if McDonald was not handed over to them. They were disarmed, and quieted down and the body of Kanady was taken ashore at Tonki and embalmed. The Indians were pacified when informed that it would be sent to Clayoquot on the Libbie. The gun was made in Victoria and was of very inferior material, being rotten and honeycombed. McDonald was not to blame.

James Pendle, mate of the Penelope is reported drowned while hunting off Tonki Bay. Captain Stewert has been suffering from an abscess in his left hand, but is recovering. The whaler Northern Light had her bows stove in a gale off Middleton Island some weeks ago. She was repaired.

The schooners Henry Dennis, Willard Ainsworth, Geneva and Anaconda were at Sand Point when last spoken, and the Undaunted, Emma Filitz and Dawn at Kodiak.

THE CATCH.

The following are the catches of the schooners as far as learned. The catches of the Cox and Maud S. are for the whole year:

Carlotta Cox, 2642; Viva, 1656; E. B. Marvin, 1600; Walter E. Earle, 1225; Mary Taylor, 942; C. H. Tupper, 900; Sapphire, 900; Carmolite, 879; May Bell, 815; Maud S., 958; Umbrina, 707; Beatrice, (Van.) 701; Ainoka, 700; Ocean Belle, 700; Mischief, 669; Sea Lion, 629; C. D. Rand, 599; Agnes McDonald, 571; Annie C. Moore, 565; Mary Ellen, 560; San Diego, 558; Beatrice (Victoria), 500; Fawn, 472; Minnie, 470; Pioneer, 452; Walter L. Rich, 448; Sadie Turpel, 425; Arietas, 417; Brenda, 409; Geneva, 400; Katherine, 400; Teresa, 389; Mascotte, 335; Labrador, 330; Kate, 270; Ariel, 266; Dora Seiward, 235; Otto, 224; Oscar and Hattie, 171; Venture, 150; Wanderer, 130; Winnefred, 115; Libbie, 46; Willie McGowan, 40. American schooners.—La Nympha, 417; Willard Ainsworth, 400; Henry Dennis, 1860; Anaconda, 550; Undaunted, 328; Emma Felitz, 400; Dawn, 128.

WHAT THE COLLECTOR SAYS.

Collector Milne was seen by a member of the TIMES staff this afternoon with reference to the capture of the steamer Coquitlam. Mr. Milne stated that he had telegraphed the particulars of the case to the department at Ottawa. Regarding the clearing of the Coquitlam for the north he said "She cleared for the North Pacific, as is usual in such cases. Before sailing, Captain McLellan called on me and asked me what I thought of his intended trip, if there was much risk, and so on. I said to him, 'Captain McLellan, as you have asked me frankly, I will as a friend of yours and a friend of the sealers tell you frankly that I think you run considerable risk in what you are going to do. You must not suppose for a moment that the American authorities are ignorant of what you are about. Their emissaries are here in Victoria and diligently keep the authorities supplied with everything that is going on. It is undoubted that they know your rendezvous, and perhaps much more of your business that would surprise you. Again, the northern seas are swarming with American warships ready for a chance to pounce upon any delinquent, however small, at a moment's notice.

This seemed to startle Captain McLellan, and he said, "You know where I am going, don't you?"

I replied, no, I do not, and do not tell me, for I might be called upon to reply to questions in reference to this that would be very unpleasant to answer. I don't want to know where you are going for that reason.

I then explained very carefully to him all the risks he ran in entering Behring Sea, in going inside the three-mile limit"——

"They've increased that to 12 miles, Mr. Milne," interrupted the newspaper man.

"I see they have; a most ridiculous claim it is too. I never in all my life heard of such a proceeding. On the east coast, as you well know, the Americans insisted on the three-mile limit in the dispute about the mackerel fisheries. The British Government proposed to make the limit, where there was a bay, from promontory to promontory, but no, the Americans insisted on the three-mile limit following the entire coast line. Why, out here off Flattery the three mile limit is observed on both sides, and why then should it be increased to four leagues in Alaska? Well, as I was saying, I fully acquainted Captain McLellan with all the risks he would run in attempting to join the sealing fleet or enter any port not a port of entry. I asked at the time why they could not make their rendezvous at sea beyond the limit. The American fleet on the Alaskan coast would be so divided as to completely patrol the entire expanse. Captain McLellan said he would consult the owners and let me know what they said. He did so and said they were willing to run the risk, so that of course settled the matter.

The Americans could seize the ship on a good many charges, first for being within the three mile limit, second for entering a port not a port of entry, third for towing vessels out of American waters, etc. I was very sorry to hear of the affair, as it will injure the business of the British sealing fleet this year very much. There seems no reason to doubt that it was a well laid plot to spoil the sealing for the season by simply cutting off the supplies, and thus compelling the schooners to come home. Of course the commanders of war vessels are not going to be very nice about discriminating as to where sealskins, found in the schooners or on board the Coquitlam, were taken. Beyond a doubt they were taken off this coast long before the schooners reached the sea, but that will not weigh with the naval officers, who will act according to their instructions.

The sealing schooner owners had not reached any definite plan of action this afternoon. There was some talk of consulting Admiral Hotham as to what should be done and one owner said that a peremptory demand for the release of the Coquitlam should instantly be made. A deputation is to wait upon the admiral as soon as he returns to Esquimalt. Another sealer said Admiral Hotham when seen last was in favor of the Americans, and had a wholesome respect for Commander Bob Evans.

THE SEALERS' REQUEST.

Telegrams were forwarded to Premier Abbott and Mr. Earle at Ottawa by the Sealers' Association, after a meeting at which the resolutions therein contained were unanimously passed. One was addressed to Premier Abbott, and asked that steps be taken for the Coquitlam's release. The other was sent to Mr. Earle, M.P., asking him to endorse this request.

The Premier was also informed that the steamer Islander leaves for Sitka, Alaska, to-morrow morning at 8, and many of the sealers think that a competent man should be sent north to look after their interests. No decision as to this had been reached when the TIMES went to press.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE GUN.

CAPTURED EVERYTHING.

The Victoria Gun club carried everything before it at Vancouver yesterday, the only Victoria contingent that held up the home colors that day. The team shooting match Victoria vs. Vancouver was won by Victoria by a score of 93 to 87. The visitors received scant justice on the hands of their opponents; they had to shoot old style, from below the elbow, at unknown angles over five blue rock traps. In beating he Vancouver team the Victorians deserve great credit. Going up on the boat they got no sleep, and shooting on strange grounds and at unknown angles did not improve their chances. They were also minus three of their best men. All this seems to prove that the Vancouvers cannot shoot straight. In the sweepstakes, the Vancouvers agreed to the rapid fire system and were beaten very badly. The Victorians will give the Vancouver club good treatment when they come here.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

Opened on Thursday Night—Resolution of Sympathy on Death of Premier.

The new hall of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society was informally opened on Thursday night, a fair attendance of the members and a few visitors were present to participate in the event. Rev. M. C. Browne, of Cedar Hill, a genuine Irishman of cosmopolitan sympathies, at the request of the society, took the chair, and in a felicitous speech, in which he briefly dwelt on the aims of the society, the national virtues of the Scotch, and the enterprise of the society in building a hall, opened the new building and dedicated it to the purpose of philanthropy which the society is organized to promote.

President Robertson spoke briefly, and at his invitation, Police Magistrate McCrae and W. Templeman said a few words about the auspicious inauguration of the new building.

Mr. Templeman, referring to the death of the late Hon. John Robson, said that it would be fitting that he should move a resolution of condolence with the family of the deceased and expressive of the regret of the association at the death of a member so prominent in public life. Mr. P. Æ. Irving seconded the resolution, and spoke of the courtesy which he, as a subordinate in the law department of the Government, had always received from the late Premier. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to Mrs Robson, properly attested.

Thos. Burns, president of the Benevolent Society, offered congratulations, and after a few remarks by Supt Sheppard and others the invitation to a cold collation in the ante-room was accepted, when the speaking was more fluent and general for a pleasant half hour or so. The following gentlemen participated.

E. Irving, song, "Annie Laurie"; Geo. Bishop, song, "My Ain Kind Dearie, oh"; President Fairbairn, of St. George's Society, song, "Room Enough for All"; A. J. Smith made a speech and sang "Auld Scotland's Hills"; P. Jamieson, song, "Auld Scots Sangs" and "Scotland's Glory" A. Tolmie, song, "Castles in the Air"; G. Walker, song, "O' a' the Airts the Win' can Blaw"; G. Bishop, song, "Philadelphia in the Morning"; T. Burns, speech; Dr. Renwick, song, "Laird o' Cockpen"; President Robertson, "One thing an' the 'tother"; Geo. Bishop, song, "Finnigan's Wake"; G. Fairbrother, speech, "Pioneers"; P. Jamieson, speech, "St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society"; G. Irving, speech, "Burns"; J. Colquhoun, speech, "Tannahill"; R. Irving, Druckel and H. McKay, speeches. Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen brought the festivities to a close.

A Brute.

A disagreeable husband once misquoted to the effect "that a thing of beauty is a (jaw) forever."

A Rigby coat or mantle is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and an effectual producer of good temper. Ill health and good temper cannot go together, and the most prevalent breeder of ill health is a cold. With the old fashioned and unsightly rubber coat a damp, clammy feeling with attendant chill and cold was almost inevitable. With a Rigby garment it is an impossibility, because Rigby is warm, light, porous, and perfectly waterproof. P.—I—Please Investigate.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 8, 1892.

THE CABINET.

The TIMES announced on Saturday that the Hon. Theodore Davie had undertaken the task of forming a Cabinet. About 5 o'clock on the same evening, and after the TIMES had been issued, an extra of the British Columbia Gazette, containing an announcement of the appointment of the ministers, was issued. The following is the Cabinet as constructed by Hon. Mr. Davie:

Hon. T. Davie, Premier, Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Hon. Jno. Herbert Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

Hon. James Baker, Minister of Education and Immigration.

Hon. Chas. E. Pooley, Q.C., President of the Executive Council.

The assumption of the portfolio of the Provincial Secretary by the Premier is stated to be only temporary. It will be retained as a bait for one of the aspirants to a cabinet position and will be used in a way to give the most strength possible to the shaky structure.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

From a purely partizan point of view the TIMES ought to feel pleased that the Hon. C. E. Pooley failed to form a Government. The President of the Council would have brought to the leadership an unsullied reputation as a private citizen and a record as a politician above reproach. He would have been, as we stated last week, a Premier in whom the respectable men of both sides would have had confidence, and hence he would have proved a powerful leader—a leader who with growing experience, in all probability, would have added to his following, and in time perhaps become unassailable. From the Opposition party standpoint it would have been a misfortune had Mr. Pooley succeeded. On the other hand it may be set down as an Opposition success—or rather as one of the factors that will lead to an Opposition triumph—that Theodore Davie by legitimate inheritance or systematic chicanery, it matters little which, has fallen heir to the mantle worn by the Hon. John Robson. It is the straw that will break the country's back, and drive from power the combination which has so long misruled the province. On that account and as partizans, some people will rejoice that an unprincipled politician and an unscrupulous Attorney-General has been placed in a position where he can finish the work he has so well begun, in order that the final defeat and overthrow of the party in power may be more speedy and complete. But partizanship does not carry us that far. We feel that the accession of Mr. Theodore Davie to the leadership of a government in British Columbia is a public calamity, a disgrace to the intelligence of our people. As a politician and as a minister he has been a conspicuous failure. The position to which he had already attained was achieved by a ferocious pertinacity rather than ability; by scheming and inheritance, and not by promotion. His spurs have not been won — they have been torn by intrigue from the feet of the dead, while better men have been forced to stand aside. In no sense is he a "leader." His stature as a politician is too small; his intellect too narrow; his aims and objects too selfish; his prejudices too numerous and powerful. He was a dangerous man as Attorney General; he will, as Premier, be still more powerful for evil. The only silver lining to the cloud that we can discern is the general election two years hence. The present House may condone The election of Mr. Theodore Davie as First Minister, but the people of the province will never be guilty of such stupendous folly.

CARIBOO.

The election in Cariboo of a successor to the late Hon. John Robson will probably take place about the 1st of August. Dr. Watt, sen., who has been a resident of Barkerville for a number of years, and who opposed Mr. Barnard in the last Commons election, has announced himself a candidate. He will be a supporter of the Government, and it is not likely that he will be opposed, notwithstanding the number of aspirants for political life for which the district has always been famous. Mr. McLeese, of Soda Creek is the only Oppositionist who has sat for Cariboo during the past eight years, and while he is still a strong man and could carry the district if he entered the field, his antipathy to a canvass—as evinced on the last occasion—doubtless continues. The TIMES regrets that Dr. Watt comes out as a Government supporter. He is too sensible a man to be a thick-and-thin supporter of any leader. It is more than likely that if elected, he would be forced to disagree on many important questions with the government of Mr. Davie, when as an honest man he would be bound to vote according to his convictions. There is little doubt in our mind that he would do so. The TIMES is not so stupidly partizan as to oppose the election of a man of brains and experience like Dr. Watt simply because he believes that as the representative of Cariboo it is his duty to support the Government.

It is time that the personal fitness of candidates was taken into consideration by the electors; and for our part we prefer an opponent with a mind of his own and backbone enough to do what his reason tells him is right, to an Oppositionist or an Independent, like some we could name, who go into the game of politics to win by hook or by crook, and to advance their personal interests. The Government benches, from the Premier at the top to the pocket-borough representative to the bottom, needs purification, and we will be glad to know, failing the return to public life of an honest politician like Robert McLeese, that Cariboo has elevated the standard by selecting Dr. Watt as its representative.

THE EXODUS CONTINUES.

It seems that the Ontario exodus to the States is not yet terminated. The evidence in support of this statement does not come from a "Grit" source, but is furnished by a good Tory member of Parliament. At a recent meeting of the agriculture committee at Ottawa, Mr. La Riviere, the member for Provencher, Manitoba, stated that while the Government was spending thousands of dollars to bring immigrants from Dakota, in one month recently no fewer than 250 people from Ontario passed through Winnipeg on route to Minnesota and Dakota. They had over $22,000 worth of effects, while the people coming in from Dakota are practically penniless. He suggested the passage of a law prohibiting foreign immigration agents working in Canada. This information was supplemented by Mr. Burgess, chief clerk of the Interior Department, who said that of his own knowledge over 30 agents of American railways were working in Western Ontario. He hoped the committee would adopt a resolution to strengthen his hands in dealing with them. This evidence, and especially that of Mr. La Riviere, casts a shadow over that movement of Dakotans Manitobaward over which there has been such jubilation. It needs no skill to appreciate the fact that Canada loses by the exchange of emigrants comfortably provided with settlers' effects for immigrants coming from Dakota "practically penniless." Mr. La Riviere's statement is one of the severest pieces of testimony given of late against the Tory Government's policy, coming as it does from a strong supporter of the Government.

DISCORDANT ORGANS.

The Colonist seems still bent on giving the new Government Conservative habiliments, possibly by way of applying a little salve to its own wounded feelings. But in this it does not command the co-operation of its fellow organ the Vancouver World, which on Saturday spoke in this quite emphatic manner:

NO PARTY POLITICS.

Probably the worst enemy the Government of the province has to-day is the Colonist, a journal published in Victoria, which once was a force in the land, but is now discredited even by those whose interest it is to support it. It would be a fortunate thing for the Administration if the newspaper in question would declare itself in favor of the Opposition, because it is continually a source of weakness to the Government. Liberals in this province, who have more brains in their possession than the very tiresome editor of the Colonist could in his most youthful days have laid any claim to, are sturdy champions of the dominant party, but they decline, positively, to regard it as a "Conservative" machine. The late lamented Hon. John Robson was a Liberal in the best sense of the word, and it was in consequence of his belief in such principles that he held the esteem of the vast majority of our people. Whoever his successor may be he must be indoctrinated with the same sentiments or he cannot hope to retain for a long time the reins of power. Neither Conservatism or Liberalism has anything to do with our local politics, and the moment they are introduced there will be a very decided parting of the ways. Our esteemed contemporary at the capital in its halcyon days was a power—it elected whom it nominated—but now it seems to be sufficient to say that the Colonist is on the side of a certain aggregation of individuals to ensure defeat.

So far as the World is concerned—and it lays claim to possess more influence on the Mainland han any other force in our midst—we distinctly decline to regard the House of Assembly as a "Conservative" body, and will be prepared to oppose it should it so declare itself. It is a pity that the new Premier, whoever he may be, should be hampered at the very outset of his career by an organ which seems to be directed by a mind entirely regardless of the rights of those who mould public opinion. We are firmly of the belief—and this is the proper time to express it—that the bitterest opponent the Government has is the once powerful daily whose management has fallen into evil hands. It were wisdom to cast it off as a thing that has ceased to reflect the views of the intelligent manhood of this country.

We may be allowed to congratulate the World on thus standing by Liberalism, which was once supposed to be its political faith, but from which of late it seemed to have rather departed. Whether the old organ takes its junior colleague's advice or not is of small consequence as far as the life of the Government is concerned, because the present aggregation cannot continue in power very long in any event. This clashing of the organs' tones will most probably be taken by the outside public as an indication of internal Cabinet troubles which must "come to a head" in no long time.

Barkentine Robert Sutten arrived from San Francisco to-day. She will load lumber at Hasting's mill.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There are sharper curves on the Colonist line than on the E. & N. Railway or at cross streets on the tramway line. The Colonist train can turn an acute angle and not slacken speed.

The managing editor of the Colonist will proceed to New York in a few days to engage as pitcher in a base ball nine. His newly invented curve makes him worth $10,000 a year to any champion ball club.

It was a touching sight to see the Colonist man and the new Premier pledge eternal friendship over a glass of champagne in a well known saloon. They both said they "did'nt mean it" and would never do it again.

The quickest thing on record is the Colonist's change of front on the the new Government. The lightning calculator, or a C.P.R. telegraph message "are not in it" with the "bread-and-butter" boys on the morning paper.

"Humble Pie" will be given away gratis at the Colonist office, by the pound or hundred weight, every day this week or until the supply is disposed of. As an inducement, the management will throw in a "cromo" of the Premier.

The greatest showman on earth would have paid the Colonist editor twice his present salary as a ground and lofty tumbler. Some of the best acrobats can vault over a dozen horses with two or three mules thrown in. The Colonist man can discount that sort of work and only half try.

Mr. Gordon, of Winnipeg, is closing the immigration office of which Mr. Jessop has had charge. Mr. J. will retire on his laurels and moralize on the instability of situations purely political. For some time the office has been a sinecure, and although there will be much sympathy for an old and respected citizen losing his "sit" and his salary, the Government will not be generally censured for the abolition of the office.

South Longford, the constituency which Mr. Blake will contest, is in the very heart of Ireland, in the Province of Leinster. The southern portion of the county is flat. The soil is rich, underlaid by limestone and clay slate. There are valuable ores of iron and lead, but unwrought. Grazing farms are numerous and large quantities of butter are made. Linens and woolens are manufactured. Longford, the the capital, with a population of 5000, is 68 miles by railway from Dublin. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

MOVING about the city I cannot help observing the different nationalities of Victoria. Just now it is plainly evident in the interest shown in Provincial, British or American affairs. Old timers ask: "What about the new Premier; will his government stand?" And I oracularly shake my head and say, "M. P. P.'s have aforetime eaten humble pie, and possibly will again." Britishers ask, "What about the general election? Will the G. O. M. be returned to power?" And with a prophet's instinct I exclaim, "Yes, but with a small majority." The Home Rulers in Ireland are the disturbing elements in the calculation. Americans say, according to their various proclivities, Harrison will be returned, or Cleveland will win; and I say to both, "The sooner the better for the country at large."

Yes, I have no doubt Gladstone will be returned to power. The Conservatives who, with jaunty air, have affected to believe in Balfour's success and condoned Salisbury's blunders, secretly fear the result. The uncontested elections are less than ever before. Few strongholds of either party will go unchallenged, and the battle will be fought with intense vehemence from John O'Groat's to Land's End. Scotland will uphold Gladstone and slightly increase his present majority there. Gallant little Wales will recover her lost Liberal prestige, and the Conservatives, as in 1885, will be able to travel to St. Stephen's in a hackney coach. But the clash of arms will be more fiercely heard in the cities and towns, the counties and districts in England, and merchant and trader, artisan, mechanic and laborer, Catholic, Protestant and Nonconformist are doevoutly praying for Gladstone's success. Across the surging billows of the mighty Atlantic, the echo comes from 10,000 Irish Americans, re-echoed from British Columbian sealers, and supported by Free-traders and lovers of justice the world over. Hurrah, G.O.M. My benison on thy efforts.

How *patriotically* the Colonist is supporting the new Premier. Oh, it is sweet indeed, with the libel suit still tingling in our ears to see the loving affection that paper has for its beloved "Theodore." Let us, they say, bury our differences, forget our quarrels, be friends once more, and the *Provincial Government's advertising shall be ours still.* "For whatever King shall reign, I'll be the Vicar of Bray, Sir." I am watching carefully Government street, and fully expect to see the genial proprietors of the "organ" rush out from their office, and falling upon the Premier's neck, weep tears of contrition over "My dear Theodore," and that astute lawyer placing his hands upon the two weeping penitents declare, "My dear boys, all is forgiven; only"—this with a shake of the head and the never failing wag of his coat tails—"only don't do it again."

Is it true that the Colonist is to buy out the News? I hear 'tis more than likely. A little trip northwards by one of the proprietors was indefinitely postponed because of the "crisis," the crisis really being the discussion of the terms of the proposed purchase.

Spasmodic attempts have been made to organize a Chess club in the city but hitherto without success. There are many lovers of the game here, but most are unknown to each other. The Y.M.C.A. have a few adherents, but the game is not played there once a week. The Trades and Labor Hall provided boards and chess-men, but few devotees of the game attended there. If this was earnestly undertaken by a gentleman having leisure, and a time and place of meeting appointed once a week, no doubt a large club could be organized. Mr. Adeler, why not try it?

A disconsolate father complains that he does not know what to do with his boys. "Here I have two of them at home; they have both received good educations, but I cannot find any employment for them. If I ask for situations as bookkeepers, the market is overstocked already. If I wish to place them as apprentices to a trade, there is no employer in town can take them, for the trades unions by-laws forbid, and every species of employed labor seems overstocked already." But an enthusiastic single-tax advocate here interposes and says, "What about the land? Is labor overstocked? With millions of acres in this province uncultivated, and a ready market for all agricultural products. There must," said he, "be something rotten in the state of Denmark that permits any unemployed labor." And, do you know, Mr. Editor, he nearly convinced me.

The lumber industry is rather dull, yet I think finer and better lumber was never cut than at present. Mr. D. F. Adams, of Bridge and David street mill, tells me that never at any time has he seen better goods than he is delivering now. I wish the Canada Western would soon start proceedings, and so create a demand for the overstocked supplies of our local mills. QUIZ.

A Dog and a Monkey as Chums.

"Better leave that monkey alone if you don't want the dog to bite you; he won't let anybody fool with his chum." The speaker was twelve-year-old Charley Burrell, and his remarks were addressed to a crowd of men and boys that crowded around him and his two pets. The pets in question were a fine looking silky haired spaniel and a diminutive monkey, that was perched on the dog's back, and seemed quite at home there. Most dogs would object to playing horse with such a rider, but Rex not only seemed to enjoy the fun, but also took it upon himself to resent any undue familiarity with his rider.

Rex is Charley's inseparable companion, and when the lad's father made his young master a present of a baby monkey the dog did not become jealous, as some dogs would, but at once adopted the little orphan, and has been a father to it since.

That was eight months ago, and the little orphan has thrived wonderfully under the care of its strange foster parent. Jack, for that is the name of the monkey, shares Rex's kennel at night and stows himself away in the dog's warm silky hair, and the dog sees that not even his young master can intrude on his pet until its nap is ended and it rises of its own accord. One plate serves for both animals at meal times, and Jack gets all the choicest morsels, as the dog never begins to eat until Jack has finished and retired to his seat on his friend's back.

The strange friendship between the two has grown so strong that the dog will never leave the house unless the monkey is clinging to his back, and many a hard battle has Rex fought in defense of his friend.—San Francisco Examiner.

Monstrous Cats of a Bygone Day.

During one of the early epochs there were numerous species of cats, all of them since extinct, which varied in size all the way from that of a household pussy of to-day to the huge saber toothed tiger. Not a few of them were astonishingly fierce and correspondingly destructive. The teeth they have left behind tell the story of the way they lived, describing, as well as words could do it, their extreme ferocity. They attained the climax of their type in the saber toothed tigers, bigger than either the lion or the tiger of today, which had canines a foot in length and shaped like curved knives with sawlike edges. They roamed the continent in the time of the gigantic sloths, such as the megatheria, and doubtless did much to exterminate the latter helpless and vegetable eating beasts. They were plentiful in Texas, where the remains of a good many have been dug up.

Unfortunately for them the specialization or function was carried so far in their case as to be the means of their destruction. Not only were these exaggerated teeth useless for biting purposes, but they could not be used to cut with unless the animals jaws were closed. Besides, they were so in the way as to prevent the beast from biting off large pieces of flesh, thus interfering with its feeding. There is a reason to believe that sometimes these saber teeth got caught on the canines in the lower jaw in such a manner as to hold the mouth wide open and prevent it from being shut again, thus causing starvation. —Interview in Washington Star.

The Discovery of Glass.

Formerly the glassmaker and soap boiler obtained most of the alkali required for their manufactures from the ashes of a kind of seaweed called "kelp." The discovery of glass is said to have been originally made by sailors, who, being cast ashore by shipwreck, kindled a fire on the sand, utilizing dry seaweeds as fuel. Beneath the ashes they subsequently found a mass of vitrified matter which resulted from the union at a high temperature of the soda of the seaweed with the silex of the sand.—Exchange.

Changes in the Style of Eating.

Eating and drinking go on in one eternal round, but no longer, as in the days of our forefathers, is it accounted a disgraceful thing for a man to eat in private instead of in his hall surrounded by his retainers. No longer do aristocratic diners toss their bones onto the floor and eat with their fingers, nor do queens as a general rule order dishes that please them to be put aside for their supper.—London Cor. Chicago Herald.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you are Feeble and Emaciated—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Messrs. A. Lewis & Co., have a gang of men at work fixing up the pumps on the San Pedro.

Admiral Hotham returned from Vancouver last night.

WHERE PARROTS COME FROM.

What They Cost, Where They Are Caught, How They Are Trained.

On a Sixth avenue elevated train the other evening was a short, thin man, tanned evidently by exposure in the tropics. He carried, covered over with a gingham apron, a curious old fashioned cage in which there was a fine young green parrot. "This parrot," he said, "is a young bird, and, as you see, well trained. There are two ways of getting these birds—by trapping and by catching the young birds in the nest. A trapped bird is wild, and it takes two years to train it, for it bites and fights like a 'soger.' This young one was trained in twelve months.

"Every six weeks I go to Venezuela on a sailing vessel and try to bring back fifty parrots with me. The Indians catch them up the Orinoco river, and whenever a vessel comes into port there is a lively scramble on the part of the natives who have parrots or anything else to dispose of. The training of parrots is a regular business for many of the natives in the seaport towns of Venezuela, and whenever I have touched at the ports of Brazil or Colombia I found it much the same, except that Brazilian parrots are harder to get along the coast. Indians do nearly all of the trapping, far up in the interior.

"This parrot is for a friend of mine in Forty-ninth street, to whom I have promised one for two years, but never could pick up a really fine one. When I am in port I have so little time that I have to take such birds as are offered. If I were going to sell this one I should ask $10, although my regular price for a young bird is $5. That is what the bird fanciers pay me for them, and they cost me $4; that is what I paid for this one six weeks ago at Laguayra. He speaks Spanish, of course, and swears like a trooper in a dialect of Indian and Spanish; his last owners in the city of Laguayra have taught him all of the latest slang they knew.

"Yes," he continued, "$1 is all I make on one of these parrots, while on a trapped bird there is only about fifty cents to be made. I buy them for $2 or $2.50 and sell them for fifty cents advance. They get awful seasick on even an ordinary voyage and require as much attention as a sick baby, and many of them get so lonesome when they are shut up alone in the hold that they die of a broken heart it seems to me.

"Oh, how easy they die!" reflectively sighed the man. "On one trip I was bringing up seventy fine parrots, and when we were only three days out they began to take sick and die. The ship's doctor said it was a kind of infectious pneumonia. At any rate, they all died but two. That was a bad voyage for me."—New York Tribune.

An Optical Illusion.

He attracted considerable attention, even in Chicago, where deformities and beggars are at every turn, for the terrible character of his injury. Both legs had been taken off at the thigh, leaving hardly a trace of even a stump. He was planted on the sidewalk of one of the busy West Side streets a few days ago, leaning back against a pile of lumber that lay at the edge of the walk. Without this support he must have lost his balance, for he used no crutches, and it appeared that his hands were the only propelling power he could use.

The poor wretch's overcoat was longer than he was, and the skirts of it were spread out around him on the walk, while before him lay his hat upturned for alms.

He needed the aid of no verbal appeal. Every one noticed him, and almost all gave of their substance. A gambler dropped in a dollar and felt that he had earned luck for a week. Pretty girls and their attentive companions reduced their pocket money. Even an Italian fruit vender passing dropped a dime in the hat. Contributions were rapidly transferred to the substantial leather pocket of the ragged overcoat. The man seemed to be getting uneasy. At last the hat was emptied and returned to its other post of service on his head. Two men came hurriedly out of the store in front of which the beggar had been transacting business and walked over to the pile of lumber.

"Get out," said one to the cripple. "We want to hustle this lumber into the basement."

And the deformed wretch placed his hands on the pavement, gave a hitch and a scramble and drew out of a coal hole a pair of excellent legs, terminated by equally serviceable feet, which had been resting on the pile of coal under the sidewalk. Several dollars' worth of the coin of the republic jingled in his pockets as he entered the double hinged, back action doors of the nearest institution for the amelioration of arid suffering.—Chicago Times.

A Brave and Devoted Little Girl.

A very touching but painful incident illustrating the depth of ignorance and the wasted powers of self abnegation which exist among Japanese women has been brought to light. The story runs that a florist named Toyoshima Sakichi, fifty years of age, was attacked by some disease of the brain and has been confined to his bed since Jan. 15. His daughter, Yone, aged sixteen, who was engaged as a servant in the house of a military officer, was deeply grieved by the illness of her father and his apparently hopeless condition.

She went barefooted day by day to Sekakuji temple to pray, but all to no purpose. Her father continued as bad as before. At last one night an old man with snow white hair appeared to her and told her that if she wished her father to get well she must give him a cupful of blood from a girl sixteen years of age. On awakening she decided that she would carry out the old man's instructions.

She procured a sword from her master's house and went home, telling her parents about her dream, and that she intended to give her father a cup of her blood. Her father, horrified at his daughter's conduct, took the sword from her and remonstrated with her. She returned to her work, but on the same night she cut her left arm in two places and carried the cup of blood to her father, imploring him to drink it.

The horrified parents sent for a doctor and had her wounds dressed, and did their best to drive away her superstitious beliefs. This is of course only an exaggerated instance of the superstition and ignorance which lead to all the other sacrifices made by women for their parents in Japan.—Chicago Herald.

Rights of Passengers.

A decision of great importance to railway companies and the traveling public was given at the Birmingham county court recently. A local solicitor sued the Midland Railway company for damages for discomfort and inconvenience, caused by overcrowding. The plaintiff, a first class passenger, complained that third class passengers were forced into his compartment without his consent. The judge ruled that overcrowding was a breach of contract. First class passengers could object to third class passengers. Judgment was given for forty shillings, with leave to appeal.—London Tit-Bits.

GOT UP TO LOOK PRIVATE.

The Hiring of Carriages and Horses by the Month or Year.

"Carriages got up to look private," as Thackeray puts it, are common enough in New York, and nobody finds in the use of such vehicles any cause for shame. A rich, famous and extremely successful physician of Brooklyn discovered some years ago that it was better for his purposes to hire than to own horses. He has had many imitators since in both cities, and, with the promptness of adaptation characteristic of business men in New York, livery stable keepers have accepted the situation and met the new demand. "Turnouts by the month a specialty" is no unusual sign on a livery stable, and this feature of the livery business is growing.

The development has behind it the idea that wealth should decrease rather than increase the cares of its possessor, and just as rich men rent safe deposit boxes and have their wealth cared for by others—and many women do likewise with their jewels—thus escaping worry and responsibility, so some persons who could well afford to own horses and carriages rent them by the month or year, and leave the care and worry to the owners. Wealthy women, in particular widows and old maids, who care little for horses and find the management of coachmen trying, have taken to the idea of hiring rather than owning.

You may now hire almost any sort of equipage by the month or year. You may have your own horse and a hired vehicle, your own vehicle and a hired horse, or both horse and vehicle hired. You may provide coachman and footman, or you may hire them along with vehicle and horses. You may provide liveries for footman or coachman, or the man of whom you hire will provide liveries as well as servants. If you rent the coach by the year the owner will put upon it your initials or whatever coat of arms you own or may fancy. In fact, for a consideration you may have what you will in the way of equipage, and with privacy so well simulated that your neighbors will never suspect the thing is hired.

The hired coach, coachman and horses are sacred to the customer. If the coachman is unskilled or insolent the liveryman will send a new one, and keep on sending new ones until the customer is satisfied. The same team and coach will be supplied always, save when the horses are sick or the coach is broken. The coachmen are usually of the hackman type, but better ones are provided for more money.

When Dudekin is set down at the club by his coupe or hansom you'd suppose from the calf's head on the panel that the turnout was Dudekin's own, and never suspect that he obtained it merely by paying the liveryman around the corner $100 a month. When Dudekin's frowning father rolls home from Wall street in the family carriage, drawn by sleek bays which are driven by a stiff backed coachman, nobody knows that coach, team and driver cost the rich man just $350 per month. Nobody reads "$300 per month" on the panel of the rich widow's victoria, with its dappled grays and two liveried men on the box, but that is the price she pays for her equipage.

It costs rather more to take hired horses to the country than to use them in town, because it is customary for the liveryman from whom they are hired to arrange for the boarding of servants and horses and make a profit on the same. Extras of all sorts are charged for at highly profitable rates. Meanwhile his are the risks and responsibilities.—New York Sun.

Things Kleptomaniacs Take.

A lady gives an afternoon tea during the season. The ladies laid aside their wraps in the hostess' chamber. She had left a number of stickpins in her cushion on the dresser. When the company had gone the pins had gone also. Fortunately the pins were not her best, as she had those on, but they were all gold, and one was an enameled pansy.

A lady had an exquisitely bound copy of a rare book. One of her acquaintances was profuse in her expressions of admiration for the work. Every time she called the subject of the book was brought up. In fact the visitor spoke of it so frequently and so extravagantly that the hostess took an apathy to her. One day this lady called and the lady of the house was delayed a little in going to the parlor. When she did enter the visitor talked more volubly than usual and on every subject but the book. She made herself very entertaining, so much so that the hostess never thought of the book. That same evening it was discovered that the book was missing.

Another lady who had traveled extensively in Europe on one occasion brought home a fan of rare workmanship. It was most exquisitely beautiful. It was so lovely that she kept it on her cabinet in the drawing room. The cabinet was filled with all sorts of rare and queer foreign trophies, and it was one of the subjects with which she entertained her visitors. She was a charming talker, and a word or two here and an interesting incident or anecdote there, relative to the articles, made a visit to her not only pleasant but profitable. One morning the room was dusted as usual; everything was intact. That afternoon there were five or six callers. The subject of European travel came up with the last caller and the hostess turned to her cabinet. The fan was gone and has never been found. Wheever took the fan has kept it secreted, for all kinds of ruses have been tried to find it and all have failed.—Indianapolis Journal.

Housecleaning with a Balloon.

There is one part of the county jail yet to be cleaned which has given the warden much worry. In the center of the building there is a dome 111 feet from the floor and totally inaccessible except by balloon or high scaffold. Around the dome are several strong barred windows, and they, like the balance of the dome's interior, are absolutely black, showing in strong contrast with the white walls below.

How to clean the dome has been a puzzle that every official about the building, including the judges of the court, have endeavored to solve. The county commissioners suggested a scaffolding, but the cost would run up to $300, and that was considered too much for a simple cleaning of windows and a couple of coats of whitewash on the dome. Block and tackle and other schemes have been suggested, but all were discarded as impracticable but one.

That one is an idea of the warden's which may be put into execution unless a better one is presented. He proposes to send a man up in a hot air balloon to do the work. He figures that a canvas bag ten feet high and about five feet wide would support a man in perfect safety if filled with hot air, and he proposes to keep up the supply of air by building a big fire on the flagstone pavement under the dome. A volunteer from among the prisoners will be called for. He will be attached to the balloon seated on a chair, and provided with a mop or whitewash brush as the work to be done may require. The balloon can't get away, and a rope will connect it to the floor so that it can be pulled down at will.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE GOLD PIECE.

Along the shining shore close to where the waves dashed and broke into long undulating lines of foam a little boy was gleefully rolling a yellow gold piece upon the paler yellow of the sand. The autumn wind caught his hair and laughter danced in his eyes. The gold piece flashed in the sunlight that streamed across the beach and struck the white cliffs beyond with a dazzling effect. Again and again the child caught the gold in his chubby hand and sent it spinning in swift curves. Then all at once a roguish breeze lifted his hat, and striving to keep his headgear in place he let his eyes wander for an instant from his treasure; when his childish feet reached the place where he supposed it would be lying, the gold piece was not there—it had mysteriously disappeared.

A look of chagrin darkened his jubilant face. He wondered what had become of his money. Perhaps it had slipped into a crevice of the jutting rock that sprang from the bluff overhead. Or might it not have rolled into the water? Anyway, he could not find it, and he was disconsolate at his loss. Presently he abandoned the search, and sitting down in the sand he began to cry bitterly.

The sunlight grew dim, and a tall man, whose figure resembled a silhouette drawn on the pale forgetmenot sky, approached from the other end of the beach. He wore a rough dress and walked with a limp. Across his shoulder hung a long string of silvery fish. He saw the little boy, and pausing in front of him spoke almost tenderly:

"Well, my little man, what is the matter?" he asked.

The child lifted his tear washed face. "I've lost my gold piece," he answered.

"How was that?" inquired the man, interested.

"Why, I was rolling it along the sand, and all at once it was gone. I shall be punished for losing it," and he sobbed afresh.

The man came a step nearer. "Was it your own? Did it belong to you?"

"Yes; today is my birthday and my grandmother gave it to me."

"Poor little chap," said the lame man kindly. "Let me help you look for it."

He began without delay to search in the wet sand and among the pebbles, the boy, his small body bent almost double, following him with eyes riveted upon the ground. The fisherman's glance was keener than the child's, and it was not long before he caught the mild gleam of something lying under a fragment of projecting rock. He looked again; yes, he saw a yellow speck much brighter than the surrounding sand—a mere, tiny dot of flashing gold, and as he gazed his heart beat a trifle more quickly. He drew himself up, turned his eyes elsewhere, opened his lips, then closed them again and said nothing. By and by he spoke in a strangely calm voice.

"There's no use looking," he said. "It is lost; you will never find it."

The boy's mouth quivered, his breath came in gasps. "Perhaps if I came tomorrow with my governess we might find it," he replied; but there was hopelessness in his tone.

"Are you staying at the hotel?" asked the fisherman, looking dreamily at the sea.

"Yes, and I must go home now," with a sigh; "I promised not to stay after sunset, and the sun is nearly gone." The man made no reply and the child added, "Do you think the gold piece could have been washed away by a wave?"

"Possibly."

"I only took my eyes off of it for a moment. It was spinning along like a little golden wheel and then—well, I will come back tomorrow early in the morning and see if I can find it."

Still the man made no answer. All the light had shifted from his figure and the silver scales of the fish had turned to gray.

"Goodby," said the boy. Then, as an afterthought, "What is your name?"

"Caspar—they call me Lame Caspar because—of this," and he pointed sullenly to his right leg.

"Well, I thank you for helping me to look for my gold piece, Lame Caspar," said the boy; and he turned away with a little choking sob and began to ascend the steps that led in winding curves up the cliffs. He glanced back when he reached the top and saw Lame Caspar walking slowly on, his string of fish over his shoulder, his head bent forward. He did not walk far, however. By and by he stopped, and wheeling about on his lame leg, retraced his steps in the direction he had come. He crept to the overhanging rocks that now cast great purple shadows on the sand. The short lived afternoon was dying and the sky was aflame in the west. Slowly and cautiously the man approached the projecting corner where he had seen the minute yellow speck, and crouching on hands and knees he drew forth the gold piece. Then he stood up and moved away into a deeper shadow farther on. A thrill of excitement swept over him as he examined what he had found—a gold eagle, polished, heavy and beautiful. He had never seen one before and to his untutored mind it represented untold wealth. A quick ecstacy shot through him as he felt the cold surface of the metal on his rough palm, and he began to think of what it would buy—a whole winter's store of tobacco and bacon, or else a new peajacket and fresh fishing tackle. He was in luck for once! Fortune had smiled on him.

"Hallo!" cried a voice, rudely interrupting his revery. "What's that you've got?"

Caspar started in affright and a horrible sense of guilt overcame him. He shook like an aspen leaf until his dazed senses discovered who had spoken. Then his fear left him and he grew angry and defiant. A fellow fisherman with a string of fish and a net stood beside him, having approached unperceived from behind the crags.

"What's that you've got?" repeated the newcomer.

Caspar's hand closed over the gold piece like a vise. "Nothing," he retorted.

"But I saw it. It was gold. Does gold grow in the sand or on the rocks?" and he laughed coarsely.

Caspar hesitated. He knew it would be useless to attempt any denial, so he replied indifferently: "I sold some fish to a lady and she paid me for them. Now are you satisfied?" and he frowned darkly.

"What luck!" exclaimed the other. "I wish she'd bought of me." Then he added, with a tinge of suspicion; "Did she carry them herself?"

"No, she had a servant," answered Caspar angrily. He did not wish to prolong the conversation, so he turned away, remarking, "Good night," in a surly accent.

"But you'll treat first?" called the other after him. "I'm chilled to the bone."

"No, let me alone; I've something to do at home," and he strode on.

"You'll give all the lads a drop at The Bull tonight, anyway?" cried the man. "When one has such luck as that he doesn't forget his friends. I'll tell the lads to expect you."

Lame Caspar's anger arose. He muttered an oath as he limped on in the darkening twilight. Treat! Not he! He meant to keep the gold piece for himself. It was hard, indeed, if a man couldn't keep what belonged to him. "But it doesn't belong to you," a voice seemed to cry within him. "It belongs to the golden haired boy." Caspar turned to see if any one was following him. He saw nobody, yet a peculiar dread possessed him. When he reached his hut, on the outskirts of the settlement, he carefully bolted the door before he lighted the candle that he stuck into the neck of a bottle. He sat down by the rickety old table and examined the gold piece leisurely. It scintillated in the dim, red candle light like a living thing. He was afraid to sit there holding it in his hand for any length of time. It had already been discovered in his possession and soon the whole village would know of it. Possibly the news might spread to the little boy's ears, and then——

As this thought occurred to him his fingers trembled so violently that the gold piece fell clattering on the table. He began to regret that he had not given it to the boy, but it was too late now, and besides he wanted it. He loved to look at it. It was the most beautiful thing he had ever seen; but he must hide it away somewhere—hide it until he made up his mind to spend it. He therefore placed it in a cup and locked the cup in a closet. After this he cooked his supper and went to bed.

Through his feverish dreams all night long brilliant showers of gold danced and twined themselves into fantastic shapes. Sometimes they seemed to fall from an immense height and threaten to crush him beneath their weight, and he cried out in desperate terror. His rest was broken and frightful visions assailed him. Once or twice the face of a golden haired boy rose before him alternately wreathed in smiles and bathed in tears.

With the advent of the dawn Lame Caspar awoke, troubled and unrefreshed. As he walked to his boat, that was moored some distance away, a woman's fresh voice called to him from a window: "Good morning, Caspar. I hear that you have a gold piece that a lady gave you for a few fish. What luck!"

He stopped short and scowled back at her. "Well, what of it?" he snapped. "I've a right to my own, I suppose."

"Nobody said you hadn't, but the lads seemed to think you might treat for once. They waited for you at The Bull last night and were vexed because you didn't come. Are you going to treat tonight?"

"No!" he answered and passed on out of sight into the dull tinted morning.

All day, sitting among his nets and tackle, he reflected upon what he had done and the possible result. It would be silly in the extreme to keep the gold piece forever in the cupboard when he stood in need of so many things. Still he did not feel like spending it immediately. A superstitious dread overcame him whenever he contemplated parting with it.

Generally speaking, he was a successful fisherman, but today he got scarcely anything, and he came home in the evening tired and out of temper. Upon one point his mind was made up. He would not go near the tavern. He resented being pressed to spend the money in drink. But the other fishermen, when they found he did not come, sent a delegation to his house. About six men rapped loudly on the door, more in spirit of mischief than downright vexation, but it was sufficient to rouse Lame Caspar to furious opposition.

"What do you want?" he shouted, flinging the door wide open and confronting them with fierce hostility depicted on every line of his countenance.

"We want you to treat. Aren't you coming to The Bull?"

"No; I'm sick. Go away and let me alone." And he tried to shut the door.

But the men resisted the action. "Sick, nonsense!" cried one. "What's come over you, man? Have you turned miser?"

"Let's see your gold piece anyway," said another. "We never get such things. Let's see what it looks like," and he tried to force his way into the cabin.

"Yes, let's see the gold piece!" shouted the others in a chorus. But Caspar's features grew livid with passion. He strode forward with clinched fist.

"Out of here every mother's son of ye!" he shouted. "I'll not spend a penny to make ye more drunken than ye are. Out of here, I say!"

The men drew back surprised at this strange outburst. For a moment no one spoke. Then one said, with slow deliberation: "Come away, lads, come away! From the way he talks it looks as if he'd stolen the money instead of coming honestly by it. One would think he was a thief afraid of being found out."

With a stifled exclamation Caspar raised his hand to strike the speaker a blow. But his uplifted arm dropped as though stricken with palsy. His face whitened. He turned away with a groan and sat down.

"Come, mates," cried another voice, and the men vanished in the darkness.

How long he remained sitting, Lame Caspar did not know. But long after, when he looked up into the obscurity and silence, the word "Thief!" rang through his brain like the clashing of discordant bells. He a thief? Yes, he had stolen the gold piece. He was a thief!

He did not go fishing on the following day. A sudden resolve had come to him. He would clear his conscience by finding the little boy and returning the money. He did not mean to confess his guilt. He could not bring himself to such a humiliating avowal. He would say he had found the gold piece accidentally.

Toward noon he clambered up the steep pathway leading to the hotel on the cliff. He trembled with nervousness as he neared the great white building, with its flying flags making spots of vivid color against the pine groves beyond. He glanced eagerly about among the groups of people who were seated on the veranda, but he could not distinguish any one resembling the little boy. Then he went inside and, hardly able to control his voice, put a few timid questions to the clerk, who eyed him suspiciously. "A little boy, with eyes colored like the sea, and bright hair that floated on his shoulders—where was he?"

"His name?" the clerk inquired in a businesslike way.

"I don't know his name, but I want to find him. It is—it is something important."

The clerk reflected a moment, then shook his head. Yes, there had been a little boy answering to that description in the hotel, but he had gone away with his parents the day before. Where to? Ah, that he did not know.

Tears sprang into Lame Caspar's eyes. Horribly disappointed, he moved away and mechanically descended the sunlit cliffs to the shore. What should he do now? The gold piece carried with it a curse—a curse from which he would never free himself. His conscience tortured him. His luck had changed. He caught hardly any fish nowadays, and his companions were estranged from him. They looked upon him with distrust and suspicion, and all the while that hideous word "Thief!" rang in his ears and seemed branded upon his soul.

Weeks passed. He never went near the cupboard where the gold piece lay shining at the bottom of the cup. He was afraid to look at it. Nobody spoke to him and he spoke to no one. He shut himself up in his cabin, and his one thought night and day was how to get rid of the curse that overshadowed him. His superstitious nature grew morbidly sensitive. Often he fancied he was going mad.

The winter came—the severe winter of the north. The angry sea lashed itself into glittering spray. The great bluff was carpeted with snow and the sky was gray. Lame Caspar became a hermit. When he did go out it was early, so that no one could see him, and he returned only when night had fallen. The gold piece haunted him as might some frightful specter. It was as though the cupboard concealed a grim presence that he dared not face. In the village the people tapped their foreheads significantly.

"He is crazy," they said. "Better not go near him or he may do harm." So they let him alone.

Gradually the situation became so intolerable that Lame Caspar concluded he must end it or else put an end to himself. He began to devise ways and means. By and by he thought of a plan and resolved to carry it out.

One bleak December night, with a terrible sinking of the heart, he unlocked the cupboard, took the gold piece in his hand, and stealing quietly from the house walked to the edge of the cliffs. The moon had burst from behind a cloud and spangled the sea and the snow covered bluffs. Caspar had a knife in his pocket; but he had not quite decided to use it.

He wasn't sure whether it would be better to dig a hole and bury the gold piece, or to fling it into the sea and himself after it. Life had no longer any charm or interest for him. He had become a coward and an outcast. He would rather die than live. However, he could do nothing while the moon shone so brightly. He must wait awhile until it hid itself behind another cloud. He paced impatiently to and fro in the frosty night. Then all at once came a loud jingle of sleigh bells and the sound of merry laughter. Lame Caspar started and stood still as a large sleigh drew up almost in front of him and a man jumping out ran to the horses to arrange a displaced plume. Voices floated toward the solitary figure on the cliff, and among them was one that caused Caspar's heart almost to stand still, while a great sob rose in his throat.

"It was just here," said a clear, childish treble, "that I lost my gold piece—just below there on the shore. Such a nice, kind fisherman came and helped me to look for it—and"— The boy stopped speaking. Then continued in an altered tone: "Why, see that man yonder! What can he be doing there? Something is the matter with him."

In another moment the boy had sprang from the sleigh and had advanced toward Lame Caspar, who stood with outstretched arms in the pale moonlight like one transfigured. Tears were rolling down his weather beaten cheeks and splashed heavily upon the ragged peajacket he wore.

"Oh!" cried the child joyfully to his companions. "This is the very man—the nice, kind man who helped me to search for my lost gold piece! But," he added, "you are in trouble, Lame Caspar, you are crying! What is the matter? Why are you acting so strangely out here on the cliffs?"

The child's companions, attracted by the intensity of the tones, approached and stood looking from one to the other.

Then the tension in Lame Caspar's breast gave way as though something had snapped. With his utterance still choked by sobs he held the gold piece forth in the argent moonlight and proffered it to the boy, who gave an exultant shout.

"My gold piece! And you found it for me, you found it?" he exclaimed joyously.

For the first time Lame Caspar discovered his voice. "Yes, I—I—found it, and I went to find you, but you were gone. I kept it. I have had it by me ever since. I have hoped and waited—hoped and waited"——

A man's voice called to the child: "Come, Ralph, the plume is fixed. We must go on!"

The child was sober and evidently overcome by a vague emotion. He turned the gold piece over in his hand and cast a lingering look on the semi-crouching form of Lame Caspar, who almost knelt at his feet. Then he said softly:

"Goodby, Lame Caspar, and thank you. I've always prayed for you because you helped me. Good night and goodby."

"God bless you!" cried Caspar in a loud voice. "You have saved me!"

"Saved you from what?" asked the child perplexed.

"Saved me from myself," said the fisherman and bowed his head.

The boy turned away reluctantly. Something in that drooping, sorrowful figure seemed to chain his attention. "Good night," he whispered once more. "How odd that I should have seen you and got back my gold piece."

"Give it to him again for his honesty," said a gentleman of the party brusquely. "I'll give you another, Ralph. Let the man keep it."

"To be sure!" exclaimed the child, and he offered the newly found treasure to Caspar, who drew himself up sternly.

"No!" he said, brushing away his tears with a firm hand. "No! not for worlds—not for worlds!"

"Come, dear!" said the gentleman to the child dryly.

As they re-entered the sleigh and he cracked the whip the speaker added: "How proud these people are! For myself, I have no patience with their ridiculous independence!"

"Ridiculous, indeed!" replied a lady, and the sleigh glided away, leaving Lame Caspar standing still in the moonlight with a prayer of thankfulness on his lips.—Marquise Clara Lanza in Philadelphia Press.

When Poetry Loses Sentiment.

All the sentiment is taken out of poetry if heard in the printing office. The following is a specimen of how the reading boy deals with the productions of the poet laureate in the way of business:

"Double quotes you small caps mus' wak an call me hurlycom—call me hurlycom mother dearsem (sniff).

"Tohyphenmorrer posill be the 'appiest time of all the glad New-caphyphen yearsem (gasp).

"Ofcap all the glad New-caphyphen yearcom mothercom the maddestcom the maddestcom merriest daysem (sniff).

"Forcap Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycapcom mothercom. Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycap full close double rule—Tennysonitalsfull."

This apparent jargon being the result of reading by "caps and points" to secure accuracy. Com. is the reader's contraction for comma, sem. for semicolon, pos. for apostrophe, and so on.

This method of reading does not improve Tennyson's "Queen of the May;" in fact, the poet would hardly recognize it.—Printers' Register.

Couldn't Fool Plumb.

They are telling a queer story of the verdancy of the late Senator Plumb on business matters while a young man. He had scraped together $100 and had it on deposit in a local bank. Wanting to use the money he one day asked the president of the bank for it. He told Plumb to sign a check.

The young man looked up and said, "Eh?" "Make out a check for the amount and sign it," remarked the banker. "No, sir-ee!" said the statesman in embryo; "no, sir-ee, I don't put my name on paper unless I keep the paper. I gave you my money without taking your receipt and I want it back on the same terms." And it took considerable arguing to persuade him that it was the customary thing to make checks for money. But when years went on the senator rose to the million rank by smart business faculty and could sign checks with almost anybody. —Exchange.

A Favorite Topic.

Moses Mendelssohn was at first employed as tutor and afterward as bookkeeper by Mr. Bernhard, the wealthy silk manufacturer. When the latter died his widow promoted the philosopher to a partnership in the firm. One day, as Mendelssohn was passing down the street with his friend Lessing, they overheard a couple of ladies talking about Mendelssohn.

"There, you see," said Lessing, "your writings are even popular with the ladies."

"Oh, dear, no!" was the modest reply, "the ladies are only talking about the new samples I have just sent them." —Illustrirte Welt.

Needles.

Originally all the needles used in Europe must have come from the east; and it seems passing strange that no record has been kept of the time at which these useful little instruments were first manufactured there, but it must have been at a very early period. They were made in Nuremburg in great quantities in the Fourteenth century. Their manufacture was introduced into England under Queen Elizabeth, and flourished to such an extent that the workmen soon constituted a guild, for we read in 1597 the "Pinners and the Needlers" petitioned the queen not to allow foreign pins and needles to be imported.—Woman's Work.

Appropriate.

Mrs. Closefist—We are invited to Mr. and Mrs. Bangle's silver wedding. What shall we give them?

Mr. Closefist—I'll make 'em a speech. Speech is silver, you know.—Good News.

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT."

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEO. C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St, desires to say: "ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to my house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. I gave him

ST. JACOBS OIL

to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., July 9, '87: "The crippled boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." GEORGE C. OSGOOD, M. D.

IT IS THE BEST.

JUST RECEIVED

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SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS.

Information About the Steam and Sailing Vessels of the World.

Philadelphia Record.]

The fastest passage between New York and Queenstown, both eastward and westward, was made in the latter part of 1891 by the steamship Teutonic, of the White Star Line. The fastest passage from Queenstown to New York was made in August, being 5 days 16 hours and 31 minutes. The fastest passage from New York to Queenstown was made in October, being 5 days 21 hours and 2 minutes.

The first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean was the Savannah, which crossed from Savannah, Ga., to Liverpool in 1819. The first steam vessels to reach New York from Great Britain were the Sirius and the Great Western. The Sirius, a ship of 700 tons, sailed from Cork April 4, 1838, and the Great Western, 1340 tons, left Bristol three days later. They arrived on April 23, the Sirius in the morning and the Great Western in the afternoon.

The greatest steam vessel ever built, in size, was the Great Eastern, which was 692 feet in length and 83 feet in breadth. The Teutonic is 532 feet in length.

The largest turret ship in the world—perhaps the largest battle ship in existence—is the British battle ship Hood, which was launched at Chatham on July 30, 1891. The Hood has a displacement of 14,150 tons. The largest American warship is the harbor defense vessel Miantonomoh. The finest warship in the French navy is the Brennus, which was launched early in October, 1891. Her displacement is 11,000 tons.

The longest sailing craft afloat is the British iron ship Lancing. She is a four-masted iron ship of 2600 tons and 356 feet in length. In 1890 the keel was laid in a shipyard on the Clyde of what was to be the largest sailing craft in the world. Her tonnage was to be 9600, her length 350 feet, and she was to have five masts. The three biggest four-masted ships in the world are said to be the Palgrave, the Liverpool and the Puritan. The Palgrave measures 3081 tons, the Liverpool 3330 tons.

The three biggest American sailing ships in existence last year were the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah and the Susquehanna. The Rappahannock was burned on the South Pacific November 11, 1891. The largest sailing vessel in the world, says the skipper of the Shenandoah, who rates his craft next, is the five-masted French steel ship La France.

The biggest steam ferryboat in the world is the Cincinnati, built by the Pennsylvania Railroad company to ply between New York and Jersey City.

The largest steam engine in the world is on the new Italian cruiser Sardegna. A force of 25,000 horsepower is developed.

The fastest ship in the United States navy, it is supposed, is the San Francisco, which on her trial on the Pacific coast maintained during a four hours' run a speed of 19·7 knots an hour. This was one-tenth of a knot in excess of the record of the Philadelphia. The maximum speed developed by the San Francisco was 20·06 knots an hour, which is equivalent to 23 land miles.

One of the fastest voyages from China to New York was made in the summer of 1890 by the steamship Glen Ogle, of the Glen Line of Glasgow, which arrived from Amoy in 46 days. The fastest time was by the Glenshiel of the same line—43 days.

The fastest passenger steamboat plying in the waters of the United States is the Mary Powell, running from New York City to Albany. Nobody knows just how fast she could go if put to her mettle.

Sufferers from chills and fever, who have used quinine as a remedy, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure. This preparation, if taken according to directions, is warranted a sure cure. Residents in malarial districts should not be without it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TESTING. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Before. After. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. june10-ly

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A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH. Box 27. PORTLAND, OR. SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists Corner of Yates and Douglas streets, au29 Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria

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"I have been treated by doctors, who had long lists of so-called cured patients, but they could not reach my case, and hope had been murdered in me by fair promises, but on first application of your magical appliance, hope and confidence came flocking in stronger than the combined powers of the four winds. I knew then that you would cure me, and now that I am a man and well again, I cannot thank you sufficiently for the cure. So again I say, use my name as reference whenever you wish. You nor any one else cannot use words too strong to express my sentiments in favor of so wonderful a treatment as that given by you."

(Original on file; name of writer furnished in confidence.)

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DR. HUGH WATT, M. C. P. S. Ont., and B. C. Late of Cariboo. Office and residence No. 36½ Douglas street, (Dr. Milne's old residence). May 19 d&w tf

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Saturday's Evening Times.

A Candidate.

Dr. Watt has declared his intention of contesting Cariboo in the election of a successor to the Hon. J. Robson.

For the South.

The steamer Umatilla left for San Francisco this morning with the following cabin passengers from Victoria: Miss Whitelanw, Mrs. Sypholt, C. Hewlett, H. Swan, J. C. Hiller, R. Pittock, Mrs. Charles Dillon, Campbell and Goss.

The Queen.

The steamship Queen, Capt. Carroll, arrived from Departure Bay early this morning, and left shortly before noon for the Sound. A number of the excursionists came down from Nanaimo yesterday and rejoined the Queen here this morning.

The China's Cargo.

The Empress of China which is due next week from the Orient has 1,750,000 pounds of overland freight, 50 tons for Victoria, 100 tons for Puget Sound, 500 for Portland and some for San Francisco. She has 140 saloon passengers and 200 steerage passage, 100 of whom are for Victoria.

Inland Revenue.

The inland revenue returns for June are as follows:

Spirits	$ 6,525 22
Malt	3,953 08
Tobacco	1,967 38
Liquors	977 85
Petroleum insp	169 80
Rent of government land	50 00
	$13,643 33

Bull's Body Found.

The jury at a coroner's inquest held at Hope yesterday on the body of an Indian found in the Fraser river last Tuesday, brought in a verdict that the body was that of George Bull, and that he had been willfully murdered at Bridge Creek. The skull was smashed in, and there was a wound in the abdomen.

The Bridges.

It is expected that Point Ellice bridge will be re-opened for traffic in about a week or ten days. A gang of men are now at work putting in new beams, and when they are finished, said Engineer Wilmot, the bridge will be as strong as ever. The Gully bridge is still unsafe and hundreds of carriages and wagons cross it daily.

Are Now Comfortable.

Three little orphans were brought down from Nanaimo yesterday by conductor Coburn, and are now in the Protestant Orphans' Home, perhaps the most comfortable place they have ever entered. The trio range from three to seven years old and were taken away from a father who cares little or nothing for them, by the officers of the Home.

They Will Build.

At the first general meeting of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company held on Thursday evening, the following trustees were elected: Hon. J. H. Turner, S. M. Okell, W Morris, N. Shakespeare and Joshua Holland. Mr. Morris spoke of the necessity of providing better accommodation for the cannery and it was therefore decided to build on the company's wharf at Rock Bay.

The Creoles.

Sam T. Jack's Creole show was witnessed by a large audeience last night and won hearty applause. It is a very entertaining production and created plenty of merriment. The jokes while not juvenile are fit to go, and bring the laugh; the scenery and costumes are very fine and the music good. There are several first class specialties. Taken all in all the show is one that deserves patronage and there should be a packed house to-night.

The Council and By-laws.

The board of aldermen held two meetings after the TIMES went to press on Thursday, making three for the day. It was decided to expend $450 in repairing the old Deluge fire engine house and other small amounts for drainage and streets. The Victoria & Sydney Railway by-law came up again and several amendments were made in committee, after which the by-law was reported complete. The by-law to raise the allowance for the library from $1200 to $3000 was also reported complete with amendments. Nothing was done with the by-law to raise $100,000 for sewerage purposes. The Electric Light by-law was read a first and second time and progress was reported on the Market by-law.

The Story Denied.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 30.—Captain Anderson, of the steamer Bertha, who brought down from Alaska the officers and crew of the wrecked bark Alexander, makes an emphatic denial of the statement made by a sailor of the bark Alexander that the wrecked crew suffered from privations because of the indifference of the United States man-of-war in Behring sea. Captain Anderson says the cruiser Yorktown offered them passage to Unalaska, but they refused, preferring to await the Bertha. A good house, cooking utensils and plenty of provisions were supplied. Upon the arrival of the Bertha the men were reluctant to leave, because they had a good time, nothing to do on the island and plenty to eat. The government officials paid their fare to Unalaska and then to Port Townsend and board en route. The men said they never had a better time in their lives than while on the island, and would like to be wrecked again.

Almost a Catastrophe.

Mr. Johnson, a colored resident of Spring Ridge, had a very exciting time on Thursday evening. He is in the habit of turning out his horse, "Bucephalus" to grass on the Lion Brewery grounds. The horse, by the way, is blind in one eye and has caused his owner considerable anxiety by persistently going too near the well to feed. He got there once too often, for he fell in and much trouble it took to get him out. One part of the well is about 60 feet deep. Mr. Fairbrother was instantly on the spot and started in to give the necessary instructions to the crowd which had assembled to rescue the poor animal, which was struggling violently. Fortunately it managed to get a foothold on one side, and by the aid of ropes and a strong pull from some of the bystanders it was eventually landed. Captain Mose, Captain Turpel, Captain Phil, Messrs. Robertson, Fairbrother, Gandy, Murray, Phillips and Cox did their very best, and had it not been for their kindly assistance poor Johnson would now be in possession of a dead horse.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

W. F. Heath is Fined $50 For Neglecting to Take Out a License.

Billy, an Indian, was up before Magistrate Macrae this morning charged with stealing a shawl from a friend named Maggie. He admitted the offence and was sent up to jail to work for two months.

Hong Yuen could not be persuaded into stating that the chimney of his house on Fisgard street was on fire on the 30th ult., but several witnesses convinced the court that there was more than smoke in Yuen's chimney, and the regular fine of $20 was imposed.

The charge against W. F. Heath, representing the Toronto Lithograph Co., of soliciting orders in the city without a license, which has been adjourned several times, came up for hearing at 11:30 this morning. The court adjudged the defendant guilty and imposed a penalty of $50 in addition to $50 for a license and $2 costs. Mr. Helmcken, who appeared for the defendant, gave notice of appeal.

THE HOLIDAY IN VICTORIA.

The Picnics at the Different Resorts Around the City.

The weather yesterday was not all that could have been desired, but Victorians had made up their minds to enjoy themselves and they were to all appearances successful. The first batches to leave the city were those who went to Saanich to attend the farmers' annual basket picnic. The people of Saanich, of course, had a good time and those city folks who spent the day with them were well treated. Sports and games of all kinds were indulged in.

It was raining during the afternoon at Langford Plains, where the union Sunday school picnic was held, but that did not deter the picnickers from having a good time. There were about 1000 people on the grounds enjoying the sports that the younger members of the party were taking part in. The strangers who went out during the day were made to feel thoroughly at home and enjoyed themselves as well as those who for years have attended the annual picnic.

At Oak Bay the weather was just right for picnicking, being cool and dry. The members of the Y. M. I. held their annual picnic at the Bay and they were joined by many other citizens. A programme of sports and games was gone through, after which the party enjoyed themselves at dancing. The car service in the evening was not as good as it should have been, and consequently it was rather late when some of the picnickers got home.

There was not a boat to be had at noon yesterday, they being all engaged in taking parties up the Arm, on the banks of which there were numerous picnics. There was nothing to mar the pleasure of those who desired to spend the day at the Gorge. The young people of St. Saviour's church spent the day in a body on the Arm.

The Salvation Army spent the day at Oak Bay.

The members of the Union Gun Club held a shoot at the Victoria club grounds. F. H. Hewlings broke 73 out of 75 birds, and Minor and McClure made 25 out of a possible 25.

The children of the P.O. Home were given an outing and enjoyed the day with the Sunday school children.

The members of the Calvary and Emanuel Baptist churches left the city at 8 o'clock in the morning and spent a good twelve hours at McNeill's Bay.

Gazette Notices.

The following appointments were announced officially in the British Columbia Gazette issued on Thursday evening: J. Gilbert and F. Evans to be official stenographers to the Supreme and County Courts for Victoria and New Westminster respectively; G. A. Jordon to be Police Magistrate for Vancouver; E. C. Arthur, M.D., to be coroner for West Kootenay district, vice W. G. Allan, resigned; C. A. R. Lambly, of Osoyoos, to be a justice of the peace for Yale electoral district; C. W. Ireland, of Vernon, Thos. Spence, of Armstrong, and C. E. Costerton, of Enderby, to be notaries public for Yale; W. C. McMynn, of Rock Creek, to be revenue tax collector in the Osoyoos division of Yale district; E. T. W. Pearse, of Kamloops, to be assessor and collector under the Assessment Act, and collector under the Revenue Act for the Kamloops polling division of Yale electoral district, vice G. C. Tunstall; E. Walter, of Ganges Harbor, to be assessor and collector under the Assessment Act, and collector under the Revenue Act, for Salt Spring Island polling division of the Islands electoral district, vice Samuel Maxwell.

WANTED—A MODEL.

TO THE EDITOR:—A polished writer in the News suggests that we should adopt a national model for any provincial buildings which the Government may decide to erect at James Bay. He points out that the state buildings throughout the United States are fashioned after the classic capital at Washington, and with a view to furthering the national idea here, he thinks we should copy the beautiful piles which overlook the Ottawa river. Beautiful, patriotic idea that! But as a standard of men is of more importance than a standard of buildings, as national honesty has more far-reaching effects than national architecture, would it not be well to fix up some kind of a model for the country to build by. As the writer in the News is doubtless a Conservative, perhaps he will suggest who it should be, whether Chapleau, or Caron, or Haggart, or Langevin, or even Mercier, if qualified. To select either of these would be an injustice, however, to Premier Abbott, the ex-treasurer of the Pacific scandal fund, and who otherwise has every reason to consider himself a model of his party. A nice model for the new buildings over the bay would be a nice thing, no doubt, but it appears to me that a model for our public men is more important, and if we take the model from Ottawa, why should we not have a high old time like they did there?

GOTHIC.

Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unpurchased statement of what this medicine has actually done.

DOMINION DAY DOINGS.

The Celebration at Vancouver Proves a Magnificent Affair in Every Way.

A Grand Musical Festival by a Thousand Children and Several Brass Bands.

The Lucky Vancouver Boys Win a Double Victory in the Lacrosse Field.

It seemed as if the heavens were against the celebration at Vancouver yesterday, but the weeping skies could not dampen the ardor of the plucky people of the Terminal City, and there were many friends assembled there to make merry on the 25th anniversary of the great Dominion. Visitors were present in large numbers from the other cities of the province, and the steamers and trains reaped a rich harvest, while the hotels were taxed to their utmost to provide accommodation. As usual the youth and beauty of Victoria was well represented there, and enjoyed themselves as they well knew how. H.M.S. Warspite was anchored in the harbor, gaily decked in her brightest bunting, and the officers, band and boys in blue of the big boat helped materially to enliven the celebration.

The proceedings proper began at 10 o'clock in front of the Hotel Vancouver, a grand musical festival being the first number on the programme. The Vancouver band opened the festivities by playing "Vive la Canadienne" and "God Save the Queen." At a bugle call 1000 school children, who had assembled on a grand stand in charge of their teachers, as one voice sang "The Maple Leaf." The effect was magnetic and they were greeted with the wildest applause. "May God Bless Thee, Canada," "The Red, White and Blue," "The Union Jack" and the national anthem were also sung by the children with equally good effect. The Nanaimo band followed with a choice selection of Scotch airs, which elicited enthusiastic applause. The Vancouver band contributed a number of airs, and Westminster's famous Artillery band brought the festival to a close with a number of English melodies.

Rev. J. W. Pedley was the orator of the day, and in a neat speech of five minutes ably performed the duties devolving upon him.

AT BROCKTON POINT.

After noon hour there was a grand rush for Brockton Point, where the games of lacrosse between the two teams of the Victorias and Vancouvers were billed to take place. Excellent ferry accommodation was provided and fully 5000 people were soon surrounding the field in which the games took place. The intermediate twelves were the first to line up, the teams being:

Vancouver		Victoria
J. Quann	goal	Fairall
A. McGillivray	point	J. Drysdale
E. Morency	cover point	J. Sprinkling
F. Miller	defence	D. Patterson
R. Ralph	defence	J. Dempster
J. Rounsfell	field	R. Clark
J. Hawman	centre	T. Cusack
T. Dunsmore	home	D. J. King
W. Miller	home	W. Ledingham
K. Campbell	home	J. Miller
W. A. Boultbee	outside home	F. Cullin
A. H. Webster	inside home	C. McNeil

The Victoria boys were not in it from the first, the Vancouvers by superior team play rushing the ball on the flags, and scoring four games to one in an hour and five minutes. In the third and fourth games the Victorians showed up to much better advantage and no doubt would have a chance to win if they would get out and practice together. Boultbee, Webster and Campbell scored for the Vancouvers and McNeill for the Victorias.

THE GREAT EVENT

of the day was the senior lacrosse match, Vancouver vs. Victoria. It was one of the most hotly contested and finest exhibitions of the game ever seen in the province, although the Vancouvers were weakened by the loss of Higginbotham and the Victorians were playing without W. H. Cullin and Dan Tudhope, who have contributed not a little to the success of the team in the past. The teams were:

Victoria.		Vancouver
Blain	goal	Meyers
Eckhart	point	Suckling
C. Cullin	cover point	Cheney
Belfry	defence	Spain
Grant	defence	Peard
McLeod	field	Quan
Blight	centre	Smith
Van Allen	home	Nicholls
Kenning	home	McGregor
Ditchburn	home	Quigley
Frost	outside home	Draper
Tite	inside home	Swift
W. Cullin	captain	J. Smith

The work throughout was very fast, and to chronicle all the brilliant plays would fill a book. Throughout the Vancouver boys played a good game, the old reliable Boney Suckling, Spain, Swift and Quigley showing up the best. From Blain in the flags, who exceded his friends, most sanguine expectations, up to Tite the Victorias played a gallant game. The defence was simply superb, from Ross Eckhart, who did very effective work, out to Jim McLeod, who though it was his first match with the seniors, played one of the best games on the field, giving his check Nicholls no show at all. Charlie Cullin, put up even a better game than usual, while Grant and Belfry also played excellent lacrosse. Blight, who undoubtedly is the best centre in the Province, excelled himself, playing a magnificent game even after he was laid out with a blow on the temple. The team was a little light, but they worked liked Trojans, and when Van Allen was changed to first home made things very lively around the Vancouver flags.

The first game was won by Victoria, Blight as usual drawing the ball and placing it near the Vancouver flags. Suckling secured it and sent it to the other end of the field. Ross Eckhart cleverly carried it out of a scrimmage and sent it down to Ditchburn, who scored. Time five minutes.

The second game was faster still, this time the Vancouver team holding it well, when Dave Smith ran in and securing the sphere sent it through the Victoria's flags. Time 2½ minutes.

In the third game the ball travelled from one part of the field to the other for 50 minutes. Quann fainted after running into the fence, and again fell after colliding with McLeod's stick. Blight was laid low with a blow in the temple, while Frost had his nose tapped twice and Swift bled from a wound on the forehead. Swift finally scored for Vancouver, after some pretty play by the victors.

The battle was fast and furious in the fourth. Grant in this game distinguished himself. He carefully carried the ball out from a scuffle, made a great run up field, passed it to Frost, and he to Tite, who shot it through the flags in 18 minutes.

The fifth game and the match was won by Vancouver, the time being 6 minutes, McGregor swiping it through on a drop from Swift. For six minutes more the game was continued, the Victoria boys making a determined effort to score, very near succeeding several times.

RIFLE MATCH.

At Moodyville the team from Vancouver defeated a team from the Warspite, the score standing, Vancouver 677 and Warspites 627.

The cricket team sent over from Victoria also suffered defeat at the hands of the Vancouver club team. The score stood 188 to 99. For Vancouver Saunders made 74 and Holt made 31 for Victoria.

In the evening the citizens held a ball in the city hall, which proved a decided success.

VANCOUVER, July 2.—The celebration was very successful. Over 10,000 people witnessed the sports. A drizzling rain partly spoiled the musical festival. The Indians gave the usual illumination on the water last night on the Inlet. The citizens' ball was largely attended at the Opera House. The regatta occurred this morning. The two paddle race was won by Springer. The four oared senior race was contested by two clubs; Burrard Inlet crew, (Henderson stroke) won. The junior four oared, was contested by the same clubs; Vancouver Club (Bowell stroke) won. Three entered for the single scull professional; Murray first, Williams second. Indian canoe races and men-of-war boat races were warmly contested. The yacht races were not concluded at 1 o'clock. The bicycle races, cricket match and big gun contest for birds is in progress.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

VERNON.

The C. P. R. have replaced the washed-out portion of the line near Okanagan Lake with strong piling and trestle work.

The second kiln is being burned at the Vernon brickyard.

George Funck killed two very large bears on his Shuswap ranch on Saturday.

The S. & O. telegraph line only extends to Vernon; messages have to be forwarded to Okanagan station by telephone.

Thirty lambs have been killed by coyotes on Mr. Lumby's ranch this spring.

At the meeting held on Saturday for the election of a school trustee in the place of Mr. Tronson, whose term had expired, Mr. J. W. Fuller was elected.

The prisoner, George Wandecott, who was sentenced on the 23rd ult. by Mr. Lumby for selling liquor to Indians at Kettle River, to six months' imprisonment, was allowed to escape at Enderby by Constable Jones. Jones was suspended by Mr. Lumby and the case was investigated at Armstrong on Saturday before Messrs. Fortune, Gibbs, Hamill, Graham and Wallace, J.P.'s, the former acting as chairman. The magistrates recommended the dismissal of Jones and that Mr. John S. Pringle be appointed constable for Spallumcheen.

An 18-pound trout was caught opposite Kelowna by Mr. Fable on Monday.

The bush fire east of Long Lake, two miles north of the "railroad," is spreading, and is now a mile in length.

A handsome silver tea service has been presented to Mrs. Dewdney by the ladies of Vernon, in recognition of her services as a church organist.

A tunnel has been run in 45 feet on Mr. Brewer's quartz ledge, Harris creek, and the ore is said to improve in quality. Capt. Shorts has located an extension on his claim.

On Thursday, 25th ult., J. Fleshman, traveling jeweler, of Medicine Hat, had his cases of jewelry (value $3000) stolen at Salmon Arm station. A man named Johnson was arrested on suspicion.

It is understood the Methodists intend building a church at Armstrong shortly. A suitable site has been selected and plans for the edifice are being prepared.

Messrs. G. E. U. Gleadowe and A. J. Rose, the British treasury officials who have been receiving the compensation claims of the sealers in the Behring Sea dispute, arrived in Vernon on Thursday and registered at the Coldstream. They spent a couple of days butterfly catching near Long Lake, and left on Saturday for Nelson on a short trip through the Kootenay lake country, previous to their return to England.

The Vernon News says: The construction of a canal connecting Okanagan and Dog Lakes, with a view of making the south end of the latter sheet of water the terminus of navigation, appears to be more probable than has hitherto been supposed. The scheme has the strong approval of the C.P.R., who, now that they have taken over S. & O. railway, have a direct interest in opposing the present wharf monopoly at Penticton, and will use their influence with the Dominion Government—generally supposed to be self-sufficient—towards inducing the latter to construct the canal next year, if not this season. There is little doubt that the canal would be of great benefit to lower country trade. It would add 13 miles of navigable water and render the mines at Fairview and the coal beds at White Lake especially easy of access. It would help materially to draw the trade of the lower country up north and thus be of great benefit to the province generally and to the mining community near the line in particular.

NELSON.

Mr. C. E. Perry has completed the survey of the Hendryx group of mines. Pilot Bay, he says, is steadily progressing, and that a force of 150 to 200 men is working there regularly. Mr. Perry experienced some of the disadvantages caused by the frequent changes in the Mineral Acts. During this survey he was working under three separate acts.

As soon as supplies can be packed up the hill three shifts will be put on to develop this property.

Mr. C. S. Griffith, who represents the United Smelting and Refining works at Helena and Great Falls, is at Nelson, and is on the look out for ore, which he can ship down to his works. Mr. Griffith expresses himself as being very favorably impressed with the country, and says that in his opinion the Silver King mine alone could support a town of 5000 people.

Jim Wardner has bonded the Freddie Lee, a Slocan claim owned by Bill Springer, Martin Fry and A. D. Coplen, for six months for $20,000, of which 7½ per cent. has been paid down. Wardner is carrying around with him a sample of his rock which assays 6000 ounces. He is yearning to bet hard cash that he will ship ore to Tacoma before July 15th. Any takers?

Mineral claims recorded—Chieftain, M. J. McGrath, on the north side of Kootenay Lake; Lizzie, G. F. Edmiston, on the left fork of Anderson Creek, being an extension of the Byrd; St. George, H. G. Neelands, on the wagon road, 2½ miles southeast of Nelson. Transfers—Sundown, H. Selous to J. R. Cook, one-sixth interest; Chestnut, H. G. Neelands to T. J. Realty, W. H. Daly, G. W. Manning and W. Middleton, four-fifths interest.

On Wednesday a court of assize and general gaol delivery was held in Nelson by Judge Drake. On the grand jury being sworn in, the judge informed them that there were no criminal cases before the court. The county court sat next day. Two mining cases of importance were brought up. Shearer, Kent & Becker v. Chambers, involved a question of mining partnership. It was held that partnership was proved by prospecting together, grubbing together, staking claims in the joint and several names of the parties and by mutual understanding. In the second case, Hayes v. Anderson, the plaintiff wanted the court to declare his right to a certain prospect on the ground of prior location. He was non-suited on the following technical point:—The record bore that the claim lay to the right of blazed line from No. 1 post instead of to the right of line from No. 1 post to No. 2 post.

The trail from Eldorado to the mines is progressing but slowly. Last week the men at work left in a body to go prospecting, and no more can be hired, though $3.50 a day is offered.

The erection of sampling works at Nelson by the J. E. Boss outfit will depend on the output and development work done this year.

The Hill brothers came down from the head of Slocan Lake on Thursday, 16th, by way of Nakusp and Columbia river. It is their intention to start a sawmill at Wilson creek, four miles above Eldorado City. The machinery will come from Toronto, and the mill, when erected, will have a capacity of from twenty to thirty thousand feet a day. The price of lumber at present is $100 per thousand.

SLOCAN.

No mail has arrived here for two weeks. Where is the postoffice inspector?

E. C. Carpenter, Jack McGillivray and Angus McGillivray have struck in near the Payne mine.

M. Selous has turned prospector, and located the Dispute, about a mile south from Seaton creek, near Bear Lake.

J. McGillivray has sold a one-half interest in the Grey Eagle to Mr. Wharton, who intends to go to work on it at once.

Forty-four claims have been recorded here since the record office was opened and A. Sproatt is doing a large business in poll taxes accordingly.

Mr. Wharton, who arrived here last week, located a claim called the Deadman, above the Noble Five, which shows good galena, running about 300 ounces.

At least six claims are being worked on in good shape in this vicinity. Steel, powder, etc., are scarce, though lots of both are waiting on the C. & K. track for shipment here.

J. Smith and Evans, late of the Halfway house, have made a new strike in a new place, 2½ miles from anyone else's stake. The direction is somewhere round Four-mile creek.

Judge Bond is lying in camp kicking about trails. The judge has a large outfit and means business, but can't get near the claims he has bonded, among which are the Seattle and Last Chance.

Charles Flaatz, Mike Grady and partner have struck it rich between Red Paddie creek and the Slocan Star group. They have two feet of fine ore showing all through one claim and croppings on two more claims.

H. Howson has located the Young Dominion about a mile south of the first forks. The ore is rich and shows up well for some distance. His "crowd" have located the Conductor, first extension. Queen Bess and Norah Darling are all round the Young Dominion.

FAIRVIEW DISTRICT.

One of the latest excitements in the lower country is the rich strike made about four weeks ago by Mr. Robert Allison, who lives one-half mile above the junction of the Similkameen and Okanagan rivers, at the ferry. Near the falls of the river he located an immense body of free milling quartz, calling his claim the "Allison Mine." Sixteen claims have been staked off on the same vein. Mr. J. C. Dunn, who owns the controlling interest in the famous Black Bear and War Eagle mines, is also interested. This new strike has caused immense excitement among prospectors and mining men, who are staking out ground for miles around the vicinity of the discovery claim. The water at the falls of the Similkameen has sufficient power to run 500 stamps, and ore can be mined and milled at $1 per ton.

Messrs. Silverman and Barnhardt have struck very high grade ore on the east extension of the Rattler, and are developing the ledge. About five miles south of Fairview, on the same side of the valley, a large vein of free milling gold quartz was discovered last week.

A ten-stamp mill has been ordered for the Silver Crown.

Mr. Moffatt's hotel at Fairview is nearly finished.

There are about 200 miners at Fairview.

Two petitions are now in circulation in the lower country: One to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, for the construction of a public wharf at Penticton; the other to the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, for the making of a canal to connect Okanagan and Dog lakes.

Mr. Stanton is making arrangements for putting on a fast stage line between Penticton, Fairview and Loomiston. He has little doubt that the trade between Sound ports and the mining towns in Okanagan country will pass through this way when the route becomes known. From Coulee City, on the N.P.R.R., freight has at present to be hauled the following distances: To Ruby 100 miles, Conconully 107, Loomiston 129, Golden 145 miles. From Penticton to Golden is only 40 miles, thus saving 105 miles of hauling over an indifferent wagon road. This list of distances is amply sufficient to show the advantages of the Canadian route. Instead of 2½ days staging, the passenger by the Okanagan lake route has only one day's pleasant drive from Penticton to Golden or Loomiston.

ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Williamson has let the contract for a fine residence to Messrs. Cameron & Milne, of Vernon, to be built right away.

The sawmill is now employing fifteen hands. A large dry kiln has been put up.

It is reported that Mr. Jas. Crozier has sold his ranch to a new-comer for the sum of $5000.

On B. F. Young's ranch 150 acres are in crop—wheat, oats and barley.

G. Parkinson has 75 acres in crop.

ENDERBY.

Mr. D. McIntyre, of the Columbia mills, has imported a splendid Hambletonian mare, "Imperial Queen," and filly from Calgary.

Two tame mosquitoes are being reared at the Enderby hotal. The majority of the inhabitants never saw a mosquito in their lives.

Messrs. Marwood & Parry have just burned their first kiln of brick—45,000.

A carload of horses was shipped to Brandon by Lambly Bros.

FIRE VALLEY.

Altogether there are 60 acres in crop and 17 settlers in the valley. None of the fair sex have yet arrived, but three marriages are arranged for the fall, when a grand celebration will be held. The live stock, which last year consisted solely of two tom-cats and a rooster, is increasing. There are now some fine horses and a number of hogs.

Mr. Wm. Horan, who took up a preemption this spring east of Mr. Bangs, met with a painful accident last week. While building a house one of the logs fell on his leg, splintering it below the knee. He is being taken care of in Messrs. Lowe & Vail's house.

Messrs. Lowe & Vail have four acres in potatoes and the same amount in wheat. They are making a specialty of cabbage and expect to ship five tons to Nelson this fall. They have planted 50 fruit trees, all of which are flourishing.

Mr. J. Simpson, whose place lies between Lowe and Bangs', killed four bear in two weeks. Six bear have been shot this spring in the valley.

OKANAGAN MISSION.

A small excitement was created at Penticton last Thursday by a drunken Siwash firing two shots with a rifle at another red man and a klootchman. He missed aim in both cases.

Several copies of a petition for the release of Knox are in circulation in various parts of the country.

Mr. H. Dell has been elected school trustee in place of Mr. Jos. Christien, who declined re-election

Customs Returns.

The following are the customs returns for June:

IMPORTS.

Free	$ 26,883
Dutiable	213,261
Total	$240,144
Duty collected	$69,896 14
Other revenues	10,729 65
Total	$80,625 79

EXPORTS.

Products of Canada	$ 91,115
Not produce of Canada	20,410
Total	$111,525

A FORTUNE

Inherited by few, is pure blood, free from hereditary taint. Catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, **Scrofula,** and many other maladies born in the blood, can be effectually eradicated only by the use of powerful alteratives. The standard specific for this purpose—the one best known and approved—is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** the compound, concentrated extract of Honduras sarsaparilla, and other powerful alteratives.

"I consider that I have been

SAVED

several hundred dollars' expense by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with SCROFULA, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James Petsy, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Losee, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P.M., Losee, Utah.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE SCARLET LETTER

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MINISTER IN A MAZE.

As the minister departed in advance of Hester Prynne and little Pearl he threw a backward glance, half expecting that he should discover only some faintly traced features or outline of the mother and the child slowly fading into the twilight of the woods. So great a vicissitude in his life could not at once be received as real. But there was Hester, clad in her gray robe, still standing beside the tree trunk, which some blast had overthrown a long antiquity ago and which had ever since been covering with moss, so that these two fated ones, with earth's heaviest burden on them, might there sit down together and find a single hour's rest and solace. And there was Pearl, too, lightly dancing from the margin of the brook—now that the intrusive third person was gone—and taking her old place by her mother's side. So the minister had not fallen asleep and dreamed.

In order to free his mind from this in distinctness and duplicity of impression, which vexed it with a strange disquietude, he recalled and more thoroughly defined the plans which Hester and himself had sketched for their departure. It had been determined between them that the Old World, with its crowds and cities, offered them a more eligible shelter and concealment than the wilds of New England or all America, with its alternatives of an Indian wigwam or the few settlements of Europeans scattered thinly along the seaboard. Not to speak of the clergyman's health, so inadequate to sustain the hardships of a forest life, his native gifts, his culture and his entire development would secure him a home only in the midst of civilization and refinement; the higher the state the more delicately adapted to it the man.

In furtherance of this choice, it so happened that a ship lay in the harbor; one of those questionable cruisers frequent at that day, which, without being absolutely outlaws of the deep, yet roamed over its surface with a remarkable irresponsibility of character. This vessel had recently arrived from the Spanish Main, and within three days' time would sail for Bristol. Hester Prynne—whose vocation, as a self enlisted sister of charity, had brought her acquainted with the captain and crew—could take upon herself to secure the passage of two individuals and a child with all the secrecy which circumstances rendered more than desirable.

The minister had inquired of Hester, with no little interest, the precise time at which the vessel might be expected to depart. It would probably be on the fourth day from the present. "That is most fortunate!" he had then said to himself. Now, why the Reverend Mr. Dimmesdale considered it so very fortunate, we hesitate to reveal. Nevertheless, to hold nothing back from the reader, it was because on the third day from the present he was to preach the election sermon, and as such an occasion formed an honorable epoch in the life of a New England clergyman he could not have chanced upon a more suitable mode and time of terminating his professional career.

"At least they shall say of me," thought this exemplary man, "that I leave no public duty unperformed nor ill performed!" Sad, indeed, that an introspection so profound and acute as this poor minister's should be so miserably deceived! We have had and may still have worse things to tell of him, but none we apprehend so pitiably weak; no evidence, at once so slight and irrefragable, of a subtle disease that had long since begun to eat into the real substance of his character. No man for any considerable period can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude without finally getting bewildered as to which may be the true.

The excitement of Mr. Dimmesdale's feelings as he returned from his interview with Hester lent him unaccustomed physical energy and hurried him townward at a rapid pace. The pathway among the woods seemed wilder, more uncouth with its rude natural obstacles, and less trodden by the foot of man, than he remembered it on his outward journey. But he leaped across the plashy places, thrust himself through the clinging underbrush, climbed the ascent, plunged into the hollow, and overcame, in short, all the difficulties of the track with an unweariable activity that astonished him. He could not but recall how feebly, and with what frequent pauses for breath, he had toiled over the same ground only two days before. As he drew near the town he took an impression of change from the series of familiar objects that presented themselves. It seemed not yesterday, not one, not two, but many days, or even years ago, since he had quitted them.

Not the less, however, came this importunately obtrusive sense of change. The same was true as regarded the acquaintances whom he met, and all the well known shapes of human life about the little town. They looked neither older nor younger now; the beards of the aged were no whiter, nor could the creeping babe of yesterday walk on his feet today; it was impossible to describe in what respect they differed from the individuals on whom he had so recently bestowed a parting glance; and yet the minister's deepest sense seemed to inform them of their mutability. A similar impression struck him most remarkably, as he passed under the walls of his own church. The edifice had so very strange and yet so familiar an aspect that Mr. Dimmesdale's mind vibrated between two ideas—either that he had seen it only in a dream hitherto, or that he was merely dreaming about it now.

This phenomenon, in the various shapes which it assumed, indicated no external change, but so sudden and important a change in the spectator of the familiar scene that the intervening space of a single day had operated on his consciousness like the lapse of years. The minister's own will, and Hester's will, and the fate that grew between them, had wrought this transformation. It was the same town as heretofore, but the same minister returned not from the forest. He might have said to the friends who greeted him: "I am not the man for whom you take me! I left him yonder in the forest, withdrawn into a secret dell by a mossy tree trunk and near a melancholy brook! Go seek your minister and see if his emaciated figure, his thin cheek, his white, heavy, pain wrinkled brow be not flung down there like a cast off garment!" His friends, no doubt, would still have insisted with him, "Thou art thyself the man!" but the error would have been their own, not his.

Before Mr. Dimmesdale reached home his inner man gave him other evidences of a revolution in the sphere of thought and feeling. In truth, nothing short of a total change of dynasty and moral code in that interior kingdom was adequate to account for the impulses now communicated to the unfortunate and startled minister. At every step he was incited to do some strange, wild, wicked thing or other, with a sense that it would be at once involuntary and intentional, in spite of himself, yet growing out of a profounder self than that which opposed the impulse. * * *

He had by this time reached his dwelling on the edge of the burial ground, and hastening up the stairs took refuge in his study. The minister was glad to have reached this shelter, without first betraying himself to the world by any of those strange and wicked eccentricities to which he had been continually impelled while passing through the streets. He entered the accustomed room and looked around him on its books, its windows, its fireplace and the tapestried comfort of the walls with the same perception of strangeness that had haunted him throughout his walk from the forest dell into the town and thitherward. Here he had studied and written; here, gone through fast and vigil, and come forth half alive; here, striven to pray; here, borne a hundred thousand agonies!

There was the Bible in its rich old Hebrew, with Moses and the prophets speaking to him, and God's voice through all! There on the table, with the inky pen beside it, was an unfinished sermon with a sentence broken in the midst, where his thoughts had ceased to gush out upon the page two days before. He knew that it was himself, the thin and white cheeked minister, who had done and suffered these things and written thus far into the election sermon. But he seemed to stand apart and eye this former self with scornful, pitying, but half envious, curiosity. That self was gone. Another man had returned out of the forest, a wiser one, with a knowledge of hidden mysteries which the simplicity of the former never could have reached. A bitter kind of knowledge that!

While occupied with these reflections * * * the minister summoned a servant of the house and requested food, which being set before him he ate with ravenous appetite. Then, flinging the already written pages of the election sermon into the fire, he forthwith began another, which he wrote with such an impulsive flow of thought and emotion that he fancied himself inspired, and only wondered that heaven should see fit to transmit the grand and solemn music of its oracles through so foul an organ pipe as he. However, leaving that mystery to solve itself or go unsolved forever, he drove his task onward with earnest haste and ecstasy. Thus the night fled away as if it were a winged steed and he careering on it; morning came and peeped, blushing, through the curtains, and at last sunrise threw a golden beam into the study and laid it right across the minister's bedazzled eyes. There he was, with the pen still between his fingers, and a vast, immeasurable tract of written space behind him.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE NEW ENGLAND HOLIDAY.

Betimes in the morning of the day on which the new governor was to receive his office at the hands of the people, Hester Prynne and little Pearl came into the market place. It was already thronged with the craftsmen and other plebeian inhabitants of the town in considerable numbers, among whom, likewise, were many rough figures, whose attire of deerskins marked them as belonging to some of the forest settlements which surrounded the little metropolis of the colony.

On this public holiday, as on all other occasions for seven years past, Hester was clad in a garment of coarse gray cloth. Not more by its hue than by some indescribable peculiarity in its fashion, it had the effect of making her fade personally out of sight and outline, while again the scarlet letter brought her back from this twilight indistinctness and revealed her under the moral aspect of its own illumination. Her face, so long familiar to the townspeople, showed the marble quietude which they were accustomed to behold there. It was like a mask, or rather like the frozen calmness of a dead woman's features, owing this dreary resemblance to the fact that Hester was actually dead in respect to any claim of sympathy and had departed out of the world with which she still seemed to mingle. * * *

Pearl was decked out with airy gayety. It would have been impossible to guess that this bright and sunny apparition owed its existence to the shape of gloomy gray; or that a fancy, at once so gorgeous and so delicate as must have been requisite to contrive the child's apparel, was the same that had achieved a task perhaps more difficult in imparting so distinct a peculiarity to Hester's simple robe. The dress, so proper was it to little Pearl, seemed an effluence, or inevitable development and outward manifestation of her character, no more to be separated from her than the many hued brilliancy from a butterfly's wing, or the painted glory from the leaf of a bright flower. As with these, so with the child; her garb was all of one idea with her nature. On this eventful day, moreover, there was a certain singular inquietude and excitement in her mood, resembling nothing so much as the shimmer of a diamond, that sparkles and flashes with the varied throbbings of the breast on which it is displayed.

Children have always a sympathy in the agitations of those connected with them; always, especially a sense of any trouble or impending revolution of whatever kind in domestic circumstances, and therefore Pearl, who was the gem on her mother's unquiet bosom, betrayed by the very dance of her spirits the emotions which none could detect in the marble passiveness of Hester's brow.

This effervescence made her flit with a birdlike movement, rather than walk by her mother's side. She broke continually into shouts of a wild, inarticulate and sometimes piercing music. When they reached the market place she became still more restless on perceiving the stir and bustle that enlivened the spot, for it was usually more like the broad and lonesome green before a village meeting house than the center of a town's business.

"Why, what is this, mother?" cried she. "Wherefore have all the people left their work today? Is it a play day for the whole world? See, there is the blacksmith! He has washed his sooty face and put on his Sabbath day clothes, and looks as if he would gladly be merry if any kind body would only teach him how! And there is Master Brackett, the old jailer, nodding and smiling at me. Why does he do so, mother?"

"He remembers thee a little babe, my child," answered Hester.

"He should not nod and smile at me for all that—the black, grim, ugly eyed old man!" said Pearl. "He may nod at thee, if he will; for thou art clad in gray and wearest the scarlet letter. But see, mother, how many faces of strange people, and Indians among them, and sailors! What have they all come to do here in the market place?"

"They wait to see the procession pass," said Hester. "For the governor and the magistrates are to go by and the ministers and all the great people and good people, with the music and the soldiers marching before them."

"And will the minister be there?" asked Pearl. "And will he hold out both his hands to me, as when thou ledst me to him from the brookside?"

"He will be there, child," answered her mother. "But he will not greet thee today; nor must thou greet him."

"What a strange, sad man is he!" said the child, as if speaking partly to herself. "In the dark night time he calls us to him, and holds thy hand and mine, as when we stood with him on the scaffold yonder. And in the deep forest, where only the old trees can hear, and the strip of sky see it, he talks with thee, sitting on a heap of moss! And he kisses my forehead, too, so that the little brook would hardly wash it off! But here, in the sunny day, and among all the people, he knows us not: nor must we know him! A strange, sad man is he, with his hand always over his heart!"

"Be quiet, Pearl! Thou understandest not these things," said her mother. "Think not now of the minister, but look about thee and see how cheery is everybody's face today. The children have come from their schools, and the grown people from their workshops and their fields on purpose to be happy. For today a new man is beginning to rule over them, and so—as has been the custom of mankind ever since a nation was first gathered—they make merry and rejoice, as if a good and golden year were at length to pass over the poor old world!" * * *

The picture of human life in the market place, though its general tint was the sad gray, brown or black of the English emigrants, was yet enlivened by some diversity of hue. A party of Indians—in their savage finery of curiously embroidered deerskin robes, wampum belts, red and yellow ocher and feathers, and armed with the bow and arrow and stoneheaded spear—stood apart with countenances of inflexible gravity beyond what even the Puritan aspect could attain. Nor, wild as were these painted barbarians, were they the wildest feature of the scene. This distinction could more justly be claimed by some mariners—a part of the crew of the vessel from the Spanish Main—who had come ashore to see the humors of election day. They were rough looking desperadoes, with sun blackened faces and an immensity of beard; their wide, short trousers were confined about the waist by belts, often clasped with a rough plate of gold, and sustaining always a long knife, and in some instances a sword.

From beneath their broad brimmed hats of palm leaf gleamed eyes which, even in good nature and merriment, had a kind of animal ferocity. They transgressed without fear or scruple the rules of behavior that were binding on all others; smoking tobacco under the beadle's very nose, although each whiff would have cost a townsman a shilling; and quaffing at their pleasure drafts of wine or aqua vitæ from pocket flasks, which they freely tendered to the gaping crowd around them. It remarkably characterized the incomplete morality of the age, rigid as we call it, that a license was allowed the seafaring class, not merely for their freaks on shore, but for far more desperate deeds on their proper element. * * *

Thus the Puritan elders in their black cloaks, starched bands and steeple crowned hats smiled not unbenignantly at the clamor and rude deportment of these jolly seafaring men; and it excited neither surprise nor animadversion when so reputable a citizen as old Roger Chillingworth, the physician, was seen to enter the market place in close and familiar talk with the commander of the questionable vessel.

The latter was by far the most showy and gallant figure, so far as apparel went, anywhere to be seen among the multitude. He wore a profusion of ribbons on his garment and gold lace on his hat, which was also encircled by a gold chain and surmounted with a feather. There was a sword at his side and a sword cut on his forehead, which, by the arrangement of his hair, he seemed anxious rather to display than hide. A landsman could hardly have worn this garb and shown this face, and worn and shown them both with such a galliard air without undergoing stern question before a magistrate and probably incurring fine or imprisonment, or perhaps an exhibition in the stocks. As regarded the shipmaster, however, all was looked upon as pertaining to the character, as to a fish his glistening scales.

After parting from the physician, the commander of the Bristol ship strolled idly through the market place, until happening to approach the spot where Hester Prynne was standing, he appeared to recognize and did not hesitate to address her. As was usually the case wherever Hester stood, a small vacant area—a sort of magic circle—had formed itself about her, into which, though the people were elbowing one another at a little distance, none ventured or felt disposed to intrude. It was a forcible type of the moral solitude in which the scarlet letter enveloped its fated wearer: partly by her own reserve and partly by the instinctive, though no longer so unkindly, withdrawal of her fellow creatures. Now, if never before, it answered a good purpose by enabling Hester and the seaman to speak together without risk of being overheard, and so changed was Hester Prynne's repute before the public that the matron in town most eminent for rigid morality could not have held such intercourse with less result of scandal than herself.

"So, mistress," said the mariner, "I must bid the steward make ready one more berth than you bargained for! No fear of scurvy or ship fever this voyage! What with the ship's surgeon and this other doctor, our only danger will be from drug or pill; more by token, as there is a lot of apothecary's stuff aboard, which I traded for with a Spanish vessel."

"What mean you?" inquired Hester, startled more than she permitted to appear. "Have you another passenger?"

"Why, know you not," cried the shipmaster, "that this physician here—Chillingworth he calls himself—is minded to try my cabin fare with you? Aye, aye, you must have known it, for he tells me he is of your party, and a close friend to the gentleman you spoke of—he that is in peril from these sour old Puritan rulers!"

"They know each other well indeed," replied Hester with a mien of calmness, though in the utmost consternation. "They have long dwelt together."

Nothing further passed between the mariner and Hester Prynne. But at that instant she beheld old Roger Chillingworth himself standing in the remotest corner of the market place and smiling on her—a smile which across the wide and bustling square, and through all the talk and laughter and various thoughts, moods and interests of the crowd, conveyed secret and fearful meaning.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PROCESSION.

Before Hester Prynne could call together her thoughts and consider what was practicable to be done in this new and startling aspect of affairs, the sound of military music was heard approaching along a contiguous street. It denoted the advance of the procession of magistrates and citizens on its way toward the meeting house, where, in compliance with a custom thus early established and ever since observed, the Reverend Mr. Dimmesdale was to deliver an election sermon.

Soon the head of the procession showed itself, with a slow and stately march, turning a corner and making its way across the market place. First came the music. It comprised a variety of instruments, perhaps imperfectly adapted to one another, and played with no great skill, but yet attaining the great object for which the harmony of drum and clarion addresses itself to the multitude—that of imparting a higher and more heroic air to the scene of life that passes before the eye.

Little Pearl at first clapped her hands, but then lost for an instant the restless agitation that had kept her in a continual effervescence throughout the morning. She gazed silently and seemed to be borne upward, like a floating sea bird, on the long heaves and swells of sound. But she was brought back to her former mood by the shimmer of the sunshine on the weapons and bright armor of the military company which followed after the music and formed the honorary escort of the procession. This body of soldiery, which still sustains a corporate existence and marches down from past ages with an ancient and honorable fame, was composed of no mercenary materials. Its ranks were filled with gentlemen who felt the stirrings of martial impulse and sought to establish a kind of college of arms, where, as in an association of Knights Templar, they might learn the science, and, so far as peaceful exercise would teach them, the practices of war.

The high estimation then placed upon the military character might be seen in the lofty port of each individual member of the company. Some of them, indeed, by their services in the low countries and on other fields of European warfare, had fairly won their title to assume the name and pomp of soldiership. The entire array, moreover, clad in burnished steel and with plumage nodding over their bright morions, had a brilliancy of effect which no modern display can aspire to equal.

And yet the men of civil eminence, who came immediately behind the military escort, were better worth a thoughtful observer's eye. Even in outward demeanor they showed a stamp of majesty that made the warrior's haughty stride look vulgar, if not absurd. * * *

So far as a demeanor of natural authority was concerned, the mother country need not have been ashamed to see these foremost men of an actual democracy adopted into the house of peers or made the privy council of the sovereign.

Next in order to the magistrates came the young and eminently distinguished divine, from whose lips the religious discourse of the anniversary was expected. His was the profession at that era in which intellectual ability displayed itself far more than in political life; for, leaving a higher motive out of the question, it offered inducements powerful enough in the almost worshiping respect of the community to win the most aspiring ambition into its service. Even political power, as in the case of Increase Mather, was within the grasp of a successful priest.

It was the observation of those who beheld him now that never, since Mr. Dimmesdale first set his foot on the New England shore, had he exhibited such energy as was seen in the gait and air with which he kept his pace in the procession. There was no feebleness of step as at other times; his frame was not bent, nor did his hand rest ominously upon his heart. * * *

Hester Prynne, gazing steadfastly at the clergyman, felt a dreary influence come over her, but wherefore or whence she knew not, unless that he seemed so remote from her own sphere and utterly beyond her reach. One glance of recognition, she had imagined, must needs pass between them. She thought of the dim forest, with its little dell of solitude and love and anguish, and the mossy tree trunk, where, sitting hand in hand, they had mingled their sad and passionate talk with the melancholy murmur of the brook. How deeply had they known each other then! And was this the man? She hardly knew him now! He, moving proudly past, enveloped, as it were, in the rich music, with the procession of majestic and venerable fathers; he, so unattainable in his worldly position, and still more so in that far vista of his unsympathizing thoughts, through which she now beheld him!

Her spirit sank with the idea that all must have been a delusion, and that, vividly as she had dreamed it, there could be no real bond betwixt the clergyman and herself. And thus much of woman was there in Hester that she could scarcely forgive him—least of all now, when the heavy footstep of their approaching fate might be heard, nearer, nearer, nearer—for being able so completely to withdraw himself from their mutual world, while she groped darkly and stretched forth her cold hands and found him not.

Pearl either saw and responded to her mother's feelings, or herself felt the remoteness and intangibility that had fallen around the minister. While the procession passed the child was uneasy, fluttering up and down like a bird on the point of taking flight. When the whole had gone by she looked up into Hester's face.

"Mother," said she, "was that the same minister that kissed me by the brook?"

"Hold thy peace, dear little Pearl!" whispered her mother. "We must not always talk in the market place of what happens to us in the forest."

"I could not be sure that it was he; so strange he looked," continued the child. "Else I would have run to him and bid him kiss me now, before all the people; even as he did yonder among the dark old trees. What would the minister have said, mother? Would he have clapped his hand over his heart and scowled on me and bid me be gone?"

"What should he say, Pearl?" answered Hester, "save that it was no time to kiss, and that kisses are not to be given in the market place? Well for thee, foolish child, that thou didst not speak to him!" * * *

By this time the preliminary prayer had been offered in the meeting house, and the accents of the Reverend Mr. Dimmesdale were heard commencing his discourse. An irresistible feeling kept Hester near the spot. As the sacred edifice was too much thronged to admit another auditor, she took her position close beside the scaffold of the pillory. It was in sufficient proximity to bring the whole sermon to her ears in the shape of an indistinct but varied murmur and flow of the minister's very peculiar voice.

This vocal organ was in itself a rich endowment, insomuch that a listener, comprehending nothing of the language in which the preacher spoke, might still have been swayed to and fro by the mere tone and cadence. Like all other music, it breathed passion and pathos and emotions high or tender in a tongue native to the human heart wherever educated. Muffled as the sound was by its passage through the church walls, Hester Prynne listened with such intentness, and sympathized so intimately, that the sermon had throughout a meaning for her entirely apart from its indistinguishable words. These, perhaps, if more distinctly heard, might have been only a grosser medium and have clogged the spiritual sense. Now she caught the low undertone, as of the wind sinking down to repose itself; then ascended with it, as it rose through progressive gradations of sweetness and power, until its volume seemed to envelop her with an atmosphere of awe and solemn grandeur. And yet, majestic as the voice sometimes became, there was forever in it an essential character of plaintiveness.

A loud or low expression of anguish—the whisper or the shriek, as it might be conceived, of suffering humanity, that touched a sensibility in every bosom! At times this deep strain of pathos was all that could be heard, and scarcely heard, sighing amid a desolate silence. But even when the minister's voice grew high and commanding, when it gushed irrepressibly upward, when it assumed its utmost breadth and power, so overfilling the church as to burst its way through the solid walls and diffuse itself in the open air—still, if the auditor listened intently and for the purpose, he could detect the same cry of pain. What was it? The complaint of a human heart, sorrow laden, perchance guilty telling its secret, whether of guilt or sorrow, to the great heart of mankind, beseeching its sympathy or forgiveness, at every moment, in each accent and never in vain! It was this profound and continual undertone that gave the clergyman his most appropriate power.

During all this time Hester stood statuelike, at the foot of the scaffold. If the minister's voice had not kept her there, there would nevertheless have been an inevitable magnetism in that spot, whence she dated the first hour of her life of ignominy. There was a sense within her—too ill defined to be made a thought, but weighing heavily on her mind—that her whole orb of life, both before and after, was connected with this spot, as with the one point that gave it unity.

Little Pearl, meanwhile, had quitted her mother's side, and was playing at her own will about the market place. She made the somber crowd cheerful by her erratic and glistening ray; even as a bird of bright plumage illuminates a whole tree of dusky foliage by darting to and fro, half seen and half concealed amid the twilight of the clustering leaves. She had an undulating, but oftentimes a sharp and irregular movement. It indicated the restless vivacity of her spirit, which today was doubly indefatigable in its tiptoe dance, because it was played upon and vibrated with her mother's disquietude.

Whenever Pearl saw anything to excite her ever active and wandering curiosity, she flew thitherward and, as we might say, seized upon that man or thing as her own property, so far as she desired it; but without yielding the minutest degree of control over her motions in requital. The Puritans looked on, and, if they smiled, were none the less inclined to pronounce the child a demon offspring, from the indescribable charm of beauty and eccentricity that shone through her little figure and sparkled with its activity. She ran and looked the wild Indian in the face; and he grew conscious of a nature wilder than his own. Thence with native audacity, but still with a reserve as characteristic, she flew into the midst of a group of mariners—the swarthy cheeked wild men of the ocean, as the Indians were of the land; and they gazed wonderingly and admiringly at Pearl, as if a flake of the sea foam had taken the shape of a little maid, and were gifted with a soul of the sea fire that flashes beneath the prow in the night time.

One of these seafaring men—the shipmaster, indeed, who had spoken to Hester Prynne—was so smitten with Pearl's aspect that he attempted to lay hands upon her, with purpose to snatch a kiss. Finding it as impossible to touch her as to catch a humming bird in the air, he took from his hat the gold chain that was twisted about it and threw it to the child. Pearl immediately twined it around her neck and waist with such happy skill that once seen there it became a part of her, and it was difficult to imagine her without it.

"Thy mother is yonder woman with the scarlet letter," said the seaman. "Wilt thou carry her a message from me?"

"If the message pleases me I will," answered Pearl.

"Then tell her," rejoined he, "that I speke again with the black visaged, hump shouldered old doctor, and he engages to bring his friend, the gentleman she wots of, aboard with him. So let thy mother take no thought save for herself and thee. Wilt thou tell her this, thou witch baby?"

"Mistress Hibbins says my father is the Prince of the Air!" cried Pearl, with a naughty smile. "If thou callest me that ill name I shall tell him of thee, and he will chase thy ship with a tempest!"

Pursuing a zigzag course across the market place the child returned to her mother and communicated what the mariner had said. Hester's strong, calm, steadfastly enduring spirit almost sank at last on beholding this dark and grim countenance of an inevitable doom, which—at the moment when a passage seemed to open for the minister and herself out of their labyrinth of misery—showed itself with an unrelenting smile right in the midst of their path.

With her mind harassed by the terrible perplexity in which the shipmaster's intelligence involved her, she was also subjected to another trial. There were many people present, from the country round about, who had often heard of the scarlet letter, and to whom it had been made terrific by a hundred false or exaggerated rumors, but who had never beheld it with their own bodily eyes. These, after exhausting other modes of amusement, now thronged about Hester Prynne with rude and boorish intrusiveness. Unscrupulous as it was, however, it could not bring them nearer than a circuit of several yards. At that distance they accordingly stood, fixed there by the centrifugal force of the repugnance which the mystic symbol inspired. The whole gang of sailors, likewise, observing the press of spectators and learning the purport of the scarlet letter, came and thrust their sunburned and desperado looking faces into the ring.

Even the Indians were affected by a sort of cold shadow of the white man's curiosity, and gliding through the crowd fastened their snakelike black eyes on Hester's bosom, conceiving, perhaps, that the wearer of this brilliantly embroidered badge must needs be a personage of high dignity among her people. Lastly the inhabitants of the town (their own interest in this worn out subject languidly reviving itself by sympathy with what they saw others feel) lounged idly to the same quarter and tormented Hester Prynne, perhaps more than all the rest, with their cool, well acquainted gaze at her familiar shame. Hester saw and recognized the self same faces of that group of matrons who had awaited her forthcoming from the prison door seven years ago, all save one—the youngest and only compassionate among them—whose burial robe she had since made. At the final hour, when she was so soon to fling aside the burning letter, it had strangely become the center of more remark and excitement, and was thus made to sear her breast more painfully than at any time since the first day she put it on.

While Hester stood in that magic circle of ignominy, where the cunning cruelty of her sentence seemed to have fixed her forever, the admirable preacher was looking down from the sacred pul-

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put upon an audience whose very inmost spirits had yielded to his control. The sainted minister in the church! The woman of the scarlet letter in the market place! What imagination would have been irreverent enough to surmise that the same scorching stigma was on them both!

(To be Continued.)

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

An Ugly Cut.

One of Mr. Kirrschberg's little boys was yesterday struck on the head with a quoit. The little fellow received a very ugly but not serious wound.

The P. O. Home Site.

The committee appointed to select a site for the new Protestant Orphan's Home did not meet this morning on account of the half holiday. They will probably meet some time this week.

Doing Splendidly.

Capt. Whitelaw, who has been seriously ill for several days, is getting along splendidly. He was cut on the nose by a piece of copper, which brought on erysipelas. Dr. Wade is attending him.

Jumped to Death.

Yesterday a horse owned by Expressman Walter King, which was left pasturing in a field on Chatham street, jumped over the fence and fell a distance of 12 feet, lighting on its head and breaking its neck.

A Probable Investigation.

It is quite probable that upon the return of the schooner Pioneer an investigation will be held to enquire into the drowning of Captain McDougall. Letters received by Mrs. McDougall from her late husband show that he and the mate who was in the boat disagreed.

Dying of Consumption.

A man named Leech, formerly one of the proprietors of the Commercial Hotel, and at one time a well-to-do man, was taken to the city lockup last evening for safe keeping. This morning he was examined by a doctor, who ordered him to the hospital. Leech is dying of consumption.

The Douglas.

The Dominion steamer Douglas, Capt. Walbran, returned from the Sandheads on Saturday evening, having laid down the marking buoys for the northern and middle beacons on the western edge of the bank, and also landed supplies at the Sandheads lighthouse, Point Atkinson and Discovery Island lighthouses.

Their Annual Picnic.

At a meeting of the Victoria Athletic Club held last week, it was decided to hold the annual picnic at Florence Lake on the 17th inst. The bus Young America has been engaged and at a meeting of the committee to be held this week, arrangements will be made for a programme of sports for the occasion.

The Flagship.

H.M.S. Warspite left Vancouver for Comox yesterday morning and is not expected back to Esquimalt until the 10th instant. Torpedo boat No. 40 came down yesterday and will remain here to carry dispatches to the flagship. Admiral Hotham is not on his ship, having come down on the Yosemite last evening.

New Feed Wire.

For a couple of days past workmen have been busily engaged in stringing on the tramway poles an immense insulated copper wire. It is known as a feed wire, and will connect with the ordinary wires every 50 feet or so, transmitting the electric current from the motor in a manner which will effect a considerable saving of power.

Well Treated.

The aldermen and citizens who visited Vancouver during the Dominion Day celebration, speak very highly of the hopitality of Mayor Cope, the aldermen and people of Vancouver generally. The visitors without exception aver that they had a good time and that the mayor and his committees conducted everything in good shape.

The Tacoma Syndicate.

Mr. L. H. Northey informed a TIMES man this morning that the formal taking over of the Sayward mill property by the American syndicate of which he is the representative, will take place on September first. In reference to the Canada Northern Railway, Mr. Northey also stated that Chief Engineer Carlow of the company would begin surveying north of Wellington on Wednesday. In response to a query as to whether the change in the administration, caused by the death of Hon. John Robson, would make much change for his company, Mr. Northey said he did not think it would.

A Case for the Asylum.

H. Thompson, the man who was up in the police court this morning on a charge of stealing cherries will probably have to go to the asylum. Last night he tore up all his clothes and the bedding in the cell and this morning he started in by appropriating everything that he could find around the jail. When jailer Allan searched him he found his pockets full of all kinds of trinkets, which Thompson said might come handy to him. He also stole a small cup, which he filled with tar and hid in a corner of the yard. He said he intended to take it when he went out. He was examined by the health officer, who ordered that he should be kept locked up until he decided whether or not he should be sent to the asylum.

She Can and Will be Raised.

Captain Bryan, superintendent of the Southern Pacific railway company, which is interested in the raising of the San Pedro, says that the San Pedro can be raised and will be raised as soon as Captain Whitelaw has sufficiently recovered from the unfortunate accident he sustained the other day, to assume the superintendence of the work. It has been proved to the complete satisfaction of those most interested in the wreck that the pumps can clear the hold sufficiently to float the vessel. The reason why she did not come at the last trial was because one of the pumps broke down. Two more have been added and their combined force can float the vessel easily. It is expected that Captain Whitelaw will be strong enough to take command some time this week. He was much better this afternoon.

A Double Dip.

Saturday evening there was more than the usual ripple of excitement on the waters at the Gorge. The current was running fast and a single canoeist (a reporter) essayed to stem the rapid water alone. He succeeded, but when he reached smooth water he became reckless, sat on the thwarts of his frail craft and after a single stroke to bring her round sat in the salt, salt water. He was soon out and running the Gorge again with a companion. Just then the screams of a young lady calling for help startled the canoeists. Another party of three were in trouble, and two of them were in the water. A young lady managed to scramble ashore, while another was left afloat in a canoe without a paddle, and the young man of the party was struggling in the whirlpools. The first mentioned canoeists went to the rescue, and soon all was serene again.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

A "Cow Yard" Cutting Case Remanded for a Day to Get Witnesses.

On Saturday night Officer Smith noticed that the populace of the cow yard were in a state of excitement, and proceeded to investicate. He found Thos. Gadsby, a 'longshoreman, with his shirt front carved and bleeding from a slight wound, and was told that an Italian had been busy with a razor. The constable also noticed that some 'longshoremen had been directing rocks at a certain cabin, and searched this object of bombardment. There he found Frank Spizzan with a razor in his possession, whom he promptly arrested. This morning Spizzan appeared in court with his head in a bandage and Gadsby with his carved undergarment done up in a parcel. Spizzan pleaded guilty at first to a charge of wounding Gadsby, alleging self defence; but afterwards pleaded not guilty. He asked for time to procure counsel and the case was remanded till tomorrow morning.

Henry Thompson admitted stealing some cherries from H. Young and was allowed to go after paying $2 for breaking property in his cell.

John Davis was up for using insulting language to Jessie Annerdise. The evidence of the complainant was heard and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

MARQUIS IMPERIALI.

A Celebrated Diplomatist Visiting Victoria on a Pleasure Trip.

One of the most distinguished arrivals in Victoria in some time is the Marquis Imperali, of Italy, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, and a gentleman who obtained world wide celebrity a short time ago through his connection with the New Orleans massacre embroglio. The Marquis is staying at the Dallas Hotel, where a member of the TIMES staff had a few moment's chat with him this morning. The Marquis is on a pleasure trip and came through from the East by way of the C.P.R., via Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg. He stayed at Banff a short time, also at Vancouver. He will go down the Sound to-night and spend a few days visiting Seattle and Tacoma, then return over the C.P.R via the Mission branch.

"Did the late change in the Italian government affect your position or that of Baron Fava, Marquis?"

"Not at all, I am still secretary of the legation. It is not with us like the United States."

"Has Baron Fava returned from Italy yet?"

"Yes, he has arrived at Washington, and I, who acted for him in his absence, am now enjoying a holiday."

"How do you like this country?"

"Magnificent, splendid. I am simply charmed with it."

"And Victoria?"

"Most beautiful. I am going to Esquimalt this afternoon to see the naval establishment there and visit the admiral."

As was to be expected, he did not care to discuss politics or other heavy subjects liable to spoil pleasure trips.

Marquis Imperiali is a fine specimen of the Italian aristocracy. Stands six feet or thereabouts, is stoutly built and dresses very quietly. He is a handsome man, with a pure Italian aquiline nose, black mustache, olive-tinted skin and piercing black eyes. He bears in his manner the unmistakeable evidence of that *sangre azul* peculiar to the nobility of Italy and Castile, the bequest of centuries of rule and power. The marquis speaks excellent English, with a pleasant Italian accent. He expressed his opinions quite vigorously upon what he termed the absurdity of the boats running to the Sound every night instead of in the day time, thus depriving the passengers from Victoria of the pleasure of witnessing the scenery of the Sound. With a profound and courtly bow the marquis bade the interviewer adieu.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

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No smokers who has ever used Myrtle Navy tobacco for, say a month, ever relinquishes it for any other brand. Its flavor is rich and full, and it never burns the tongue or parches the polate. It is, in fact, the *ne plus ultra* of smoking tobacco.

Steamer City of Nanaimo came down from Westminster yesterday to take the Rithet's place on the Victoria-Fraser River route. The Rithet broke her shaft just as she was making a landing on Saturday evening.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD.

Two Stirring Sermons Preached in Memory of the Late Hon. John Robson.

Rev. Mr. MacLeod Speaks Warmly in Praise of his Private and Public Life.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Draped in Black—Special Music Rendered.

Special memorial services on the life and work of the late Hon. John Robson, were held yesterday morning and evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The interior of the church presented a very solemn and impressive appearance, having been draped in black and white out of respect to the memory of the church's most distinguished member. Across the front of the organ were crape festoons caught up with knots of white roses; the pulpit and platform, choir and organ screen were also covered with the same sable decoration, relieved with wreathes and knots of white roses. The pew of the dead premier and senior elder was entirely covered with black cloth, set off with bows of white ribbon. It looked strangely conspicuous during both services, empty and silent, while all around the other pews were filled with earnest worshippers. The arrangement of the drapings showed great artistic taste. A large congregation was present in the morning, but in the evening the church was filled almost to its utmost capacity. In the morning Rev. Mr. MacLeod dealt with the life of the late premier as he was known to his co-workers in the church, his character as a private citizen and the religious part of his nature, his benevolence and hidden greatness. In the evening he spoke of Hon. Mr. Robson's political career and public life.

In the morning the choir sang the anthem to the solemn music of the Dead March in Saul. Organist Burnett's rendering of the well-known strains, preparatory to the choir singing the anthem, visibly affected many persons in the congregation. At the evening service he played the great march as an offertory in a very feeling and impressive manner, beginning with a soft, sobbing pianissinio intonation, and finishing the piece in triumphant diapason thunders, as if to illustrate the lines: "O Grave, Where is Thy Victory; O Death, Where is Thy Sting." Mendelssohn's splendid Marche funebre, from the *Lieder ohne wærte*, was played as a postlude in the evening. The music, hymns, psalms and anthems, throughout the two services was of the most solemn character. In his prayers the pastor alluded most feelingly to the character of the deceased, who had been his intimate friend from the day Mr. MacLeod came to the province. It was principally through Mr. Robson's instrumentality that Rev. Mr. MacLeod was induced to come to this province.

Reference was made to the death of Hon. Mr. Robson, in all the city churches yesterday, and in most of them the Dead March in Saul was played in respect to his memory.

At the morning service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. MacLeod took for his text the following passage: "He was a faithful man and feared God above many."

Nehemiah, 3rd chapter and 2nd verse.

The preacher spoke as follows: "It has pleased God to take from us the Hon. John Robson, who has been for many years an elder of the church, and for the last five years chairman of our board of managers. So closely has he been identified with our church life and work that it is not surprising that many should be asking the question, 'How shall we get on without him?' We had learned to lean on him as a sure support in every crisis requiring wise counsel or prompt assistance, and never did he fail to justify our confidence in his willingness to aid us to the utmost of his power. Personally, I may say that I this day mourn the loss of my most loyal and faithful friend. It was largely through his instrumentality that I was brought to this city, and ever since I arrived, I have received from him the warmest sympathy and the heartiest support. We have sometimes differed with each other, and being both somewhat sensitive and impulsive, have sometimes misunderstood each other, but these momentary differences only tended to draw us closer together. I do not propose this morning to speak of Mr. Robson's career as a statesman, but to refer to the characteristics which so endeared him to us in this church, and I have no hesitation in this connection in applying to him the words of the text, 'For he was a faithful man and feared God above many.' Now I know well that men of the world had a good deal to say on the subject of Mr. Robson's religion and were often base enough to suggest that his profession of religion was not honest. I have known Mr. Robson now for more than four years and have come into constant contact with him in connection with our church life, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never found reason for one moment to doubt the genuineness of his religion; but on the other hand I have had proof beyond all possibility of cavil that he feared God above many. Let me then point out some of the features of his piety as these have been manifested under my own observation. First, then, I would note that Mr. Robson had a definite creed. His views of divine truth were clear and his loyalty to the truth he believed, unswerving. His creed was not merely hereditary, though doubtless he was greatly indebted to the Godly example and training of his worthy father. He was much too deep a thinker to accept doctrines on authority without intelligent study, and it is a tribute to the soundness of his thinking that he was led to a firm adherence to the faith once delivered to the saints, that he had a growing affection for the confession of faith and the catechism. So much so that he once took me to task for some expressions in a sermon of mine which seemed to him to savour of lack of reverence for these subordinate standards of the church. But his was not a head religion, a mere set of doctrinal views, but it was his life. True it was not flaunted before the world with ostentation but it was the hidden source of all his strength and wisdom. He did not obtrude his religion upon others. He was modest in his estimate of his own attainments as a Christian man and loath even to take part in public service unless that duty was absolutely pressed upon him. I must confess that I love this plan of allowing our life to speak for us rather than our tongues; of preferring to speak by means of generous deeds rather than by praying and shouting. But his religion gave him courage. There was every inducement in his surroundings to lead him to hold back from identifying himself with Christianity, but he feared God and so allowed no other fear to hinder him. Hence I find him braving the taunts of his foes and the coldness of his friends in his determination to be true to his God and to his conscience. He was not ashamed to identity himself with any good cause, and to lend the weight of his high position to any movement for the advancement of religion or temperance. Who have we among our public men that will be ready to follow in his footsteps? Alas, our hands are sadly weakened in the battle to be waged here for truth and righteousness by the loss of Mr. Robson. 'He feared God above many.'"

The preacher then referred to Mr. Robson's faithfulness in all his church relationships, his regular attendance at church and prayer meeting, his attention to his special duties as an office bearer, his generous giving, not only to the church, but to every good cause, religious or benevolent, which came under his notice. The lessons for the church from this sad bereavement were then enforced and the solemn service brought to a close.

In the evening the church was crowded with an attentive and sympathetic audience. The pastor took for his text 2nd Sam. 3 and 38, "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" He claimed that it was no exaggeration to apply these words to the late Premier, showing that he had given proof of his greatness in triumphing over the obstacles which encompassed him in beginning his career in this country. By his strength of character, which led him to brave all consequences, even when he was a poor man in advocating what he believed to be for the true interest of the province. By his giving his heart to God and making open confession of his faith before the world. It required no ordinary amount of grace in any man, at that time openly identifying himself with the church and with the temperance cause. His greatness was made evident by his achievements as a statesman. He largely assisted the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, the establishment of responsible government, the perfecting of the public school system, the passing of the act closing the saloons an the Lord's day. He accepted Gladstone's dictum that the object of a Government should be to make it easy for the people to do right and difficult to do wrong. In his general administration he has had but the one great purpose to forward the interests of the province, and the work which he has now left others to complete will be a lasting monument to his ability as a statesman. "The lessons to all are obvious," said the preacher: "To live and labor so that we will be missed when we pass away. To live and labor so that we will be able to give in our account with joy and not with grief when our life is over. To seek the Lord now while He is to be found."

The musical part of the service was specially appropriate, the hymns chosen being sweet and solemn, and it was evident that the organist and choir were giving expression to their own feelings in their rendering of the anthem "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

A Large Number of Victorians to Spend the Day on the Sound.

The steamer City of Seattle, which left here on Sunday morning for the Sound, took over several hundred Victorians, who spent the 4th with the people of Tacoma and Seattle. The weather was fine and the party had a very pleasant trip going over. The Kingston last evening took over another large party and the Seattle left again this morning with a third party.

The steamer Yosemite left for Port Angeles at 9 o'clock this morning with the members of the Centennial and Victoria West Sunday schools and their many friends. A large number of ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the excursion and a pleasant trip across the straits. At Port Angeles the citizens had arranged to entertain the visitors. Mayor Smith and Col. Coolican came over on Saturday and went home with the excursionists.

U. S. Consul Myers is spending the 4th at Seattle.

A few Victorians have gone down to Anacortes for the day.

Rev. John Robson, the new pastor of the Methodist church at Comox, lately of the Toronto conference, conducted the services in the Pandora avenue Methodist church yesterday morning, and in the James Bay church in the evening. He is quite a young man and gives promise of being a preacher of more than ordinary ability.

The bald man's motto: "There is room at the top." This top may be supplied with a good crop of fine hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer. Try it

Miss Whitelaw, who has been in Victoria with her father, Captain Whitelaw, left for San Francisco Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Morse.

REFERRED TO ENGLAND.

The Case of the Seizure of the Steamer Coquitlam in Lord Salisbury's Hands.

Full Particulars of the Case Being Sent to England by the Sealers.

The case of the seizure of the Coquitlam has been placed in the hands of the Imperial Government, and the sealers have been asked to furnish full particulars.

The secretary of the sealers' association received a dispatch from Mr. Earle stating that he had referred the matter to the Governor-General. Later another dispatch arrived from the Governor-General's secretary, stating that the case had been referred to the Imperial Government.

The sealers were requested to place full particulars in the hands of the Government, which they are doing. They make a principal point of the fact that the Coquitlam, instead of going north to break any revenue law, went expressly for the purpose of advising the schooners of the renewal of the modus vivendi, and to instruct them not to enter Behring Sea this year.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter to-day Captain Cox said that everyone of the sealers who belonged to the party who chartered the Coquitlan had sent orders north for the schooners to keep out of Behring Sea. This, said the captain, was the principal object of the steamer's trip, the fact that she took up stores being but a secondary consideration, as the schooners could get their supplies up north as cheaply as they could from the steamer.

Captain Kelly's letter and A. N. Brown's statement will both be forwarded to the Government. In his letter Captain Kelly states that the cutters had been looking for the Coquitlan for three weeks with instructions to seize her. Brown bears out this and further says that the officers of the Corwin almost admit that they had orders to seize the steamer.

The sealers expect further advices from the Imperial Government this evening.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE TURF.

Devotees of the track will remember Jim Murphy's performance at the last meeting of the Victoria Jockey club, and they cannot forget that there is a large amount of credit due to his rider. Dan Mitchell, on that occasion. After the meeting it was Mr. Mitchell's intention to return to Australia, his native country, where he is well and widely known in sporting circles as a man who understands his business in anything connected with racing or hunting stables. But in view of the fact that he would get home at a bad time of the year, and also that several inducements were held out to him to stay for some time longer in Victoria, Mr. Mitchell has decided to remain over till the next meeting of the V. J. C. He will for that event take a limited number of horses in training. Dan's record as a square turfman and efficient horseman is the only recommendation he needs.

Captain Tertune, owner of Colonel Stoner, leaves for Spokane this evening in search of his horse, which Harry Stone took from Seattle.

THE OAR.

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

F. Plaisted won the race at Port Arthur from Macdonald, of Ottawa, by half a length.

Jake Gaudaur has challenged Hanlan for a single scull race on Lake Couchiching, in August, for $500 a side. Distance 3 miles.

LACROSSE.

The treatment accorded to the Victoria boys at Vancouver was just opposite to the way in which the Vancouver boys are always treated in Victoria. When they come here, a deputation meets them at the boat, escorts them to the hotel and provides a bus to take them to and from the grounds. A tent is erected for them to dress and undress in, and other little civilities are accorded. At Vancouver the Victorians were allowed to look after themselves entirely. They found their way to and from the grounds and during the game had to be satisfied with the shade provided by nature.

When a prominent member of the Vancouver Lacrosse club was spoken to he referred the boys to the mayor of the city, although the match was a scheduled one and the city had nothing to do with it. The Victoria boys did not deserve this treatment, as visitors from both Westminster and Vancouver are well looked after in Victoria.

All the officers and every member of the executive of the Victoria Lacrosse club attended the match at Vancouver. It was a good thing they did as they were needed to look after the boys.

EASTERN MATCHES.

On Saturday at Toronto the Torontos were beaten by the Shamrocks by four games to one. At Winnipeg, the Winnipegs won a championship match from the Garrys by four to three.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Railway Subsidies—The Government's Ottawa Organ Talks Foolishly.

OTTAWA, July 4.—The Citizen, the local Government organ, to-day says: "The Sealers' Association of British Columbia, have wired the Pacific Coast representative to urge upon the Government the hardship of the seizure of their schooners in Alaskan waters. In view of the timely proclamation warning Columbians against entering the sea this season, it is difficult to imagine what argument in their behalf the Government can resort to."

The House took up the railway resolutions to day. On the resolution granting a subsidy of $80,000 for the 25 miles from Revelstoke, B.C., to the head of Arrow Lake, Mr. Laurier said that the application was made by the Canadian Pacific, and if the appropriation was to go to a company its name should be inserted. Mr. Haggart did not know whether that company or an independent company would build the road. Mr. Mara said it was possible that the Columbia & Kootenay would build the road. To meet the difficulty the resolution was amended so that the subsidy would go to either the Canadian Pacific or Columbia & Kootenay, which built the road. The resolution granting $80,000 for the 25 miles of Nicola Valley railway from the Canadian Pacific near Spence's towards Nicola, was passed. Mr. Mara said this would aid in reducing the price of coal, since the road would reach one of the largest coal beds in the interior country.

All the Ontario Ministerial members waited on Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, M.P., and urged him to reconsider his determination to retire from political life. They said that if the duties of a western constituency were too onerous, they would be glad to secure him a seat in Ontario, and held out a prospect of his early entry into the Cabinet. Mr. Macdonald promised his consideration of the matter.

The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, is applying for letters of incorporation. The applicants include Mr. John White, ex-M.P., and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria.

ASK THE MAYOR.

TO THE EDITOR:—Could I enquire through your columns if one or more of our economical aldermen resides in the vicinity of Amelia street, as it is most religiously watered every day by the city water cart and the business portion of the city allowed to go without. By answering the above you will oblige, FLYING DUST.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

TO THE EDITOR:—I cannot help but think that the laws here as regards debtor and creditor are only a shield for a scoundrel and thief, and there are numerous ways of robbery beside putting your hand in a man's pocket; the laws here abet every species of jeremy diddling. We have numerous lawyers in the House, yet, forsooth, they are all too busy to devote any attention to an evil in our business polity that is at present a heavy annual tax on the trader and a disgrace to any code known to a community, "Great is Diana of the the Ephesians." Is it because their craft is in danger that those who receive pay and honor from their fellow citizens are in no hurry to remedy the laws affecting this question? Look at our five hundred dollar exemption law. I remember well the class of men who framed and enacted that law; the majority of them were impecunious adventurers. "The evils that men do live after them." It only remains for the sufferers to kick. S.

All the Victorians who went to Vancouver for the Dominion Day celebration are now home, the last lot having returned by the Yosemite last evening.

Schooner Mary E. Russ arrived from the south yesterday with a load of redwood for the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Company.

Bark Guinevere sailed into Royal Roads this morning. She is from Valparaiso for Chemainus to load lumber.

The engagement of Miss S. Levy, of Victoria, and Mr. E. S. Holland, of Fairhaven, has been announced.

Steamer Romulus passed up to Nanaimo yesterday to load lumber.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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HOW TO MEET JESUS.

DR. TALMAGE ON THE FAMOUS QUESTION OF PILATE.

It Is Not Enough to Sympathize with His Sufferings or to Reverence His Character or Morality—He Must Be Taken Into the Heart.

LONDON, July 3.—Dr. Talmage continues to receive from all classes of the English people the warmest of welcomes and the heartiest greetings. The work of arranging his tour has been exceedingly difficult. So numerous were the invitations awaiting him that to accept some and decline others equally pressing seemed invidious. Wherever he has gone the largest churches in the cities have been crowded to excess and could have been filled many times over. Among the sermons he has preached the one selected for publication this week is from the text, Matthew xxvii, 22, "What shall I do with Jesus?"

Pilate was an unprincipled politician. He had sympathies, convictions of right and desires to be honest; but all these were submerged by a wish to be popular and to please the people. Two distinguished prisoners were in the grasp of government, and the proposition was made to free one of them. There stands Barabbas, the murderer; there stands Christ, the Saviour of the world. At the demand of the people the renegade is set free, but Jesus is held. As the hard visaged and cruel eyed Barabbas goes among his sympathizers, receiving their coarse congratulations, Pilate turns to his other distinguished prisoner—mild, meek, inoffensive, loving, self sacrificing—and he is confounded as to what course he had better take, so he impanels the mob as a jury to decide, saying to them, "What shall I do, then, with Jesus?"

Oh, it is no dried or withered question, but one that throbs with warm and quick pulse in the heart of every man and woman here. We must do something with Jesus. He is here. You and I are not so certainly here as he is, for he fills all this place—the loving, living, dying Christ—and each one of us will have to ask and answer for himself the question, "What shall I do, then, with Jesus?" Well, my friends, there are three or four things you can do with him.

THE CONTEMPTUOUS WAY.

You can, in the first place, let him stand without a word of recognition; but I do not think your sense of common courtesy will allow that. He comes walking on such a long journey, you will certainly give him a chair on which he may sit. He is so weary, you would not let him stand without some recognition. If a beggar comes to your door, you recognize him and say, "What do you want?" If you meet a stranger faint in the street, you say, "What is the matter with you?" and your common humanity, and your common sympathy, and your common sense of propriety will not allow you to let him stand without recognition—the wounded one of the hills. You will ask, What makes him weep? where was he hurt? who wounded him? whence came he? whither goes he? I know there have been men who have with outrageous indifference hated Christ, but I know very well that that is not what you will do with Jesus.

Another thing you can do with him—you can thrust him back from your heart and tell him to stand aside. If an inoffensive person comes and persists in standing close up to you, and you have in various ways given him to understand that you do not want his presence or his society, then you ask the reason of his impertinence and bid him away. Well, that is what we can do with Jesus.

He has stood close by us a great while—ten, twenty, thirty, forty years. He has stood close by you three times a day, breaking bread for your household, all night watching by your pillow. He has been in the nursery among your children; he has been in the store among your goods; he has been in the factory amid the flying wheels, and now if you do not like his society you can bid him away; aye, if he will not go you can take him by the throat and tell him you do not want his interference; that you do not want his breath on your cheek; that you do not want his eye on your behavior. You can bid him away, or if he will not go in that way, then you can stamp your foot, as you would at a dog, and cry, "Begone!"

Yet I know you will not treat Jesus that way. When Pilate could not do that, you could not. Desperadoes and outlaws might do so, but I know that that is not the way you will treat him, that that is not what you will do with Jesus. There is another thing you can do with him—you can look on him merely as an optician to cure blind eyes, or an aurist to tune deaf ears, a friend, a good friend, a helpful companion, a cheerful passenger on shipboard; but that will amount to nothing. You can look upon him as a God and be abashed while he rouses the storm, or blasts a fig tree, or heaves a rock down the mountain side. That will not do you any good; no more save your soul than the admiration you have for John Milton or William Shakespeare.

I can think of only one more thing you can do with Jesus, and that is to take him into your hearts. That is the best thing you can do with him; that is the only safe thing you can do with him, and may the Lord omnipotent by his spirit help me to persuade you to do that. A minister of Christ was speaking to some children and said, "I will point you to Christ." A little child rose in the audience and came up and put her hand in the hand of the pastor and said: "Please, sir, take me to Jesus now. I want to go now." Oh, that it might be now with such simplicity of experience that you and I join hands and seek after Christ and get an expression of his benefaction and his mercy!

THE TRUSTING WAY.

You may take Christ into your confidence. If you cannot trust him, whom can you trust? I do not offer you a dry, theological technicality. I simply ask you to come and put both feet on the "Rock of Ages." Take hold of Christ's hands and draw him to your soul with perfect abandonment and hurl yourself into the deep sea of his mercy. He comes and says, "I will save you." If you do not think he is a hypocrite and a liar when he says that, believe him and say: "Lord Jesus, I believe; here is my heart. Wash it. Save it. Do it now. Aye, it is done; for I obey thy promise and come. I can do no more. That is all thou hast asked. I come. Christ is mine. Pardon is mine. Heaven is mine."

Why, my friends, you put more trust in everybody than you do in Christ, and in everything; more trust in the bridge crossing the stream, in the ladder up to the loft; more trust in the stove that confines the fire; more trust in the cook that prepares your food; more trust in the clerk that writes your books, in the druggist that makes the medicine, in the bargain maker with whom you trade; more trust in all these things than in Christ, although he stands this moment offering without limit, and without mistake, and without exception, universal pardon to all who want it. Now, is not that cheap enough—all things for nothing?

This is the whole of the Gospel as I understand it—that if you believe that Christ died to save you you are saved. When? Now. No more doubt about it than that you sit there. No more doubt about it than that you have a right hand. No more doubt about it than that there is a God. If you had committed five hundred thousand transgressions Christ would forgive you just as freely as if you had never committed but one; though you had gone through the whole catalogue of crimes—arson and blasphemy and murder—Christ would pardon you just as freely, you coming to him, as though you had committed only the slightest sin of the tongue. Why, when Christ comes to pardon a soul he stops for nothing. Height is nothing. Depth is nothing. Enormity is nothing. Protractedness is nothing.

O'er sins like mountains for their size,
The seas of sovereign grace expand,
The seas of sovereign grace arise.

Lord Jesus, I give up all other props, give up all other expectations. Ruined and undone, I lay hold thee. I plead thy promises. I fly to thy arms. "Lord save me; I perish." When the Christian commission went into the army during the war there were a great multitude of hungry men and only a few loaves of bread, and the delegate of the commission was cutting the bread and giving it out to wounded and dying men. Some one came up and said, "Cut those slices thinner or there will not be enough to go around." And then the delegate cut the slices very thin and handed the bread around until they all had some, but not much. But, blessed be God, there is no need of economy in this Gospel. Bread for all; bread enough and to spare. Why perish with hunger?

THE LOVING WAY.

Again, I advise you, as one of the best things you can do with Christ, to take him into your love. Now there are two things which make us love any one—inherent attractiveness and then what he does in the way of kindness toward us. Now Christ is in both these positions. Inherent attractiveness—fairer than the children of men, the luster of the morning in his eye, the glow of the setting sun in his cheek, myrrh and frankincense in the breath of his lip. In a heaven of holy beings, the best. In a heaven of mighty ones, the strongest. In a heaven of great hearts, the tenderest and the most sympathetic. Why, sculpture has never yet been able to chisel his form, nor painting to present the flush of his cheek, nor music to strike his charms; and the greatest surprise of eternity will be the first moment when we rush into his presence and with uplifted hands and streaming eyes and heart bounding with rapture, we cry out, "This is Jesus!"

All over glorious is my Lord,
He must be loved and yet adored;
His worth, if all the nations knew,
Sure, the whole earth would love him too.

Has he not done enough to win our affections? Peter the Great, laying aside royal authority, went down among the ship carpenters to help them, but Russia got the chief advantage of that condescension. John Howard turned his back upon the refinements and went around prisons to spy out their sorrows and relieve their wrongs, but English criminals got the chief advantage of that ministry. But when Christ comes, it is for you and me. The sacrifice for you and me. The tears for you and me. The crucifixion for you and me.

If I were hopelessly in debt, and some one came and paid my debts and gave me a receipt in full, and called off the pack of hounding creditors, if I were on a foundering ship, and you came in a lifeboat and took me off, could I ever forget your kindness? Would I ever allow an opportunity to pass without rendering you a service or attesting my gratitude and love? Oh, how ought we to feel toward Christ, who plunged into the depth of our sin and plucked us out!

Ought it not to set the very best emotions of our heart into the warmest—aye, a red hot glow? The story is so old that people almost get asleep while they are hearing it. And yet there he hangs—Jesus the man, Jesus the God. Was there anything before or since, anything to be compared to this spectacle of generosity and woe? Did heartstrings ever snap with a worse torture? Were tears ever charged with a heavier grief? Did blood ever gush, in each globule the price of a soul? The wave of earthly malice dashed its bloody foam against one foot, the wave of infernal malice dashed against his other foot, while the storm of God's wrath against sin beat on his thorn pierced brow, and all the hosts of darkness with gleaming lances rampaged through his holy soul.

THE INFINITE SACRIFICE.

Oh, see the dethronement of heaven's king! the conqueror fallen from the white horse! the massacre of a God! Weep, ye who have tears, over the loneliness of his exile and the horrors of his darkness. Christ sacrificed on the funeral pyre of a world's transgression; the good for the bad, the great for the mean; the infinite for the finite, the God for the man. Oh, if there be in all this audience one person untouched by this story of the Saviour's love, show me where he is, that I may mark the monster of ingratitude and of crime. If you could see Christ as he is you would rise from your seat and fling yourselves down at his feet, crying, "My Lord, my light, my love, my joy, my peace, my strength, my expectation, my heaven, my all! Jesus! Jesus!"

Oh, can you not love him? Do you want more of his tears? Why, he has shed them all for you. He has no more. Do you want more of his blood? His arteries were emptied dry, and the iron hand of agony could press out nothing more. Would you put him to worse excruciation? Then drive another nail into his hand, and plunge another spear into his side, and twist another thorn into his crown, and lash him with another flame of infernal torture. "No," says some one; "stop! stop! he shall not be smitten again. Enough the tears. Enough the blood. Enough the torture. Enough the agony." "Enough," cries earth. "Enough," cries heaven. Aye, "Enough," cries hell. At last enough.

Oh, look at him, thy butchered Lord, unshrouded and ghastly as they flung him from the tree, his wounds gaping for a bandage. Are there no hands to close these eyes? Then let the sun go out and there be midnight. Howl, ye winds, and howl, ye seas, for your Lord is dead! Oh, what more could he have done for you and for me than he has done? Could he pay a bigger price? Could he drink a more bitter cup? Could he plunge into a worse catastrophe? And can you not love him? Groan again, O blessed Jesus, that they may feel thy sacrifice! Groan again. Put the four fingers and the thumb of thy wounded hand upon them that the gash in the palm may strike their soul and thy warm life may bleed into them. Groan again, O Jesus, and see if they will not feel.

Oh, what will you do with such a Christ as that? You have got to do something with him this morning. What will you do with Jesus? Will you slay him again by your sin? Will you spit upon him again? Will you crucify him again? What will you do with him who has loved you with more than a brother's love, more than a father's love, yea, more than a mother's love, through all these years? Oh, is it not enough to make the hard heart of the rock break? Jesus! Jesus! What shall we do with thee?

I have to say that the question will after awhile change, and it will not be what shall we do with Christ, but what will Christ do with us? Ring all the bells of eternity at the burning of a world. In that day what do you think Christ will do with us? Why, Christ will say: "There is that man whom I called. There is that woman whose soul I importuned. But they would not any of my ways. I gave them innumerable opportunities of salvation. They rejected them all. Depart, I never knew you." Blessed be God, that day has not come. Halt, ye destinies of eternity, and give us one more chance. One more chance, and this is it.

Some travelers in the wilderness of Australia a few years ago found the skeleton of a man and some of his garments, and a rusty kettle on which the man had written or scratched with his finger nail these words: "O God, I am dying of thirst. My brain is on fire. My tongue is hot. God help me in the wilderness." Oh, how suggestive of the condition of those who die in the wilderness of sin through thirst. We take hold of them today. We try to bring the cool water of the rock to their lips. We say, "Ho, every one that thirsteth!" God, thy Father, awaits thee. Ministering spirits who watch the ways of the soul bend now this moment over this immortal auditory to see what we will do with Jesus.

An Interesting French Yankee.

On Saturday, May 21, Mr. Alcander Hutchinson, manager and proprietor of the great caoutchouc works at Langlee, near Montargis, celebrated his coming of age by a family dinner, at which his immediate relatives were the only guests. This young gentleman and astute and prosperous business man is one of the most curious developments of the principle of heredity that has ever come under my observation. His father, the elder Alcander Hutchinson, himself a native of Connecticut and the son of the original founder of the great india rubber works at Langlee, married a French lady, the daughter of the Count de Loyaute.

His children, including his namesake and youngest son, all grew to maturity and were educated in France. He died some three years ago, and the younger Alcander Hutchinson succeeded him as proprietor and manager of that portion of the estate that included the property at Langlee. He was chosen according to French law to follow the nationality of his father; but though thus a citizen of the United States he has never visited America.

Thus this young Parisian, born and bred the cherished darling of an accomplished French mother (a lady of remarkable intelligence and force of character), has developed by sheer power of heredity into a sturdy and practical American. He was waited upon not long ago by a deputation of the citizens of Montargis, who offered him the nomination of deputy as soon as he reached the age of twenty-one if he would embrace the French nationality. But the young man preferred to be an American citizen like his father and grandfather.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

"Influence" on the Stage.

I was talking to a pretty and discouraged little girl the other day who is singing in the chorus in one of our comic opera companies.

"I can't get along," she said sadly, "though I try my best. I'm not satisfied with the chorus. It only means twelve dollars a week in this city. I can sing, I can act, and folks say I'm pretty. But I've got no 'pull.'"

"Pull!" said I. "Why, that sounds like politics."

"It's just the same on the stage," she replied. "You've got to have influence or be somebody's favorite. There are lots of little parts that I know I could play, but, bless you, I'll never get the chance. In our company the leading lady, who plays the principal part, is the protege of the 'star' and his wife. The next two parts are played by the nieces of the composer—that's natural enough, of course—and the next one to that by a young lady whom the manager seems very fond of.

"Then many of the chorus girls are put in the front row because they have influential friends, while some of the prettiest are pushed into the background because they haven't. And so it goes."

And there were the mists of discouragement and despair in her pretty blue eyes as she turned away.—New York Recorder.

A Cruel Stroke.

An instance of a laboriously produced effect being effaced by the simplest means was that of a breach of promise case.

The barrister who held the brief for injured beauty was famous for studying effect when he pleaded, and to that end arranged that his fair client should be so placed that her charms should be well under the observation of the jury. He began a most pathetic appeal by directing their attention to her beauty, and calling for justice upon the head of him who could wound the heart and betray the confidence of one so fair, concluding with a peroration of such pathos as to melt the court to tears.

The counsel for the defendant then rose, and after paying the lady the compliment of admitting that it was impossible not to assent to the encomiums lavished upon her face, he added that nevertheless he felt bound to ask the jury not to forget that she wore a wooden leg. Then he sat down.

The important fact, of which the fair plaintiff's counsel was unaware, was presently established, and the jury, feeling rather sheepish at their tears, assessed damages at the smallest amount.—London Tit-Bits.

A Monkey's Revenge.

The following anecdote clearly illustrates the reasoning powers of the monkey tribe: One was kept tied to a stake in the suburbs of Havana, in a place where he was repeatedly robbed of his food by crows. One day he lay still on the ground, pretending to be dead. The crows were allowed to steal to their heart's content until the artful simian was sure they were in reach. Instantly he grabbed one by the leg, and, despite its loud calls for help, literally plucked every feather from the luckless bird and then flung it toward its screaming companions.—St. Louis Relic.

A Test for Sewer Gas in a Room.

As a capital test for sewer gas employ unglazed paper saturated with a solution of one ounce of pure acetate of lead in half a pint of rain water. After partial drying expose in the room. Sewer gas in any amount will darken or blacken the paper.—New York Journal.

NANAIMO NEWS.

One Year for Stealing Letters—Total Exports—Stabbing Case.

NANAIMO, July 5.—A meeting of the employees of the New V.C. Co. was held in the city on Saturday night for the purpose of receiving the annual medical report. Mr. Tully Boyce occupied the chair, and Mr. J. E. R. Taggart acted as secretary. The following report was then read:—

To the employees of the New V. C. Co.: We have pleasure in submitting the following report of the third year's working of the medical and accident fund. The last balance sheet showed a deficit of $153.43. In the figures we present to-day this has been wiped off, and now there is a surplus of $184.

Accidents.—The number of accidents coming under the notice of your committee in which relief was granted was 133, distributed as follows:—

Northfield mine	44
No. 1 shaft	36
Southfield	24
No. 3 shaft	7
Protection Island	13
Machine shop and outside workers	6
No. 5 shaft	3
Total	133

Then followed a list of details, and closing of the report with the announcement that Dr. Praeger's services expired at the end of this month.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

To contributions as per monthly pay roll		$13,090 25
Special levies, Sept.		631 50
" November		1,054 00
" March, 1892		1,104 00
Total		$15,879 75
Payments,—		
By deficit brought forward from last annual report		$ 153 43
Salary of surgeon		9,817 30
Accident allowance		4,251 00
Special grants, viz.:—		
B. Schulson	$500	
R. Alder	724	
J. Balyano	250	
		1,474 00
Balance carried forward		184 00
		$15,879 75

After considerable discussion Dr. Praeger was reappointed by 73 votes out of 86, showing that little interest was taken in the matter by the remaining 700 employees. A committee was then appointed and instructed to draw up a contract and have it signed by Dr. Praeger.

A movement is on foot among the merchants of this city to inaugurate a fire insurance association of their own. They claim at the present time they are paying a higher rate of insurance than any other city in the Province. The present rate is 5½ per cent., and although it is seldom a fire occurs still the insurance companies appear to look upon Nanaimo as a great risk. The fact is when a building catches fire it burnes very slowly, and the promptness of the fire department soon overcomes the small flames. The wood here is looked upon as a kind of fire proof, hence the reason of its burning so slowly.

Mr. A. Shaw, proprietor of the Nanaimo Electric Light works, to-day assigned to Mr. J. H. Simpson for the benefit of his creditors. A meeting of the creditors will be held in the offices of the latter on Thursday, 7th The liabilities are placed at $50,000, the assets being the electric light plant. The lighting of the city will still be continued, pending an arrangement.

The following young ladies left the city this forenoon for Victoria to pass the teachers examination: Misses Mebius, Tanner, Runnings, K. Hilbert, I. Fulton, M. Dobson, K. Thomas, Wren T. Poole, Marshall and Pauline Haarar. All the young ladies are advanced in their studies and it is to be hoped that they will be successful in the task they are undertaking.

A few young fellows residing on Haliburton street, determined to salute the morning of the 4th in a novel way. They got half a keg of powder, and after attaching a fuse set it off. The explosion was tremendous and shook many of the small buildings in that locality, and breaking a few panes of glass. Some of the folks in that vicinity averred that the place had received a shock of an earthquake, and the report was quickly spread around the city to that effect, and strange to say, it was generally credited.

A man named Alexander Longitaff was stabbed in the head on Saturday night in a saloon at Northfield. The man who did the stabbing has not yet been arrested. The trouble arose out of a squabble, both men being under the influence of liquor at the time. Dr. Praeger was telephoned for and went out immediately and dressed the wounded man's head, which he found to be in no ways dangerous.

Geo. Henley was tried before Judge Harrison yesterday for stealing letters, the property of D. F. Nolan. Mr. G. Hunter, of Victoria, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner pleaded guilty and expressed regret for what he had done, and claimed that he wanted to expose what he considered a fraudulent transaction. Counsel for the Crown considered prisoner had acted from sinister motives and that he was actuated by animosity to his employer rather than a desire to do right. Prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor. The judge said he thought the letters should be impounded and remain in the custody of the court.

The total value of exports for the last quarter amounted to $614,238.00 and imports $21,713. The American consul of Nanaimo reports the exports from Nanaimo to America for the last quarter ending June 30th were as follows:

Coal	$ 439,068
Returned American goods	124
Total,	$ 439,192

The harbor is again full of shipping and a steady arrival of vessels for cargoes of coal may now be looked for.

Rev. J. B. Good united William Henry Lee to Elizabeth Rae Sutherland in St. Paul's church last evening. The newly married couple left for Victoria this morning where they will spend their honeymoon.

NANAIMO, July 6.—A resident of Cedar District named Mr. Ross, complains of having a valuable horse shot by some individual. The shooting is supposed to have been done by some spiteful person who has a grudge against the owner. A veterinary surgeon says although the horse is badly wounded he will come around all right.

A petition is being circulated around the city in behalf of young Vipond, praying the Lieut.-Governor to pardon him owing to his extreme youth. The petition is being widely signed as great sympathy is felt in the city concerning the case.

Mr. James Lister, while working in No. 3 shaft yesterday afternoon, met with a severe accident which might have had more serious consequences. While he was at his work a fall of rock came down and part of it fell on him breaking his arm. The limb was set by Dr. Praeger.

In conversation with Mr. A. Shaw yesterday it was learned that the liabilities of the Electric Light Company is $35,000 instead of $50,000. Mr. Shaw has put $18,000 himself into the enterprise, which he is much afraid he will now lose. The works were running very satisfactorily and the debt was being lessened at the rate of $4000 per year after paying all running expenses, so that the report that the light was not paying is entirely untrue. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Shaw, who is looked upon as a strictly honest citizen and is much respected in this community.

The moonlight excursion, which was so have been given on the 8th, for the benefit of St. Alban's church, has been postponed indefinitely. The branch of the Hamilton Powder Works at Northfield has been partly closed down and only the high explosives are now being manufactured. The works will be in full blast again in about two months.

Another warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of W. F. Dodge and he was arrested in Westminster yesterday when enjoying his honeymoon, which was cut unpleasantly short. The charge contained in the warrant is that Dodge committed perjury in the case of Nolan vs. Henley for stealing letters belonging to the Canadian Co-operative Supply Company of Victoria, or in other words the "suit club." Constable O'Connell went over this morning to bring the prisoner here.

At the regular meeting of Miriam Rebekah Lodge, No. 3, I.O.O.F., the following officers were duly installed by D.D.G.M. Matt Duffie, assisted by James Crossan, G.W.; George Norris, G.S.; Mrs. G. Norris, G.T.; and R. Rivers, G.M.: Noble Grand, Mrs. F. Whiteside; Vice-Grand, Mrs. R. Gourley; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Bone; Financial Secretary, Mrs. G. Steffens; Treasurer, Miss Isabella Fulton; Conductor, Miss Maggie Ferguson; Chaplain, Miss Kate Quennell; Inside Guard, Miss Alice Fiddick; Outside Guard, Miss Helen Norde; R.S.N.G., Miss Jennie Ferguson; L.S.N.G., Mrs. G. Leask; R.S.V.G., Miss F. L. Norris; L.S.V.G., Miss P. Bone.

At a meeting of the Epworth League on Tuesday evening in the Methodist church, the retiring officers handed in their report, which showed the League to be in a flourishing condition with a membership of 126 and a promise of more joining. Regular meetings are held every week and every inducement is made to encourage young men to join. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Hon. president, W. W. Baer; president, Arthur Wilson; vice presidents, Paul Williamson, J. E. T. Powers, T. Blood and J. B. Nicholson. Secretary, H. Proctor. assistant secretary, Miss Gibson; treasurer, Miss P. Bennett.

The Knights of Pythias gave their grand annual banquet in the Palace Hotel last evening. The affair was given under the auspices of the Wellington Lodge, No. 2, Damon Lodge, No. 8, Nanaimo Lodge, No. 4, and Myrtle Lodge, No. 9. The Knights had a royal good time and the banquet passed off with the customary toasts, concluding with a commendation to the host and hostess.

At a drawing of the Nanaimo building society on Tuesday evening, the appropriation of $2000 was won by Mr. T. Glaholm, who held the lucky number 31.

Leo Bernard and August Hasenfratz, brewers, have dissolved partnership and in future the business will be conducted by the latter.

Peter Arbuckle, a mule-driver in the No. 1 shaft of the N.V.C. Co.'s mines, was run over and killed last night. He was 27 years old, a native of Pennsylvania, and has been working for the company about one year.

Gen. John Bidwell of California.

General John Bidwell, of California, the nominee of the Prohibitionists for president of the United States, has been in the fight for his party for years.

Always prominent in Prohibition ranks, General John Bidwell will take speronal part in the coming campaign. He was born August 5th, 1819, in Chautauqua county, New York. He was among the first to go to California during the gold fever and in 1849 was a member of the state's first constitutional

Gen. John Bidwell of California

convention. In 1863 he was appointed to command a California brigade, remaining in the war to its close. In 1864 he was sent to Congress as a Republican and in 1875 was a candidate for governor on the anti-monopoly ticket, polling 30,000 votes. In 1886 he became a member of the famous anti-Chinese convention and in 1888 joined the Prohibition party. He lives at Chico, where he owns and manages a great farm of over 20,000 acres. Twenty years ago he was engaged in wine-making on an extensive scale, but gave it up because of his convictions on the temperance question.

A successful test has just been made of the latest invention in the shape of agricultural machinery. The machine is a self-feeder for threshers, and the inventor is J. C. Lundy of Winnipeg.

DOMINION CAPITAL.

The Senate in a Struggle—Reporting the Debates—Two Cents a Mile.

OTTAWA, July 5.—The Senate was struggling all forenoon with the redistribution bill, having met at 11 o'clock for the first time this session. In the Commons a breezy debate took place over the discontinuance of reporting the debates. In the committee of the whole a motion to abolish that principle was voted down. Sir John Thompson announced that two Government bills, Tupper's lobster bill and Dewdney's bill regarding the Northwest, would be abandoned. Mr. Foster announced that while Canada would get Spain's minimum tariff in the Spanish West Indies, we would not get special privileges which the States get under their reciprocity treaty. Britain is trying to get that for us. McLean (East York) moved an amendment to the railway act to make it compulsory to carry passengers at 2 cents per mile.

It is expected that the House will finish all the business of the session today and will then wait for the Senate to get through.

OTTAWA, July 6.—The redistribution bill was read a third time by the Senate to-day and this afternoon they proceeded to discuss the criminal code. When they will get through no one can tell.

Mr. McLean's amendment in favor of a two cent railway passenger rate, created a lively discussion, and was lost by 128 to 20.

Mr. Gordon made a speech in the House when moving the second reading of the Chinese restriction bill. He urged, in the interests of the workingmen of British Columbia, that Chinese immigration be further restricted. Dr. Christie strongly opposed the bill. The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that in committee he would propose to strike out the tonnage clause, leaving it as at present, one Chinese for each 50 tons. The clause respecting return certificates will be amended to prevent fraud. He proposed that each Chinaman landing in British Columbia furnish the burden of proof that he is the individual described in the certificate.

The question of indemnity, as far as the Liberal party is concerned, has been disposed of for the present session. A meeting of the party was held this morning, and it was unanimously decided to have nothing to do with the proposition which came from the Conservatives to raise the indemnity of members. This answer was conveyed to the Government at the close of the meeting to-day. The Premier asked Laurier to agree to an increase. The Leader of the Opposition, although opposed to an increase himself laid it before his followers, while the acceptance of an increase such as proposed was never contemplated by the opposition, still the idea of shortening the session was fully discussed at one or two informal meetings. As already said, to-day the answer was made to Premier Abbott's proposition, and it was that as far as the Liberals were concerned they unanimously refused to be a party to such a method in any way whatever. What the Government will do cannot yet be said. It is certain that they are pledged to their followers, to give them an increase.

The House sat for an hour and a half to-day with closed doors, discussing the indemnity question. On a proposition of Ferguson, of Leeds and Grenville, to allow members each session 10 days for indemnity in case of sickness, it was pretty well agreed that this would be done. In the meantime $8 per day is deducted if members are at home sick, but if at Ottawa sick it is allowed.

OTTAWA, July 7.—There was a big exodus of members to-day, and prorogation is anticipated on Saturday at latest. The Senate is wrestling with the criminal code and making good progress. In the House Sir John Thompson said morning sessions would be abolished after to-day. Mr. Laurier thought when the House was through to-day it should adjourn altogether. Sir John Thompson said it would have to wait on the Senate.

The whole of the morning session was devoted to the question of giving a bounty of one dollar per hundred pounds to beet root sugar grown in Canada from July next year for two years.

The Coquitlam affair was up in the Senate yesterday on a question asked by Senator Scott. Premier Abbott corrected the wrong impression now abroad, that several of the sealing schooners had been seized. He stated that international law did not recognize a 12 mile limit. In response to the request from the Sealers' Association, presented through Mr. Earle, the Government has decided to offer bonds for the Coquitlam, and a message was sent to Minister Pauncefote requesting him to make an application for her release.

The tariff changes introduced last night provide for a duty of five cents a dozen on eggs. Molasses is increased a half a cent a gallon. Oleo, stearine, tin, strip waste, nitrate of soda and crude lime juice are placed on the free list. Countries not according to Canada the favored nation treatment in the matter of sugar, molasses and tobacco, have to pay a higher rate of duties, this being a hit at the Spanish West Indies.

The Chinese bill was before the House this afternoon. The first clause regarding the number a vessel should carry was struck out. The second clause was amended respecting certificates. The controller at the port from which a Chinaman will sail will take a description of him, and if the latter proves he is the same one who wants to return within six months he will get a certificate to return. Mr. Gordon spoke strongly in favor of the first clause.

The Chinese bill was read a third time and passed and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Great Madison Square Garden presented a magnificent aspect at the opening of the Christian Endeavor Convention this afternoon. Delegates have been pouring into the city until fully 12,000 were present, and it is estimated that 5000 more are on the way, in addition to the delegates proper. The balconies were filled with the state's delegation. On the platform were 700 singers, led by Geo. Stebbins and Ira Sankey. The address of welcome was read by Rev. Charles Deems, of the Church of Strangers, and for Brooklyn by Rev. A. C. Dixon. President Merril Gates, Amherst College, responded for the convention.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

Won't Raise the Money.

The people of Portland have not offered any inducement for the Northwestern firemen's tournament, so it will not be held there. Another meeting of the executive will be held shortly to decide upon another city with more push and money.

Home Again.

A large number of Victorians returned from the Sound on the steamer City of Seattle which arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. The excursionists were all well satisfied with their visit and were well treated by the people of both Seattle and Tacoma.

Sending Particulars.

The secretary of the Sealers' Association to-day telegraphed full particulars of the seizure of the Coquitlam to Ottawa. The Ottawa Government will forward the facts to the Imperial Government. Collector Milne has sent official particulars to Ottawa.

Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Gordon Hunter, B.A., has been appointed public prosecutor for the province. He has already entered upon his duties, now being engaged in a case at Nanaimo. Mr. Hunter is well known in the city, having been connected with the law library for some time.

Commenced Suit.

Lewis & Strauss, of Portland, have commenced suit against the executors of the estate of Katharine Holtz to recover $1300, alleged to be the amount of a judgment against the defendant rendered in the Supreme Court of Oregon. The defendants deny the existence of the judgment.

Will be Signed To-morrow.

The agreement between the Victoria and Sydney Railway Company, the Corporation and the Government of the province in regard to guaranteeing the bonds of the railway company, has been accepted by the Government, and will be signed by the Mayor, the Provincial Secretary and the railway company's representative to-moraow.

Subject to Fits.

A boy about fourteen years of age fell in a fit on Fort street yesterday afternoon, and for some time it was thought that he would die. A cool-headed spectator cleared the crowd back and unloosed the lad's collar, got some water and soon had him on his feet, shaky, but able to crawl home with the assistance of two of his playmates.

A Military Mansion.

The granite foundations for the new temple of Minerva on Menzies street are being put in, and the work goes merrily on under the experienced eyes of Messrs. Humber & Son. The building gives promise of becoming one of the notable lions of Victoria; the foundations being considerably more solid than the promises of the government which is doing the building.

Directors and Officers.

The annual meeting of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway Company was held at 11 o'clock this morning when the board of directors were re-elected. The directors elected the following officers: Capt. P. Larkin, president; T. W. Patterson, vice-president; Geo. Riley, secretary and treasurer. Another meeting will be held shortly to transact other business.

The Canada Western Engineers.

The Canada Western railway company's surveyors and engineers were to have left Chicago to-day. As no dispatch was received stating that they had not left it is expected that they are now on their way to Victoria. Mr. Rithet said this morning that all the necessary information was now ready and would be handed to the engineer on his arrival, and he could then start work immediately.

The Late Premier.

In his discourse in St. Paul's Presbyterian church on Sunday morning the pastor, Rev. Mr. MacRae, in reviewing the public services of the late Premier, showed the great value of the results of his life work and especially the influence of his high Christian character. Special references were made to the late honorable gentleman's interest and valuable aid in the erection of St. Paul's church and splendid liberality in aid of all worthy objects in the city and throughout the province.

The Teachers' Exams.

The old Methodist church on Pandora street is well filled with candidates for teachers' certificates, there being 200 ladies and gentlemen writing. Of these about two-thirds are ladies. The subjects taken up to-day are English History in the morning and Geography in the afternoon. The examiners are: Supt. Pope, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and Rev. P. McF. Macleod, who are assisted by the following supervisors: Mr. S. B. Netherby, Victoria; Mr. Alex. Robinson, B. A., Vancouver; Mr. R. Law, B. A., New Westminster; and Mr. W. Hunter, B. A., Nanaimo.

A. E. McNaughton Arrives.

A. E. McNaughton, who for years has been the acknowledged best player on the Montreal lacrosse team, arrived in the city this morning, and in future will make his home in Victoria. Although he is best known as a lacrosse player he is also a young man of good business ability, and will represent here the wholesale houses of James Johnson & Co. and James Corestine & Co., hatters, furriers, etc., of Montreal. He says he thinks he has contributed his share to Canada's national game and in future will give his attention to business. He is not a man of sedentary habits, however, and those who know him well aver that the Victoria club may occasionally receive more than his moral support.

Fell to Death.

Yesterday morning Joseph Cross, a prospector, found the body of George Morrow, another prospector, lying at the foot of a bluff overlooking Devil's gap, on the Leech river, about 25 miles from this city, north of Goldstream. The body lay in such a position as to induce the belief that Morrow had fallen from the top of the cliff, and its condition was such as to show that the accident had occurred some days before. Superintendent Hussey, of the provincial police, received information last evening about the finding of the body. To-day at 1 o'clock Sergeant Langley and Constable Hunter, of the provincial police, went up to Leech river to ascertain the full particulars. The letter received by Supt. Hussey was signed by William Healy, a logger, and stated that Cross had come 10 miles to his camp to report finding the body, and asking that someone be sent to investigate. Morrow has been missing some weeks. He was a pioneer mining man and came to the province in 1858. No inquest will be held.

JOSEPH HEYWOOD DEAD.

A Well Known Citizen Expires Suddenly in His Garden.

Mr. Joseph Heywood was found dead in his garden this morning, having died very suddenly of apoplexy. He went into the garden as usual to mow the lawn, being accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Grant. Not hearing the noise of the mower Mrs. Grant looked around and saw her father lying on the grass under the shade of the hedge, against which he had evidently been resting before he fell. Dr. Hanington was immediately called in, but before he reached the house the deceased was beyond any earthly care. The Doctor said death had been caused by the breaking of a blood vessel brought on by over-exercise.

Mr. Heywood was one of the best known citizens of Victoria, although he had never taken any active part in public affairs beyond devoting a great deal of time and pains to the park. He also took a great deal of interest in the charitable institutions, and in fact in everything pertaining to the city, and he never missed an opportunity of speaking well of Victoria.

The deceased was a native of Melton Mills, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, where he was born 73 years ago. When he was quite young his parents removed to Lancashire, but he returned to his native town when 14 years old and was apprenticed to a pork butcher. As soon as he had learned his trade, being 21 years of age at the time, he left England for America, and settled in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1849, when he caught the gold fever and crossed the plains with thousands of others. He mined on the Feather River for a few months, making enough to start a little butcher shop in Sacramento, where he was married. He again joined the crowd of gold seekers in 1858, and came north to Victoria, opening a store at the corner of Johnson and Government streets, which he afterwards sold to the late Thos. Harris. Mr. Heywood then returned to California for a very short time, coming back to Victoria and opening the Red Front pork shop on Yates street, where he carried on business successfully up to about eight years ago.

Mr. C. Taylor, who was brought up with the deceased in England, met him here in 1865, after having been separated for over 28 years. The two old friends carried on business together.

A widow, a son, Harry Heywood, who is now at Rock Creek, and a daughter, Mrs. John Grant, are left to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

RESULT OF THE SPORTS.

A Pleasant Afternoon Spent With the Scotsmen Yesterday.

The sports at the Caledonia park yesterday afternoon were a decided success. The following is the result of the sports which were contested after the TIMES went to press last evening:

4. Three mile handicap. Entries—H. R. Reeve, T. Watson, W. Deasy. First prize, $15, T. Watson; 2nd, $7.50, H. R. Reeve.
5. Foot race (boys under 15). First, $2.50, H. Hepworth; 2nd, $1.50, J. Hill; 3rd, $1, G. Morris.
6. Foot race (girls under 15). First, $2.50, Rose Mathews; 2nd, $1.50, Anna Gillis; 3rd, $1, Emma Johns.
7. Burlesque race. Entries—W. Deasy, E. L. Harrison, C. Smith, C. Tite, John Davidson, H. R. Reeve, T. Watson. First, $3, W. Deasy; 2nd, $2.50, H. R. Reeve.
8. Foot race (boys under 10). First, $2, E. Carwellson; 2nd, $1, E. Hill; 3rd, 50 cents, John Ross.
9. Foot race (girls under 10). First, $2, Eva Mansell; 2nd, $1, Alice Redfern; 3rd, 50 cents, Agnes Websly.
10. Foot race (boys under 12). Entries—Lloyd Baker, Henry Piaggio, Tom Padden, C. McMicking, James Hill. First, $5, C. McMicking; 2nd, $3, Tom Padden.
11. Wrestling match (Scotch backhold). First, $7.50, A. McDonald; 2nd, $5, Anthony Watson.
12. Foot race (navy and military) half-mile. First, $5, G. Brynstong; 2nd, $3, D. Arranson.
13. Walking match (2 miles handicap). Entries—E. R. Kerer, T. Watson, E. L. Harrison, A. Watson. First, $7.50, T. Watson; 2nd, $5, E. L. Harrison.
14. Throwing heavy hammer. Entries—D. Robertson, J. Davidson, M. Blackstroff, D. Anderson, G. Sackville, William McDonald. First, $5, D. Robertson; 2nd $2.50, D. Anderson.
15. Putting heavy shot. Entries—George Brynston, G. Sackville, D. Anderson, G. W. Trahey, A. Robertson, M. Blackstroff, Wm. McDonald, F. Manson, D. Robertson. First, $5, W. Brynston; 2nd, $2.50, William McDonald.
16. Obstacle race. Entries—W. Deasy, E. L. Harrison, T. Watson, H. R. Reeve. First, $5, T. Watson; 2nd, $2.50, H. R. Reeve
17. Sack race. Entries—W. Deasy, J. Davidson, T. Watson, J. Wise, E. L. Harrison. First, $4, T. Watson; 2nd, $2, W. Deasy.
Highland fling for adults. Entries—A. Beaton, D. McKay, J. Davidson. Prize metal, A. Beaton.
Highland fling for girls. First prize, Olive Strachan; 2nd, trophy, Annie McKenzie.
Highland fling for boys—First prize, medal, J. R. McKenzie.
Sailor's hornpipe. Prize, medal, A. Beaton.
Sword dance. Entries—J. R. McKenzie, C. Strachan, J. Davidson. First prize, medal, J R. McKenzie; 2nd, trophy, C. Strachan.
18. Married woman's race. First, $7.50, Mrs. Davis; 2nd, $5, Mrs. Simkins; 3rd, $3, Mrs. Graham.
19. Old men's race (over 50). Entries—G. Winter, Edgar Johns, B. Gortman, W Sneider. Prize, walking stick, G. Winter.
20. Amateur championship race (boys under 18). Entries—James Bland, John Braden, H. Dalby. First prize, medal, J. Braden; 2nd, breast pin, H. Dalby.
21. Hurdle race. H. R. Reeve, E. L. Harrison and C. W. Henton. First, $4, E. L. Harrison; 2nd, $2, H. R. Reeve.
22. Tug-of-war. Winners, civilian team.
23. Amateur championship race for British Columbia (one mile). Cup to be gained twice before becoming the possession of the winner. Entries—W. F. Blight, Norman Friend. Winner, N. Friend. Won by Blight last year.
24. Donkey race (300 yards). First prize, $4, T. Watson; 2nd, $2, J. Davidson.
Best dressed boy in Highland costume, J. R. McKenzie, medal.
Best dressed girl, Olive Strachan, medal.
Grand lottery for ladies. The winning numbers were as follows: Silver porcelain fruit stand, No. 201; album, 755; water pitcher, 635; cake basket, 678; silver butter dish, 563; manicure set, 209; fruit dish, 243; tea cosies, 611; silk umbrella, 411.

The holders of the lucky numbers can obtain their prizes at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s. In the evening the visitors enjoyed a dance on the pavilion.

The prohibition commission has adjourned its Montreal meeting and will commence taking evidence in the lower provinces about the end of the present month.

NEWS FROM NELSON.

Excitement in the Slocan Continues—Great Activity.

John McDonald, of Nelson, secretary of the Silver King Mining Company, who is attending the Supreme Court in the city, was seen by a TIMES reporter to-day. He says the great mine on Toad Mountain (the Silver King) continues to improve with development. From 20 to 40 men are engaged in tunnelling and cross-cutting. The immense body of ore continues in place, and is just as rich as ever. The mine, he is satisfied, is the best in the northwest.

Business is brisk in the Kootenay Lake country, and many prospectors, miners and business men are going in there.

The Kaslo-Slocan mines are the greatest attraction, and Mr. McDonald thinks the activity in this section is fully justified by the rich discoveries made.

Reduction works at Nelson to treat the Toad Mountain ores is not an improbability.

From Wednesday's Evening Times.

In Philadelphia.

F. G. Walker, the defaulting barrister, is said to have been seen in Philadelphia.

A Good Foundation.

The contractors for the Board of Trade building have commenced building the foundation. It is to be made of large granite blocks and will be one of the solidest in the city.

A Quiet Wedding.

Mr. P. Dickinson and Miss A. Hicks were married some time ago. The marriage was a very quiet one, the parents of the couple not being apprised of the affair until after it had taken place.

China Creek Mines.

The Seattle company that is to work the mines on China Creek, Alberni, has been fully organized and will have machinery on hand as soon as it is needed. Mr. Anderson is at present on the property with a gang of men sinking a shaft.

The Tumbo Island Mine.

Mr. C. A. Lombard returned on Monday night from a trip to Tumbo Island, where the coal company are now sinking a shaft. There are now nineteen men at work, who have succeeded in cutting the big bluff off the point, and have got the shaft down 118 feet.

Didn't Know the Law.

Yesterday evening Capt. Davis, of the sloop Edith, was arrested by Officer McNeil and brought before E. Pearson, J. P., charged with unlawfully having in his possession deer meat. The captain stated that he had purchased the venison from an Indian and was not aware that he was breaking the law. The court dismissed him with a caution.

The Silver King.

The reported sale of the celebrated Toad Mountain mine, the Silver King, published in the Colonist of this morning, is denied by those best informed on the subject. A mining engineer has been examining the mine and has gone to Scotland to lay his report before his friends, but he has not divulged one word of his report. It is not improbable that a sale may be effected, but false reports of this character will not help to bring a sale about.

B. C. Law Society.

At a meeting of the Law Society held to-day Robert Cassidy, lately a prominent barrister of Winnipeg, was appointed reporter to the association, vice Gordon Hunter resigned. Ernest Miller, who for several years has been studying law with Messrs. Pemberton & Dumbleton, made application for permission to attend law lectures at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and the application was granted. Mr. Miller will leave here in September and will spend a couple of years at Ontario's capital, prosecuting his studies.

Not a Smuggler.

The following dispatch has been sent from Port Townsend: An unknown sloop bound across to the American side from Victoria, capsized near Race Rocks today. The barkentine Crocker observed the accident, but was unable to render assistance on account of heavy westerly wind. The sloop is thought to be a smuggler, as the authorities claim to have information that a sloop sailed from Victoria late last night laden with contraband Chinese. The dispatch probably refers to the accident to Clinton Parry and H. J. Wright's sloop, which was upturned on Sunday. Messrs. Parry and Wright were rescued by a fishing boat.

Labouchere's Pillory.

London Truth, of June 16, contains the following: "These two cases have been sent to me from Victoria (B.C.) as a contribution towards my "Legal Pillory." As I have already stated, I am reluctantly compelled to reserve the "Pillory" exclusively for articles produced in the home market, but these two cases are too interesting to be lost. They show how little our famous "English Justice" varies in different parts of the globe:

"1. A Chinese cook, in the service of the keeper of a disorderly house, was found guilty, at Victoria, of stealing a knife from his mistress. He was suspected of having stolen some money also, but there was no previous conviction against him. Sentence, three years' hard labor.

"2. A barrister was charged with converting to his own use trust money to the amount of $6000, this being one of a series of misappropriations extending over several years. He was released on bail, one of the judges (his father-in-law) being his surety, and the case was subsequently settled."

Y. M. C. A.

The Executive Make Preparations for the Convention at Tacoma.

The Y. M. C. A. executive committee for the Pacific Northwest held its quarterly meeting in the association rooms here yesterday evening. There were present, G. F. Orchord, of Tacoma, president, J. A. Dummett, travelling secretary, A. Haywood, Tacoma, J. Rogers, president of the Vancouver association, and T. M. Henderson, of Victoria.

The principal matter of consideration was the annual convention to be held at Tacoma, from September 21st to 25th, the preliminaries for which were decided on. The election of a new secretary for Victoria association was discussed, but no action was taken in the matter, which will be left in the hands of the association.

The ladies' auxiliary of the association entertained the visitors and several of the active workers in the association here at a banquet given in the lecture room, and a very pleasant time was had.

At a meeting held last night the board of managers relieved J. B. Grimshaw, who has, since Mr. Teague's departure, filled the position of general secretary, and who has taken the general secretaryship of the New Westminster association. Mr. Grimshaw leaves for his new field of work on August 9th.

COWYARD CUTTING CASE.

Frank Spizzan Sentenced to Three Months and to Pay a Fine of $50.

The hearing of the Spizzan-Gadsby cutting case occupied all the morning at the police court to-day.

Thomas Gadsby told the court that early on Sunday morning he was standing on the sidewalk on Herald street talking to a lady (Indian), and Thomas Anderson, William McNulty and the prisoner Frank Spizzan were talking a short distance from him, in front of what are known as the cowyard cabins. He heard someone say "he's got a knife," and McNulty ran toward Government street followed by the prisoner. McNulty tripped and fell and the Italian ran up to him and made a slash at him. Just then Anderson picked up a rock and struck the prisoner on the forehead with it, "knocking him silly." The witness ran to where McNulty and the prisoner were, when the latter struck at him cutting him on the breast. The prisoner went down the street a short distance and then came back and went into one of the cabins.

Thos. Anderson confirmed the evidence of Gadsby. The trouble arose, he thought, over the fact that an Indian woman ran away from the prisoner and would have nothing to do with him. He admitted striking the prisoner with a rock, as he was about to strike McNulty with what he thought was a knife. All concerned in the fracas had been drinking.

Wm. McNulty gave evidence in support of the other witnesses.

Officer Smith testified that he heard someone say he wished a policeman would come along, and he ran to where he heard the voice. He saw the three witnesses in front of the cowyard, and they told him of the fracas. McNulty dropped some rocks as he came up, remarking that he had to defend himself. He found the prisoner in a cabin with a razor in his possession.

Dominick Sost, an Italian, said he saw the three witnesses and the prisoner before the row, and heard someone say something about maccaroni eater.

Though Mr. Gregory Spizzan stated that he was returning from a friend's where he went to get shaved when he met McNulty and got into a row. Some one hit him on the head and he struck at Gadsby, who ran at him at that time.

The court convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 and three months' imprisonment, with a further imprisonment of three months in default of payment of the fine.

Louis Eraser, an Indian, was taxed $5 for being drunk.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Captains Lewis and Devereaux Hold a Court of Enquiry on the Quadra Disaster.

The court of enquiry into the cause of the sinking of the Government steamer Quadra in Houston Stewart channel, Queen Charlotte Islands, sat yesterday afternoon from 1 to 3 o'clock at the custom house. Captains Lewis and Devereaux conducted the enquiry, the result being the complete exoneration of Captain Gaudin from blame. It was proven that he was misled by an incorrect chart, but did all that a competent navigator could have done under the circumstances. No new facts beyond those already made public were brought out at the examination. The Quadra was running through the channel at half speed, going with the ebb tide. The chart showed the channel quite clear, and the B.C. Pilot calls the channel a "safe and commodious anchorage." The rock upon which the Quadra struck is directly in the middle of the fair way. Capt. Gaudin, Capt. Walbran, first-mate Owings and Chief Engineer Grant were the witnesses examined yesterday. The investigation was continued to-day.

The investigation was continued today, several of the crew being examined. The remainder will be examined to-morrow and the investigation concluded. The contract for repairing the Quadra has not yet been let, but will be, it is expected, before Saturday. No work is being done upon the vessel.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

CRICKET.

It is probable that the B. C. cricket team will leave for San Francisco the first week in September. They will play the different teams of the Bay city and then a combined team.

YACHTING.

CHALLENGE FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A challenge for the America Cup has arrived here from England and will be presented to the New York Yacht Club as soon as the present deed of gift is so modified as to do away with the objectionable dimension clause. A prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, who recently returned from Europe, has the challenge. It comes from the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, and while the name of the person in whose behalf the squadron challenges has not been made known, it is supposed to be the Earl of Dunraven. A meeting of the New York Yacht Club will soon be held, when the objectionable clause will be discussed and a way sought to abolish it. In the event of means being found, next season will see another international yacht race.

A SMART CRAFT.

The new cutter yacht Petrel is to receive some slight alterations and will then be ready for all-comers. Her performance last week pleased the owners very much. She can carry a heavier press of canvas in a strong breeze on the Straits than any yacht in the harbor, and has proved herself in every way a fine sea boat. It is understood this will not be the only cutter flying the V. Y. C. colors at the next Queen's birthday regatta.

THE WHEEL.

A VANCOUVERITE WINS.

W. J. Bradley and B. Tiedeman, who went to Tacoma yesterday to participate in the bicycle races were not allowed to ride, as their entries were not made before June 26th. They were greatly disappointed, but the club treated them well and they are not sorry they visited the City of Destiny. Potter, of Vancouver, won every race except the green race, in which he could not enter. He took the quarter mile, mile championship of Puget Sound easily, and also the two mile race.

BASEBALL.

The Portlands have won the first championship series of the Northwest league. The clubs stood as follows: Portland, 600 per cent., Tacoma 523, Spokane 468 and Seattle 417.

THEIR FIRST MEETING.

The Directors of the Jubilee Hospital Elected Their Officers Last Night.

Old Directors Think Expenses Should be Cut Down---Other Important Business.

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, there being present, Joshua Davies, Chas. Hayward, W. M. Chudley, Alex. Wilson, B. Gordon, John Braden, I. Braverman, Thomas Shotbolt, E. C. Baker, A. C. Flummerfelt, Geo. Byrnes and Major Dupont.

Mr. Alex. Wilson moved, and Thos. Shotbolt seconded, that Mr. Joshua Davies be appointed president. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Davies, in thanking the board, said he was pleased to see new blood on the Board of Directors and he hoped that the new board would be able to pay off a large amount of the debts. He was glad to hear of the success of the recent bazaar held by the ladies and the generous manner in which the citizens had offered to give their refund taxes to the institution. The institution is well known throughout the province and in Washington and only praises were heard about it. If the board would work in harmony they could do a great deal for the hospital and keep up its good name.

Mr. Chas. Hayward was unanimously elected vice-president.

Mr. Hayward thanked the board for his election. He realized that there was a great deal of work before the board. Last year a large amount of money was received, but the expenditures exceeded the receipts. The board would have to contrive some means to meet the expenses. He thought this could be done by cutting down the expenses. For instance, there was an account for $1500 for milk. He thought such accounts as this could be reduced.

Mr. A. C. Flummerfelt nominated Mr. W. M. Chudley as hon. treasurer. He did not think they could get a better treasurer.

Mr. Chudley was elected unanimously. He thanked the board for the honor. He, too, thought the expenses could be cut down.

A letter was read from Jas. Dunsmuir declining the position of a director. Received with regret.

From Capt. Hilts, of the Salvation Army, asking the board if they could supply their rescue home with medicine.

The secretary was ordered to reply that any inmates of the home would be treated at the hospital.

From W. P. Snowden, stating that he would convey ten feet of his client's property on Mount Tolmie road if the deed was furnished. On motion it was decided to send the letter to the council, asking them to prepare the deed.

From Thos. Storey, asking the board to reconsider his contract for burying the hospital's paupers, as the price he was getting was inadequate.

The communication was received and referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. Braden, Wilson and Hayward.

The resident surgeon's report was read and adopted.

Mr. H. D. Helmcken was elected a director in place of Mr. Jas. Dunsmuir.

A committee was appointed to name standing committees for the year.

The secretary was instructed to thank the Ladies' Auxiliary for the assistance they had rendered the board.

NOT MANY SALMON.

The Run on the Skeena Not Very Large—News from the North.

The steamer Princess Louise arrived from the North early this morning with a fairly good freight and the following passengers: E. S. Fader, F. King, F. McBride, E. Dawson, Thos. Hay, D. Buckley, J. McGlocklan and R. Thompson.

The steamer Cariboo Fly, which went North to work in connection with the Royal Canadian cannery, lost her propeller just as she was making a landing at Claxton, and a new one will be sent up.

The steamer Blond, which is to take the Standard's place on the Skeena, arrived on the day that the Louise left. The Islander was passed near Alert Bay.

The salmon run on the Skeena has not been good so far, the canneries, however, are hard at work making the best of it.

Brief Despatches.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 6.—Adolph Moschjat, of Dale, spent yesterday at Picnic Grove in Daisytown. On his way back he stopped at the home of Fred Gerker, his brother-in-law. A bad feeling has for many years existed between the two men, one being a Protestant and the other a Catholic. During a dispute last evening Gerker shot Moschjat dead. Gerker is in jail, and there is talk of lynching him.

Interior Weather.

SODA CREEK, July 6.—The weather is cold, cloudy and showery. The river is about stationary, perhaps rising slowly.

VICTORIA YACHTSMEN;

Hold Up the Old Flag at Anacortes Regatta in a Very Creditable Manner.

But for the Light Wind the Victorian Would Have Crossed the Line First.

The Victoria yacht Ada, Captain James Seeley, returned from Anacortes last evening about 6, after a most interesting trip. The Ada's crew was composed of Messrs. J. Seeley, captain, C. A. Godson, A. W. Taylor and Victor Mitchell, all experienced sailors and old hands at the business of yacht sailing. After having been put in proper trim by Mr. Seeley the Ada was declared fit for racing last Thursday. A start was made at 8:30 Friday morning, but there being no wind she lay off the San Pedro until 5 p.m. Then with the tide and a light wind, she reached Lopez Island at midnight and was becalmed in the middle of a dense fog, which obscured the lighthouse lamps completely. The Ada lay to under her mainsail and drifted around all night, the crew spending an anxious and uncomfortable time. They had not the slightest idea as to their whereabouts, and were somewhat alarmed to hear a heavy buzzing sound which increased at intervals to a dull roaring. One man suggested whales and was advised to go below and take a sip of whiskey to steady his nerves. This he did. At last the noise increased to an alarming extent, and without a moment's warning the yacht was in the midst of a boiling tide rip. It was an exciting time for all hands, but the Ada weathered it gallantly, coming out undamaged. When day dawned the mariners found that they had drifted back to San Juan Island, fully 20 miles from Lopez Island.

Fortunately a fine steady breeze sprang up and with all sail set and the water gurgling merrily over the lee gunnel the Ada bore away for Anacortes. The sky cleared, the sun came out and they all felt like modern mariners, and enjoyed to the fullest extent the glorious scenery as the Ada flew along to her destination. Anchor was let go in Anacortes harbor off the Union wharf at 4 p.m., and the Victoria yacht received a very warm welcome. The Anacortes silver band turned out and played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Bugles and tin horns were blown, the immense crowds along the shore cheered lustily and the Stars and Stripes and the flags on all the other yachts were dipped thrice. The Anacortes yacht club, headed by the mayor, received the Victorians as they stepped ashore and conducted them to the reception room.

One of the first to greet the visitors was Chief Anderson of the Anacortes fire department who was supposed to have been drowned returning home from Victoria after the 24th. The Anderson who was drowned was an old sailor a resident of one of the islands.

The guests were royally entertained at a magnificent banquet in the City Hall at which the mayor presided. Although only two or three years old Anacortes has every adjunct of a modern city, electric light, tramways, telephones and a fine hotel. On Sunday the boats arrived from Whatcom and Fairhaven and everything was made ready for the race next day. The Victorians had the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance of Commodore Wheeler, whose fast sailing yacht won the principal prizes here on the Queen's Birthday. The Anacortans were much pleased when informed that the Ada was to sail in the races in return for the American boats coming to Victoria.

On Monday, the fourth, in glorious weather, after the usual sports and games ashore, the yacht race was called and the boats took their places on the starting line. It was with little hope of winning that the Ada's crew entered their craft against the latest pattern Herreshoffs, which composed the bulk of the American fleet. At the start the American boats, with a light wind blowing, skimmed away and left the Ada far behind. Capt. Seely was just making up his mind that he and his crew would not have the pleasure of seeing the race at all when a stiff breeze sprung up and made the Ada plough through the sea like a greyhound. The course consisted of a two mile straight stretch to the right side of the base of a triangle, then around the triangle twice and home again over the straight stretch. It was while going down the first side of the triangle that the captain of the Ada was humming, "There are moments when we'd rather be alone," when the breeze sprang up. One after another the Herreshoffs were overhauled and passed until there were only two ahead of the Ada. Then the wind died away to a zephyr, and on the home stretch three of the American boats slipped past the Ada, she winning fifth place in a field of 18 boats. The time was as follows: Hornet, 1 h. 27 m. 16 s.; Mabel, 1 h. 28 m. 5 s.; "B. B.," 1 h. 37 m. 26 s.; American, 1 h. 40 m. 40 s.; Ada, 1 h. 53 m. 28 s.; Henrietta, 1 h. 54 m. 42 s.; Nellie, 2 h. 1 m. 34 s.; Petrel, 2 h. 2 m. 68 s.; Progress, Ripple, Ariel, Teamster and Flying Dutchman. The course was 14 miles.

For a time it looked as though the Ada would finish first, and she would have done so, but for the wind falling. The Herreshoff boats are no use in a heavy breeze. The crew are satisfied with having beaten some of the fast boats on the Sound, and with only a cruising outfit of sails.

The Victoria cutter Petrel, owned by Mr. A. Scroggs, of course, stood no chance in inland waters against the light American skimming dishes. It was the first time she had sailed, and the shavings were still on her deck. Captain Foot handled the tiller. She made the run from Victoria to Anacortes in eight hours. She has great speed in a strong wind and will make a name for herself yet. The yacht Scud, which started for Anacortes turned back, owing to heavy weather.

The run home was an exciting race between the Ada and Petrel, the latter winning by a short distance; the Ada having to shorten sail at Trial Island.

Delegates from every port on the Sound will be here August 11th, to arrange for the formation of the Northwestern International Yacht Club. All the yachtmen at Anacortes were enthusiastic about the scheme and it is certain to be accomplished.

SHE WILL YET FLOAT.

The Best Authority Says the San Pedro is Certain to Come off the Reef.

Bad Weather and Opposition Have Hindered the Progress of the Work.

Captain Bryant, of San Francisco, superintendent of the company interested in raising the San Pedro, is at the Hotel Dallas. He was seen by a TIMES representative and spoke freely upon the raising of the vessel. The accident to Captain Whitelaw will delay the final attempt to raise the ship. But for this unfortunate occurrence the work would have been done by this time. Captain Bryant said: "The reason why the work was stopped the other day was because one of the pumps broke down, but the trial was perfectly satisfactory. We find that we can clear the compartment. Yes, she's been bulkheaded as stated in the TIMES; there is a large compartment. The pumps will be able to clear the compartment sufficiently to float her off the reef. All we want is to merely keep her deck above water and float her to Esquimalt harbor, or if not that rar to some suitable point on the beach. Then we can get the divers at the holes in the lower part of the hull.

"Is she badly broken on the bottom, captain?"

"Pretty badly. She rests on a conical point of rock, which is jammed up into the hull, then she leans over against another rock, which is all that keeps her from dropping into nine fathoms of water."

"Will the pontoons be of any service?"

"Not so much as at first expected. They are somewhat unwieldy, but we shall be able to use them in buoying up the ship when she leaves the reef. In rough weather they are knocked about and have to be repaired."

"If you are successful in getting the vessel clear of the rocks and saving her, will she, when fitted up and ready for service once more, repay you the total outlay in raising and refitting her?"

"Certainly. The San Pedro is only nine years old, and the length of time she has been in the water has not hurt her hull, machinery or fittings so much as to make us despair of making a good staunch steamer of her yet. True, the expense has been enormous, simply enormous. The weather has kept us back a great deal. It has been so rough and uncertain that the work could be carried on only by piecemeal."

"What if she slips off the reef into deep water after you have floated her?"

"Well, there's an end of it. But we have taken every possible precaution to prevent such a contingency, and if she does so slip it will not be for want of care and forethought in arranging the details."

"Have the divers patched up the holes in the bilge?"

"Yes, those they could get at; but the biggest are at the point on which she lies on the rock. It will be an easy matter to patch them up once she is beached. We have both anchors down to guard against any chance of her slipping back off the reef."

"Cannot the work go ahead during Captain Whitelaw's illness?"

"Well, you see, he has had full charge of the work since it started, and now that everything is ready to lift her it would scarcely do for anyone else to step in and take the heavy responsibility of superintending the final effort. If it fails we want Captain Whitelaw to be in charge, because he, knowing all the details, will thoroughly understand the reason for the failure."

Captain Bryant then spoke of the opposition shown by certain persons towards himself and Captain Whitelaw in their efforts to get the steamer up. They had, he said, thrown every obstacle in the way of the work, and had done even more to hinder the progress of operations than the bad weather. Such treatment was neither deserved nor expected. The newspapers had treated them well, and the treatment they had received from others than those referred to above was all that could be desired.

ALL ABOUT A PIPE.

Strange Action of a Gentleman While Slightly Inebriated.

A landed proprietor who "resides," not "lives," like ordinary people, but "resides" in an aristocratic quarter of this city, and gets his alcoholic stimulants from a high class grocery, licensed to purvey pedigreed whiskey and brandy of the blood royal at prices that would make an ordinary citizen stagger even before he opened the bottle and sampled the contents, fell "under the influence" the other evening. Not drunk; nothing so low and vulgar, but "slightly elevated, y' know;" with a sou'-wester hiccough and toggle-joint knee action. It was then he did a somewhat peculiar thing for a man possessing so unusual a proportion of cerebral gray matter. He was standing, as well as he could, with his back to the fire, leaning against the mantel-piece smoking a valuable silver-mounted meerschaum pipe of venerable age and richly dark as a Rembrandt canvas. This pipe was the apple of his eye, the joy of his soul, the pride of his old age; a thing of beauty and a joy for quite a while. The servant appeared at the door, curtsied:

"There's a gentleman in the library, sir, wants to speak to you."

"Shert'nly, shert'nly, m'dear; anything in reashon, y'know; tell'm I'll (hic) b'there in minish."

He then threw the priceless meerschaum into the blazing coals, expectorated copiously upon the mantel piece and set out on his journey towards the door. By the time he had reached the centre table the awful mistake he had made rushed upon his whiskey-soaked memory. He uttered one piercing shriek, dashed to the fireplace, saw that the pipe was irrevocably doomed, and became thoroughly sober in a moment. The maid again appeared at the door, consternation on her comely countenance.

"Lawk a mussy, master, what's hup?"

A sofa cushion, impelled with all the energy of despair, swished through the air from the master's hand, while a string of expletives followed:—"Witch, hussy, demon, thing, cat, fiend, wretch," etc., etc.

The servant maid wept, and through her sobs she said:—"M-mum-master, what shall I tell the g-gentleman in the li-library, sir?"

"Tell him to go to the infernal regions if he likes, and hurry up!" roared the master, almost loud enough to be heard in the library.

"Boo hoo," sobbed the maid as she retired to carry out the order. And there was confusion worse confounded in that house for the space of six hours.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

General Weaver Nominated and a Radical Platform Adopted.

OMAHA, July 4.—The People's Party convention had a very enthusiastic day, their proceedings including the adoption of a platform and the nomination of General Weaver for the presidency. After some delay the platform committee reported, the principal resolutions being as follows:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, hence we demand that all state and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange."

We are in favor of a free ballot and fair count in all elections, and we pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter throughout the states by means of the Australian secret ballot system.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritige of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. The land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their natural needs, and all lands owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

Telegraphs and telephones, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

If Congress shall determine the Nicaragua canal or any national waterway necessary, the same should be constructed, owned and operated by the government, and we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any corporation for any purpose.

The platform was presented to the convention and adopted as a whole, amid great cheering and other demonstrations.

Branch, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, was lifted upon the shoulders of a stalwart Texan and carried around the hall, while men, woman and children shouted themselves hoarse, and waved everything within reach.

The banners designating the locations of various delegates were lifted high in the air, a portrait of George Washington being attached to the one of Virginia, and finally the banners were carried to the platform, and uplifted over the chairman's head.

Meanwhile every one of ten thousand souls in the great colisium shouted and roared and cheered, and hundreds of otherwise cool-headed delegates, seized with a frenzy, stripped themselves of coats, and in some cases their vests, so that their limbs would be more free to waive whatever they could get hold of. As if by magic, hundreds of stars and stripes made their appearance all over the hall, while one of immense size was borne up to the platform and waved in triumph above all.

When the demonstration had been going on for 15 minutes, the chairman of the various delegations took possession of the state banners, and headed by a fife and drum corps, proceeded to march around the hall making the complete circuit a half dozen times over.

On the second round an American flag was attached to every banner and the howls and cheers took a fresh start, the women this time bearing their share. Numerous mottoes were brought from the ante room and sandwiched in between the banners. One read:

"What is home without a mortgage?"

Another read:

"The people will be damned no longer."

When the time for choosing a candidate came there was little time lost in the work, General J. B. Weaver being nominated on the first ballot.

The Overflowing Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Sarpy Crevasse is caving rapidly at the lower end and is now fully fifteen hundred feet wide. It is discharging as much water as the famous Nita, and the flood is now less than ten miles above New Orleans, being very close to the telephone station in the town of Kenner. The steady stream has at last told in the Illinois Central Railway, and five or six miles of track are two feet under water. The road is submerged for nearly twenty miles but the tracks are holding fast. The road will be used only for freight trains. Passenger service will be continued over the Louisville and Nashville track to Mileneburg at the lake side and be transferred by boat to Manchaie. The New Orleans and Southern is getting over its trouble having closed the Brahemian and Harlem crevasses. The Harlem plantation has a record, its two miles of front having had 16 crevasses. It took three weeks to close the last one owing to quicksand. There are several crevasses still open on the road but the water is falling and it is calculated that traffic will be resumed about the middle of the month.

Gresham Disgruntled.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Judge Walter Gresham neither wants nor would accept anything at the hands of Benjamin Harrison. The judge declared to-day that he would not accept a place on the supreme bench if it was offered him by the President.

The work on Point Ellice bridge is nearly completed. It will be open for traffic before the end of the week. New places that need repairs have been discovered.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ILLECILLEWAET.

Work at Fish Creek is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Fishburn, who has the Annie and Agnes bonded, is pushing development work as fast as possible.

The underground workings of the Lanark have been surveyed. The company intend to rush work this summer.

Mr. Kellie and party have been heard from. They are all right and expect to get through to Duncan River and into the Lardeau country before returning home.

We are having quite a boom, several claims having changed hands during the last few days. Archie Chisholm and Walter Scott sold the Goat Cave to Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., of Ottawa, for $20,000. Mr. Mackintosh bought several other claims, among them Ben Green's Blue Bell for $6000.

Mr. Ryckman, who is also an M.P., is here, and bought several claims, also the Silver Bow from Ben Green. Mr. McDermid of Toronto is here with three gentlemen from Glasgow, Scotland. They are going to ship eight tons of ore from the "Jumbo" to Glasgow for a final mill test.

The law prohibiting saloons being open on Sundays is not carried into effect here.

The snow is entirely gone at Fish Creek, and supplies have to be packed in. Major Walker has some men employed on the Alberta. The Annie, which was bonded to Mr. Fishburn of Chicago, by D. Woolsey a few months ago will be opened up at once. Walter Scott is doing development work on the Elizabeth. Mr. Anderson offered D. A. Lamey $10,000 for a half interest in the Herring Back, which was refused.

William C. Lynn, M.E., certificated mine manager, accompanied by a practical borer, has sailed for this country from Glasgow. Mr. Lynn represents an influential Scotch syndicate having auriferous quartz claims here, and will proceed on his arrival directly to the mine, and will take back with him a large sample of ore representing his company's mine. The value of the ore is reported as $72 per ton in gold.

GOLDEN.

The farms and ranches in the locality are looking in first-class condition, with excellent hay prospects.

We want very badly in this town a poultry farm. Eggs in summer fetch as much as 40 cents per dozen and chickens are hardly procurable for love or money.

On Saturday morning last the annual public school meeting took place. Mr. Reed occupied the chair, and Mr. J. C. Durick acted as secretary. Mr. W. L. Huston was nominated trustee and unanimously elected. The members for 1892-1893 are: Messrs John Gibson (Secretary), W. L. Huston and W. Pellew Harvey.

The Kicking Horse is rising very rapidly and some considerable doubt exists in the minds of some of the residents in the lower part of the town as to the safety of their property; already one or two houses are surrounded with water and more will follow, as there is snow enough left to materially increase the present flow if the hot weather gives it assistance.

The Golden Era has the pleasure to report the arrival of Mr. John E. Askwith, the proprietor of the mill on the Bobby Burns. Last autumn when everything had been put in working order, the water ran short on account of the early arrival of frost, and nothing further could be done to test the rock of that claim then.

REVELSTOKE.

The name of the town on Slocan Lake formerly known as Eldorado has been changed to New Denver.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Methodist minister for Ainsworth, arrived from Ontario on Monday and left for the scene of his labors.

The heat for the first three days of the week was tropical, the thermometer remaining stationary during the daytime at 96 in the shade. This sent the river up, and the water was much higher than has been known for some years, almost submerging the islands opposite and below the town. On Thursday, however, the sky became overcast early in the day, and the thermometer fell to 80 deg. The river also fell a little.

Latest reports from Big Bend contradict the statement that the waters of French Creek had broken into the Consolation Gold Mine. Geo. Laforme has just returned from the Bend and gives a good account of the prospects there. Hunker is doing well at the Consolation, and is daily expecting a big find of gold.

Sheriff Redgrave, who attended County Court at Nelson on the 22nd ult., met with a loss on his way down river. It appears that he left his pocket book, containing a large sum of money and a cheque, under the pillow in his berth, and did not miss it until he arrived at Nelson. When he left the boat at Robson his late berth was immediately occupied by a passenger for the up trip, and the boat started at once. The sheriff says he telegraphed to the steamer officials at Robson, but by that time the steamer was gone, and there is no telegraph communication with Revelstoke. The pocket book has not been recovered.

KAMLOOPS

Dominion Day was celebrated in Kamloops with the usual sports and horse races. A large number of people from the outlying districts were in the town, and the celebration was a decided success.

The closing exercises of the convent school were held on Wednesday last. The parents of the children and friends of the school who attended the entertainment, expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the advancement made by the pupils during the year.

The examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach opened in the public school here to-day.

Hon. F. G. Vernon has written the secretary of the school board that plans are now being prepared for a new school house to be erected upon the site which was purchased last year.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was called and a resolution of condolence passed, expressing regret at the death of Hon. John Robson, and extending sympathy to the members of his family.

The operetta "Laila," given on Friday evening under the direction of Mrs. McIntosh, and for the benefit of the hospital, was a brilliant success. A large sum was realized.

Mr. Sutherland, of Fairhaven, Wash., representing a mining syndicate of Seattle, came in from the Lardeau, and has gone down to Copper Creek, to look at Oliver Redpath's Cinnabar claim.

The fire which has for a long time been expected and feared, that was to destroy the row of small wooden buildings near the west end of Victoria street, occupied mostly by Chinese owners and tenants, took place on Wednesday morning. The alarm was given about 1:30 a.m., the fire having started in the house next west of Hull Bros.' stable, owned by Chung Lee, and occupied by a Chinawoman named Ah Mi. It spread rapidly, the very combustible nature of the small tinder wood shacks at that place being but kindling wood to the flames.

Damage to the extent of $20,000 was done before the flames were extinguished. Hull Bros, Louis Vick, Wm. Dobson and J. F. Smith lost heavily, but the Chinese residents were the chief losers.

COL. ENGLEDUE'S IDEA.

He Wor'd Transfer the Naval Station From Esquimalt to Barclay Sound.

The following letter appears in a recent issue of the London Times:—

SIR,—I have noticed with great interest the letters relative to coaling stations, contributed by your able correspondent, Lord Brassey, the last of which appeared in your issue of the 12th April. Will you allow me to point out to the public, in the interest of national safety, the undefended state of our principal naval headquarters of the Northern Pacific—viz., Esquimalt—and its unsuitability for a coaling station, as failing to combine with it the site of a naval dockyard and arsenal?

A few weeks ago Sir Stafford Northcote drew attention in the House of Commons to the defences of Esquimalt; the usual style of parliamentary reply was given, and in all probability the important question will be shelved until some day we find "the enemy at our gates."

My object in thus addressing you is not to bolster up the second rate station of Esquimalt or to urge any further sum to be expended in an endeavor to improve or defend it, for that is practically impossible, due to modern artillery and, amongst other reasons, to the vicinity of the city of Victoria; but I hope to show British statesmen of Lord Brassey's type, who can take a practical and unprejudiced view of the situation, the advisability of selecting another site for the important naval dockyard and arsenal, which must be established in "the near future" on the west coast of Vancouver Island, to afford a secure harbor for all the requirements of our Pacific squadron and to relieve the home establishment.

Burrard Inlet has been recommended as an eligible position, it being defensible both by sea and land, with good anchorage and in close proximity to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it seems doubtful whether the dangers arising from the fogs and the intricate navigation of the channels both on the northeastern and southeastern coasts of Vancouver Island leading to this harbor, do not materially detract from the importance of the locality. The immediate vicinity also of the American boundary line is a disadvantage.

It has been my great privilege recently to explore every harbor on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and of the mainland as far north as Port Simpson, and I have no hesitation in saying that nowhere do greater facilities exist for the establishment of the Pacific sea port and naval station of the future than in Barclay Sound, the entrance to which lies about 100 miles round the coast of Vancouver Island from the capital city of the province—viz., Victoria.

This harbor possesses many natural important advantages:

1. It is a port easily made from the seaward, and a remarkable headland, formed by the mountains at the back of Amphitrite Point, can be seen for a considerable distance along the coast and from the sea.

2. A good lighthouse exists on Cape Beale, and a similar light on Amphitrite Point, with foghorns at both places, would make the entrance to the harbor safe at all times, for the fogbank, which frequently collects along the coast does not, at this locality, extend as a rule far out to sea.

3. The entrance to the Sound is studded with islands, with deep water channels between, which form a line of outer defence, and further up the harbor similar islands exist forming interior defences, which, with the modern appliance of scientific warfare, render the inland shores practically impregnable. The direct distance from the outer islands to the most desirable locality for a naval arsenal is about 12 miles.

4. Good building stone and lime exist in abundance within the Sound, and neighboring forests would furnish the best of timber.

On the north side of Barclay Sound are the well-sheltered extensive anchorages of Torquart and Mayne Bay, having comparatively low shores and a good supply of fresh water. A small, narrow inlet exists at the north-east corner of Mayne Bay, which might be adapted for a dry dock, and immediately east of Torquart Harbor is Pipestem Inlet, five miles long and about a quarter of a mile wide throughout, its length forming a natural basin completely sheltered from any possible artillery fire; its sides, however, are precipitous and unsuitable for building sites.

The advantages of Torquart and Mayne Bay Harbors, in addition to being capable of cheap and effective defence, are their position as regards the coalfields of the island. The Comox area, which produces a hard coal of good quality, suitable for naval purposes, is distant about 50 miles, and this important district will eventually be joined by railway with Nanaimo, the largest coal producing locality, from whence upwards of 900,000 tons were mined in 1891.

The determination of Government to make Torquart the naval headquarters would induce capitalists to construct a railway to Comox, as, irrespective of the coal traffic, which would thus find its shortest and safest route to San Francisco, the line would pass through areas of land suitable for agricultural purposes, and districts producing the finest cedar, spruce and other timber.

Although a secure coaling station is a primary consideration, its location in Barclay Sound, and the probable construction of a railway to it from Nanaimo through Comox, would open up a trade route by steam ferry from Nanaimo to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, by which eventually the vast trade springing up between China, Japan, Siberia and America would find its way through a secure British port, and I believe that before many years Barclay Sound will be the port of the Pacific.

Apologising for thus trespassing on your valuable space, for which the importance of the subject must be my excuse.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. ENGLEDUE, Col. (late) Royal Engineers.

Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

The Conservatives of South Huron have nominated W. E. J. Miller for the next Ontario Legislature.

The customs receipts at St. John, N. B., for the past fiscal year were $80,000 less than the year previous.

The steamer Miranda arrived at St. John's, N. F., yesterday with the members of the Peary relief expedition.

James Robinson, of Toronto, suicided by drowning. He was destitute and his wife ill, which preyed on his mind.

Robert Ecure, a French-Canadian lumberman, has been drowned at Crow Lake, about 60 miles from Rat Portage, being tipped from a canoe.

For the first time in several weeks live stock cable reports from the other side were bad yesterday. Heavy supplies, with hot weather, caused a break in prices in Liverpool, and sixpence was top figure for the best steers.

Paul Blondin was charged in the Winnipeg police court yesterday with shooting at Albert Petim, who tampered with his wife's affections. A bystander knocked the revolver from Blondin's hand and prevented fatal effects.

The Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company has purchased a large tract of the most valuable timber land on the continent, situated in the northwestern part of Quebec province. The railway will be extended to the tract, which is 500 miles inland.

The ship Peter Stuart, Capt. Hughes, St. John for Liverpool, deal laden, struck on the ledges off Cheboyne Point, Yarmouth, early yesterday morning in a dense fog. The ship immediately went to pieces. The captain's wife and child were drowned.

Col. Salter M. Jarvis, a retired lawyer, has been found drowned in a huge cistern in the basement of his house at Chatham, which he had constructed in connection with a new sewer and water closet system, which he was perfecting. The deceased was a retired officer in the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

Charles N. Armstrong, of Montreal, is suing James Cooper, president of the Baie des Chaleurs railway, for $48,866, alleged to have been advanced by Armstrong to Cooper. He also claims a number of shares in the stock of the railway company. Armstrong is the man who figured so prominently in the Baie des Chaleurs scandal.

Hon. Mr. Marchand, leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature, is suing Mr. Molier, his opponent in the late provincial general elections, and the editor of the St. Johns News, for $25,000 damages, for alleged libel by them in asserting that Marchand had been implicated in the Gowan scandal which occurred in the Joly regime.

Emende Deedes, sheriff of Norfolk county, is dead, aged 82 years.

J. D. Cameron has been nominated as the Government candidate in Winnipeg South.

Webster & Wade's jewelry shop at Kentville, N.S., has been burglarized and $4000 worth of goods stolen.

The C.P.R. receipts for the week ending June 30th were $547,000. For the same week last year, $486,000.

Smuggled liquors seized in the Lower St. Lawrence by Government cruisers were sold by public auction in Quebec, realizing $24,000.

A fire in Seaforth destroyed Jonathan Ward's harness shop, McQuade's butcher shop, Stewart's restaurant and lawyer Best's office.

Lieut.-Governor Angers has accepted an invitation from the Governor-General to join him in a week's fishing on the Cascapedia river.

Sir Daniel Wilson, President of the University of Toronto, is confined to his house. He has never fully recovered from the severe illness he experienced last winter.

A man named Perrier and his wife were drowned near Lennoxville in an attempt to drive through a portion of a road overflowed by the river. An infant child was saved.

Conservative circles are still in trouble over the redistribution of the Montreal seats. They expected that at an early date some stronger steps would be taken than those already made.

In the forthcoming report of the Hudson's Bay governors, it is announced that the dividend as last year will be at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, carrying £17,763 forward, as against £23,860 last year.

The frequent showers and high temperature during the past month have brought the Manitoba crops forward rapidly. Vegetation is as far advanced now as in any former years at this date, and all indications point to a big harvest.

Reports from various points in Ontario show that the recent rains have injured the crops considerably, especially fall wheat, and that unless fine weather prevails henceforth, no crop will exceed the average, and some will fall below.

A sad accident occurred at Winnipeg. As St. Andrew's Church Sabbath school picnic train was returning from Gretna a little girl named Maggie Hislop lost her hat while standing on the car platform, and reaching out for it fell from the train and had her neck broken, death being instantaneous.

An order has been granted for a commission to examine A. A. Allen, cashier of the defunct Central Bank, who is now in Minneapolis, and F. W. Trounce, inspector, who is living in Seattle, Washington. The order was made in connection with the actions of several shareholders against the bank for damages for alleged mismanagement.

As a result of the meeting of what is called the Provisional Committee of the Ontario Political Unionists, T. M. White, late editor of the Windsor Review, has been appointed permanent secretary of the young organization. Mr. White will at once remove to Toronto and open up an office to be used as headquarters for the annexation movement.

In the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Mills, in referring to the floods in the River Sydenham, said that the damages to the crops, etc., would exceed $100,000, which affected a large district, and perhaps 100 families. He asked the Minister of Finance whether the Government is disposed to ask Parliament to contribute a sum to assist the victims the of disaster. Mr. Foster said the Government was considering the matter.

Tennessee Pastime.

SHADY, Tenn., July 6.—Berg Short, a young man of this town, was driving with his sister a short distance from here, when they met Henderson, Dinkens and Lee Simmons, who were very drunk. Dinkens picked up a rock and hurled it at the occupants of the carriage. Short jumped from the vehicle with the words, "You can't throw rocks at my carriage, you d— scoundrel," and shot at Dinkens, who dropped. Simmons came staggering up and said, "You musn't shoot Henderson." He made an attempt to get closer to Short, but the latter wheeled around and with the smoking pistol in his hand fired at Simmons, saying "I'll kill you too." The ball entered the pit of his stomach and pentrated the body. Short escaped in his carriage. Dr. Wiley, who was summoned, said there was no hope for their recovery. Simmons is a married man with three or four children. Dinken is not married. They both have a reputation for being quiet and industrious men.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s

ANNUAL DRAWING. TICKETS NOW ON ISSUE.

. . . . $2,500.00 . . . .

DIVIDED INTO SEVENTY-FIVE PRIZES

The First Ten of which are Cash Prizes.

You Receive One Chance for Every Dollar's Worth of Goods You Purchase.

First Prize $100 in Gold, Second Prize $50, Third Prize $25.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Dividend.

The Tramway Company has declared a 16 per cent. dividend, the first yet paid. It will be paid in cash or a new issue of stock. The stock has stiffened considerably in consequence and the President smiles more broadly than usual.

The Quadra Investigation.

Owing to the absence of Captain Devereux at the naval dockyard this afternoon, the conclusion of the Quadra investigation has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon. The contract for repairs to the Quadra has not yet been awarded.

Picnic Postponed.

At a meeting of the British Columbia Pioneer Society, held last evening, it was decided to postpone the picnic proposed to be held on the 23rd inst. This action was taken as it is thought the funeral of the late Premier will be held about that time.

Quarantine Measures.

At a meeting of the sanitary committee held this afternoon it was decided to build a pest house on the Indian reserve. The doctors of the city will meet to-night with the view of waiting on the mayor and urging him to adopt vigorous quarantine measures.

Buried the Body.

Sergt. Langley and Officer Hunter, of the provincial police, returned last evening from Leech river, where they went to obtain particulars of the death of Morrell, the prospector. The sergeant was satisfied that the cause of death was accidental and he therefore buried the body.

Two Years Old.

Mr. F. M. Yorke of the B. C. Stevedoring Company to-day had a letter returned to him, that he posted on June 11th, 1890. It was addressed to the Shipping and Lumber Company of Valparaiso. This is the English name of the company, which the Valparaiso postoffice clerk possibly did not know, and the letter has therefore been waiting two years for an owner.

Disinfecting By Machinery.

The danger of contagious diseases brought over on Asiatic steamers spreading from the vessel will be greatly minimized by means of the new di-oxide disinfecting machine to be mounted on a small steamer here in a few days. The apparatus was sent out from Ottawa a short time ago in the care of an experienced workman. The machine is used to force sulphur di-oxide, under strong pressure, through all portions of the steamer, destroying disease germs of all kinds and rendering the danger from such diseases as faver and smallpox very slight.

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of the late Joseph Heywood, which took place this morning, was very largely attended, showing how highly the deceased was respected by the citizens of Victoria. The floral offerings were grand, being the marks of respect of those who were unable to attend. Funeral services were held at Christ Church cathedral and at the grave. Ex-Mayor John Grant was the chief mourner, and the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., mayor of Victoria; Hon. J. H. Turner, W. P. Sayward, Dr. T. J. Jones, F. Page and L. Goodacre.

Annual Prize Meeting.

A well attended meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association was held yesterday evening and the preliminaries arranged for the nineteenth annual prize meeting of the association. It was decided to hold the meet on the 27th to the 30th of July, at the association's range at Goldstream. Attractive prizes will be offered and a large number of competitors are expected from Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. An effort will be made to secure special train service so that those attending the meet may return to the city in the evening of each day.

Official Revenue.

The gross revenue at the customs house for the official year ending June 30th was $1,033,691.13, as against $987,675.14 for the previous year. The post office receipts for the year were $45,000, an increase of $9000 or 25 per cent. over any former year. The comparison by months of the customs receipts is as follows:

Month.	1891-92.	1890-91.
July	$ 79,157 51	$ 67,207 72
August	73,778 60	77,385 88
September	104,557 73	91,893 57
October	104,268 53	90,204 09
November	84,583 09	76,451 64
December	84,748 89	66,113 03
January	65,949 27	58,750 27
February	71,609 22	63,600 42
March	92,073 40	93,048 81
April	97,614 89	103,166 81
May	98,421 21	103,303 17
June	80,628 79	96,159 73
Total	$1,033,691 13	$987,675 14

The Batavia from China.

The Northern Pacific Railway steamer Batavia, Captain J. R. Hill, arrived from China and Japan last night at 6, 15 days from Hong Kong. She brought the following cabin passengers: Capt. G. R. Berwick, Messrs. L. Hoyt, J. W. and J. H. Miller; 55 Chinese and 17 Japanese. The cargo consisted of 246 tons for Pacific coast ports, of which there are 48 tons for Victoria; and 1771 tons for the east, making a total of 2017 tons. It was made up principally of tea, silk and curios. Commercial circles are reported very quiet in the Oriental cities, the recent failure of the Oriental Bank of London being the chief cause. The Victoria schooner Mermaid was spoken, all well, some days out. The Batavia left for the Sound to-day, after discharging the Victoria cargo.

A DESPERATE CASE.

Horrible Condition of the Celebrated Johnson Street Ravine.

This morning a member of the TIMES staff met Alderman Humber, and as the result of a chat regarding the sanitary condition of the city, accompanied him to the rear of Mr. Bossi's premises on the Johnson street ravine. Alderman Humber was the first to draw attention, at the Council Board, to the condition of this place, and the examination of the spot made by the TIMES man this morning proves that Ald. Humber had excellent cause for raising his voice in warning. The fearful state of this place is beyond description. It is a fever bed; a nursery of disease of the worst kind. "There," said Ald. Humber, pointing to the ravine, "look at that and say if it doesn't beat anything you ever saw." The newspaper man looked and admitted that it certainly did. The spot in question is in the centre of a back yard behind the Russ House, in the angle formed by the buildings at the corner of Johnson and Store streets. The Chinese tenements on Cormorant street overlook the enclosure on the north side the back yards of the Chinese quarters abutting upon the ravine. These yards are in an abominable condition, filth of every description being heaped in confusion everywhere. The ravine divides the white from the Chinese backyards, and where it disappears under the Store street buildings is provided with a large grating to prevent large articles floating down and choking the outlet.

The July sun was pouring down a flood of fierce revivifying heat upon the piles of unmentionable offal heaped around the edges of the ravine. From the dank, quaking ditch, blank as ink, and foul as the valley of Gibon, rose a pestilential vapor or steam, which floated up into the summer air, ghost-like—the Fever spirit starting upon its mission of agony and death. Abominable beyond the power of words was the stench from the loathsome ditch. Numberless small tributary rills trickled into the main drain; fetid ichorous distillations from the backyards of Chinatown near by. Here was a tumulus of vile decomposing matter, flung down weeks, months ago. There a mound of festering decay, emitting odors almost too powerful for disinfectants to combat. Slaughter-house and butcher-shop refuse as well as household scraps, supplemented with stable filth, combined to produce an odor that compelled a hasty retreat after a very brief examination.

With a pestiferous spot like this in the centre of the city there should be no wonder expressed if contagious diseases become epidemic. Aldermen Humber's suggestion made at the council meeting on Tuesday, to turn on the steam from the tank on Douglas street and thoroughly flush and cleanse the ravine, then as thoroughly disinfect it with unslaked lime, is the only sensible one, and he deserves credit for drawing attention to this public danger. The sanitary authorities must have been asleep and snoring to overlook such a plague spot. While they are chaffering about the price of disinfectants by the pound, the deadly ravine is "getting in its work." If they go down and examine it for themselves they will find out that there is no time for delay. Ald. Humber suggests flushing the ravine once a week in summer and spreading 19 or 15 bushels of quick lime along it.

EXPORTS TO THE U. S.

Two and a Half Million Dollars' Worth of Goods Sent to the States.

United States Consul Myers has just completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30. The following are the exports from Vancouver Island to the United States:

Animals	$ 6,217 00
Baking powder	726 70
Blankets	79 25
Columbian exhibition exhibits	602 50
Coal	1,952,222 75
Coffee	122 80
Dry goods	1,046 10
Fertilizers	84 00
Fish	33 80
Gold	340,818 42
Hides, furs and skins	308,466 06
Junk	108 00
Liquors	6,147 04
Lumber	5,829 40
Merchandise	2,977 85
Miscellaneous	829.34
Nursery stock	57 28
Oat bran	551 75
Returned goods	53,118 85
Rice	10,408 24
Stone	33 50
Seeds	110 84
Silver ore	3,988 00
Sugar cane	25 00
Tobacco	228 00
Tea	1,265 00
Total	$2,696,099 60

Last year the consul's report showed the value of the exports for 1890-91 to be $3,169,831.85. The decrease was caused by the division of the consular district, the Mainland now being separate from the Island and also on account of personal effects being left off the list. The exports from the Island alone are an increase over the previous year.

During the past quarter 155 vessels entered from American ports and 155 departed for the States. The tonnage of the arrivals was 166,850.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Western Wool Growers.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., July 5.—A largely attended convention to discuss the wool and sheep interests of the states and territories west of the Mississippi River opened here to-day in response to a proclamation issued by Governor Prince at the request of numerous commercial organizations. The delegates present represent municipalities, agricultural colleges, wool growers' associations, boards of trade and other commercial organizations.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents. *

Heavy Failure.

LONDON, July 7.—The Liverpool cotton trade is excited by the failure of Isaac Cooke & Sons for $750,000. They conducted the Cooke syndicate and were carrying about 100,000 bales.

E. J. Palmer, of Chemainus, is in the city.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Victoria and Sydney Railway By-law Will be Submitted on July 20th.

The City's Sewerage Still Causes Comment—Complaint Made From View Street.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday evening. There were present Mayor Beaven in the chair, and Aldermen Humber, McKillican, Styles, Hall, Baker, Bragg, Munn and Lovell.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received and read:

From Charles Garvin and other resident and property owners on View street complaining that a large number of disreputable characters had established brothels on that leading thoroughfare, and asking that steps be taken to remedy the evil.

After a short discussion the communication was referred to the police committee and the chief of police with power to act.

From W. F. Fullerton complaining of unsatisfactory state of drains on South road and Park street. Referred to street committee.

The following communication was read from the Sewerage Commissioners:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your resolution of the 7th ult., authorizing temporory connections to be made with the Johnson street sewer for the purpose of affording sewerage to the new buildings now in course of erection by Messrs. Davie and Young, we have the honor to point out that it was proposed to make the sewer on Government street, from Yates to Johnson, a portion of the permanent system. Whether it can become so or not depends upon the action of your honorable body. We understand that you propose to use the existing sewer on Johnson street for surface drainage; this course would involve the construction of new sewers throughout the area west of Blanchard street, on both sides of Johnson; a large portion of this has been sewered at a cost of nearly $40,000, and connections with the sewer to a further large amount have been made, which connections would have to be cut off from the old and re-made with the new sewers.

It must be borne in mind that under the arrangements made by the corporation no sewage is to be discharged into Victoria harbor, which will be unavoidable if the present sewer is used for both surface drainage and sewerage.

To carry out the separate system involves either the retention of the Johnson street sewers for sewage alone, or the construction of others to replace them in the event of their becoming used for surface drainage. A further objection to the latter course is that the Johnson street sewer is, as we are assured, undeniably too small for such a purpose; and an attempt to carry the flood of water from View street, as well as sewage, would in all probability lead to flooding the cellars on Johnson street.

The sewer on Johnson street is a 20-inch pipe, and running full has a capacity of between six and seven cubic feet a second; while to carry off a fourth or a fifth part of a heavy rain fall from the area naturally draining into View street, it would be necessary to provide for the carriage of not less than 20 to 25 cubic feet per second.

Ald. Baker thought the connection should be made with Yates street to Wharf street instead of down Johnson street.

Ald. Humber also agreed with this view of the matter.

The Mayor referred to the inadequacy of the amount for sewage purposes, and Ald. Styles complained of the neglect to provide sewage for the principal streets, while out of the way streets were connected with the system.

Ald. Bragg suggested an informal meeting with the commissioners to discuss sewage matters.

On motion of Ald. McKillican the matter was referred to the city engineer.

From A. Mallandaine, asking for a new sidewalk on Yates street in front of the new Wilson block. Referred to the street committee with power to grant the same request.

A communication from the Victoria Brewing Company, asking for sidewalk on Government and Discovery streets in front of their new building, also received the same treatment.

From E. C. Johnson, market superintendent, submitting the monthly statement of the revenue from market fees, amounting to $50.96. Received and filed.

From J. McB. Smith, stating that the amount voted for educational purposes in the city of Victoria is $14,060, and that the half of that sum, $7080, is due at the treasury office. The mayor and finance committee were authorized to pay the amount.

From E. H. Fletcher, P.O. Inspector, asking permission to erect a postoffice box at the corner of Carrol and Niagara streets. Received and request ganted.

From James McGregor, librarian of the Public Library, reporting that several large sets of books have been used up by constant reading, and stating that only 130 books have been added in six months, (the gifts of various readers) and more than 30 readers had been added to the list. Also complaining of the neglect of the council to take care of the city's property in this institution.

The mayor objected to the tone of this communication, as a former council was responsible for the amount fixed for library purposes.

No action was taken in regard to this matter.

TO EXTEND WATERWORKS.

The Waterworks committee reported, recommending the extension of a 2-inch pipe easterly above Fowl Bay road 600 feet, to supply two houses; the laying of a 2-inch main from Market street along Government street to Johnson street, distance 4120 feet, at an estimated cost of $2,635.67.

The report was received and adopted.

FINANCE REPORTS.

The financial committee reported having paid accounts amounting to $9. Action of committee confirmed.

The committee also reported recommending the payment of accounts amounting to $93. Report received and accounts ordered to be paid.

V. & S. RAILWAY BY-LAW.

When this by-law came up Mayor Beaven expressed the opinion that the clause requiring that the plans for the location of the line and building in the city might be amended so that these plans be submitted before the by-law went before the ratepayers for ratification. There was no intention to hamper the company, he said, but he thought it was right that the people should know where it was going to run before they could vote intelligently on the proposition.

Ald. Baker said he would not care to know where the railway was going to run in the city. If the streets over which it was going to run and the position of its depot, etc., were made public it would create sectional opposition and would tend to defeat the by-law. Then there was not time to prepare plans.

Ald. Humber thought the ratepayers should know everything about the railway.

Ald. Munn thought the proposition was an absurd one. There was no precedent for it, and he was satisfied that it was a self-seeking opposition to the railway had suggested to the Mayor this submitting the plans of the company to the ratepayers. The Mayor, he was convinced, did not intend to injure or defeat the by-law.

Ald. McKillican thought it was most important that the ratepayers should know the ground over which the railway should run. He would certainly object to a railway utilizing Government or Fort streets.

The by-law was not amended.

It was finally decided, on motion of Ald. Munn, that the Victoria & Sydney Railway by-law be submitted to the ratepayers on Wednesday, July 20th.

The council then adjourned.

GOES TO CHINA.

The Genial D. E. Brown to Manage the C. P.R. Steamers at Hongkong.

VANCOUVER, July 4.—Yesterday's train was delayed 24 hours by a washout at Anthracite.

C. D. Rand returned to-day from England.

The following are the inland revenue receipts for June, 1892, for this district:

Spirits	$4,607 54
Tobacco	1,673 75
Malt	880 60
Cigars	662 40
Petroleum inspection	16 00
Other receipts	25 00
Total	$7,865 29

Matti Leoni was arrested at 1 o'clock Monday morning by Sergeant Haywood and Detective Jack McDonald, of Seattle, at Montgomery's camp, Cariboo Joe's tunnel, brought here and lodged in jail. Leoni is charged with the murder of a man named Richards at Mercer Island, Washington Lake, on April 17th last. The accused was a logger in the employ of Richards. They quarreled in the woods, Leoni firing twice at Richards with a shot gun and striking him across the face with an ax.

The pipes for the new main across the Narrows have arrived and operations will be commenced immediately.

Preparations for the celebration of Labor Day, Thursday, August 11, are actively in progress. There will be bicycle races, and probably a lacrosse match.

VANCOUVER, July 6.—The celebration committee met last night to settle up accounts.

The court of revision sat yesterday to consider protests against the local improvement assessments on Carroll, Cordova, Hastings and Abbott streets. The assessment roll was confirmed.

Mr. Trendell, leader of the city band, was married to day at Christ Church to Miss Rogers, of Toronto.

The four men tried yesterday for stealing timber off J. W. Horne's property were committed for trial without bail.

A meeting of the board of the proposed British Columbia Methodist College met yesterday, when a course of instruction, terms, etc., were decided on. A number of free offers of sites were received and discussed.

It is understood that the contemplated changes in the C. P. R. offices here have been concluded. D. E. Brown goes to China as General Manager of the Pacific Steamship lines; Geo. McL. Brown, agent, succeeds him as District Passenger Agent, and Wm. Brown as district freight agent. D. E. will be banqueted next week before leaving for China.

The inquest on the body of Edith Edgar has not yet concluded. Her stepfather said she was of a happy disposition, religious but not an enthusiast. She played the piano for him before leaving for Sunday school on the day of her death. She was subject to giddy fits.

VANCOUVER, July 7.—George Rawlings makes a charge of boodling against the Waterworks employees, in working for themselves and charging the city time. The charge is denied and a committee is investigating.

Miss Jennie Tilley met with an accident yesterday by falling on a stone and severely cutting the calf of her leg.

L. A. Hamilton, C.P.R. Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, is in the city on business; also W. S. Stout, Manager of the Dominion Express Co., Toronto.

Mah Sing and Wy Kee, two Chinese, have been arrested, charged with highway robbery committed on Wong Yuen, a Christian. The complainant says he was beaten and robbed of $94.

The Pitt Meadow dykes are holding out splendidly. No fear is now entertained of the water working underneath.

Past Grand Master Marcus Wolfe, of Nanaimo, has presented the Vancouver local lodges with a handsome portrait himself.

The board of the new Methodist college passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Hon. John Robson.

Cashin Will Stay in Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Ex-Deputy collector Cashin, who through his complicity in the Neuberger and Reiss frauds on the Government by means of false import invoices was compelled to flee to Canada, will not be brought back here to answer for his misdeeds. U.S. District Attorney Garter yesterday received official notification that the English Government would not consent to Cashin's extradition, thus ending the case so far as he is concerned.

LATEST FROM THE SEALERS.

The Schooner Libby, Capt. Hackett, is Warned by the Daphne and Comes Home.

Capt. Hackett Heard that the Coquitlam Was to be Seized by the U. S. Cutters.

The sealing schooner Libby, Captain Chas. Hackett, arrived from the north this morning, having been warned not to enter Behring Sea. It was on the 16th of June that the Libby with about a dozen other schooners that were at Kodiak, were warned by the Daphne. The other schooners present were the Carmolite, Annie C. Moore, Brenda, Umbrina, Maud S., Walter Earle, Sea Lion, Favorite, Kate, Venture and Henrietta.

Capt. Fred Hackett was on the Libby and Capt. Chas. Hackett was on the Annie C. Moore at the time. They changed places and the Libby returned home, as she had only 39 skins and there was little chance of her making expenses.

All of the schooners with white crews will go to the Russian coast, but those with Indians will have to come home. The aborigines, as usual, got nervous when they saw the warship and refused to go any further. The schooners with Indian crews will therefore do the best they can outside the sea and then come south.

Captain Hackett heard before the Coquitlam was seized that the United States customs intended to seize her, but he did not hear that they had done so until he arrived here.

He heard from the captain of the Oscar and Hattie, who had also been warned, that the schooner Henry Dennis had been seized by a United States cutter. The captain of the Oscar and Hattie said the captain of the cutter that warned him told him about the Dennis.

The Libby brought down 1634 skins, divided as follows: Carmolite, 705; Annie C. Moore, 379; Arietis, 418; Willie McGowan, 93; and Libby, 39. None of the Indian schooners have got good catches.

Every schooner spoken by Captain Hackett, with the exception of the Kathrina (Black Diamond), had been warned by either an American or British steamer not to enter the sea.

The body of an Indian hunter who was killed by the bursting of a bomb gun on the schooner Arietis, was brought down and landed at Clayoquot with the dead man's companions, who also came down. The Indian was standing by the gun when it burst, and a piece of the gun went in his side, killing him almost instantly.

The friends of Captain Dodd, of the Maggie Mac, are now certain that he and his schooner are safe. Before leaving the West Coast, Captain Dodd stated that he intended to be in Behring Sea by the 1st of June. To do this he would have to keep ahead of the other schooners, which would account for them not seeing him.

It was learned from one of the other schooners that the ex-mate of the Pioneer, who was in the boat out of which Captain McDougal was drowned, was to be put in chains and brought to Victoria.

Volney Ashford in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Col. Volney V. Ashford, leader of the revolution in Hawaii which was knocked in the head by the Queen's officers a short time ago, arrived in the city yesterday. The colonel, with 18 co-revolutionists, was arrested for treason at Honolulu. The authorities claimed to have information sufficient to convict all the parties, but all of them were released on the preliminary examination. The attorney-general was away from Honolulu at the time, and when he learned of the dismissal of the cases he declared he would have Ashford rearrested. Ashford lost no time in getting away. He was assisted by his brother, who holds a high position, to reach Kahuihi, where the brig John S. Spreckels was about to sail for San Francisco. He embarked on the vessel and made a good run to the city, coming up in 17½ days. Ashford speaks very bitterly of the Queen's cabinet. He has not decided on his future plans.

HORNBY ISLAND.

Hornby Island is steadily and quietly going ahead. Field crops this year will be the heaviest ever known on the island, while the fruit crop is only moderate, owing to the unusually late spring. Haying has fairly commenced.

The meeting of road commissioners took place at the school house. Mr. T. Williams was chosen chairman and Mr. W. T. Grant acted as secretary. A motion was made to have the island divided into two road districts, which was carried. Mr. J. Ford was elected supervisor of roads for South Hornby, and Mr. Thos. Williams was elected supervisor for North Hornby.

The examination of the Hornby public school last week showed that the pupils have made splendid progress, and several scholars for marked proficiency got prizes. Miss Williams, the genial and popular teacher, left here on the Isabel on a visit to friends in Victoria.

Dr. and Mrs. Beadnell have just returned to their home on Denman Island, after a pleasant trip to Old England. Both are looking hearty and well.

Rev. Mr. Nixon, of Denman Island, has under course of erection a neat cottage at his new home near Village Point.

A free musical concert was given at the residence of Mr. G. Heatherbell on the 17th inst., with decided success, and the evening was passed away most pleasantly.

The school picnic at Denman turned out quite a success. This affair was managed by Miss King. Foot racing and other sports were sharply contested and prizes given to the winners. A gentleman performing lofty tumbling, probably not thinking of the laws of gravitation, let go and fell on his head. For a moment he was unconscious.

The Upton Boats.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Examiner says: "It may not be good news for the people of Portland to learn that Frank Upton's steamship service between the Orient and Portland, in connection with the Union Pacific railroad, is to be discontinued, but such is the case. It is generally understood in railroad circles that the service will end with the arrival of the next steamer at that port, on account of some recent understanding that has been arrived at between President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, and President Clark, of the Union Pacific." The Call, commenting upon the reported probability of the withdrawal of the Upton line of steamers, says: "In view fact that the Northern and Canadian Pacific railroads have of late established direct communication with Japan by lines of steamers, it becomes an important question to local merchants what Upton will do when he finds himself shut off from the trade in the Northwest, which he has enjoyed for the past two years. There is hardly any probability that he can run his steamers into San Francisco with advantage. It may just be possible that Mr. Upton will make a deal with the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe people, and land his freight hereafter in San Diego."

Goddard Will Fight Anyone.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—In answer to Ryan's challenge Goddard said last night: "I don't know this man Ryan, as you know, although I have heard he at one time aspired to the championship of the world and failed to get within several thousand miles of it. You can say, however, that I am in this country to make money, and if Mr. Ryan will put up a forfeit of $1000 I will immediately cover it. I will bet him $3000 or $5000 that I can stop him in 10 rounds." Goddard says that if he cannot arrange a match with Jackson or Slavin he will journey to New Orleans in August and challenge the winner of the Sullivan-Corbett fight. "I can find $80,000 if necessary," said the Australian," with which to back myself against the winner of the big match. What more can I want?"

Gone to Pieces.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The steamship City of Chicago, now on the rocks at Kinsale, has been broken up by the waves and is a total wreck. The sea is running high and the cargo cannot be saved.

Why So Anxiously Concerned?

The prestige of the Royal Baking Powder and its constant success are matters of anxious concern to envious competitors.

It is noted that advertisements of other baking powders are filled with spleen, malice and misrepresentation against the Royal, more than with honest claims as to their own goods.

That the Royal Baking Powder makes finer, whiter, sweeter, more wholesome cookery, the ladies who have tried other kinds are willing to testify and tell their neighbors; this fact is a serious concern to all competitors.

The superb quality of the Royal Baking Powder, over and above all other kinds, is never so manifest as when tried in comparison. It has greater strength and does not deteriorate with age, the last spoonful in the can being as good as the first. All over this country the "Royal" has the lead; this is why makers of other brands, envious of its sale and popularity, talk so much about it.